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INDEX TO VOL. XIX. OF REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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THE MASTERPIECES OF THE MASTERS

II.—VASSILI VERESTCHAGIN.

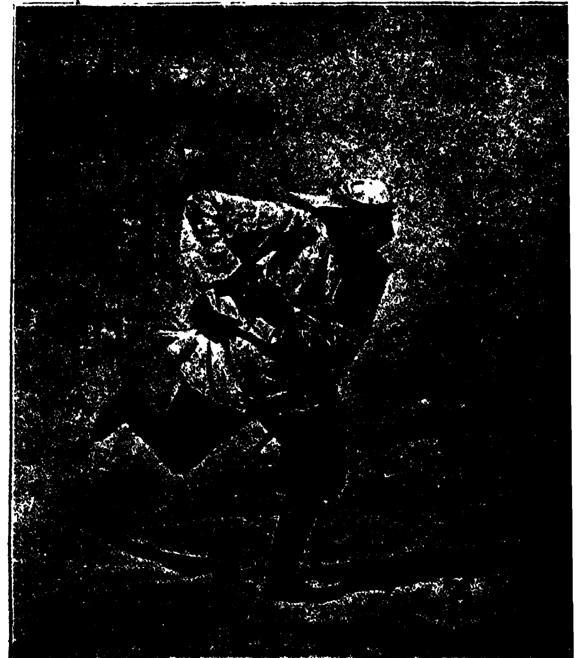
(From Photographs Copyrighted by the Artist)



Steady! Here they come.



After the Attack.
(Companion picture to the above.)



The Rush of the Wounded.

A Roman Execution.



Surrounded.

The Prince in India.



Skobeleff at Shipka.

An English Execution in India.



The Forefront of the Attack.



The Man-eater.



A Surprise Attack.



THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, January 2nd, 1899.

"God Wills Man Hopes!"

The New Year opens well with the beginning of the first serious concerted effort on the part of the sane and reasonable members of the English people to arrest the fatal drift of the modern State towards war, bankruptcy and anarchy. The evil has long been admitted, but mankind has folded its arms in despair. Now, in the last years of the century, it ventures to hope that after all there may be a way of escape. As in Bunyan's immortal allegory, it is the key of hope that alone can open the lock which Giant Despair has turned upon Christian and his comrade. When the peoples begin to hope, that fact in itself is a prophecy of victory. "The dreams which nations dream come true," said the poet long ago; and Lowell has taught us that—

> "Nor is he far astray who dreams
> That every hope which rises and grows broad,
> In the world's heart, by ordered impulse streams
> From the great heart of God."
> "God wills; man hopes."

Even Lord Salisbury Hopes.

It takes some faith to hope, and it must be admitted that faith is not the quality which pre-eminently distinguishes the Prime Minister of England. Nothing is more natural than for a statesman of his somewhat cynical temperament to fold his arms and declare that the malady which the Tsar diagnosed in his Rescript is as inevitable and as incurable as death. But even Lord Salisbury has flashes of hope; and the *Daily News* has well reminded us that Lord Salisbury, in the question of the Peace Conference, acted as the herald of the Dawn. In November, 1897, Lord Salisbury proclaimed, as the one hope of the nations, the coming together of the Powers for the purpose of giving practical effect to the consciousness of solidarity which has been fostered by all the distinctive discoveries of the century. It was a notable speech, that Guildhall utterance of Lord Mayor's Day, 1897. We seem to be listening to a kind of Continental antiphony, in which Lord Salisbury led off with his deep bass, proclaiming that the competition in armaments, unless prevented, would end in a terrible effort of mutual destruction which would be fatal to Christian civilisation. He then proclaimed, as the one hope which sustained him in the face of this menacing catastrophe—

> That the Powers might gradually be brought together in a friendly spirit until at last they should be welded together into some international constitution which might give to the world at last, as the result of their great strength, a long spell of unfettered commerce and contented peace.

The Tsar's Response.

That was in November, 1897. On August 27th, 1898, the Tsar took up the strain, and proclaimed that "to put an end to these incessant armaments and to seek the means of warding off the calamities which are threatening the whole world was the supreme duty which is to-day imposed on all States." By way of contribution to the doing of his duty he summoned a Conference, and what Lord Salisbury had already stated he more or less repeats in another form, when he says:—

> It would converge in one powerful focus the efforts of all the States which are sincerely seeking to make the great conception of universal peace triumph over the elements of trouble and discord.
>
> It would, at the same time, cement their agreement by a corporate consecration of the principles of equity and right, on which rest the security of States and the welfare of peoples

A Continental Antiphony. It would indeed be possible to trace this Anglo-Russian antiphonal exercise a stage further back, for in 1894 came the first overture from St. Petersburg, informal and unofficial, intimating that the Russian Government would willingly second any overture in that direction made by the English Government. To that Lord Rosebery's Cabinet made ready response; and, but for the unfortunate outbreak of the Chino-Japanese war, we might at this moment have been rejoicing in the happy result of an international understanding. But it was ordered otherwise, and so the work had to be begun all over again. This time the first verse in the anthem was England's, the second Russia's; now in the Continental choir the turn has come for the English-speaking people to make their answer to the Tsar's invitation, and this they are beginning to do with no uncertain sound. The Rescript had no sooner reached this country than steps were taken, notably at Birmingham and elsewhere, to hail with enthusiasm the Imperial initiative; but these efforts—although much greater than any one would imagine, thanks to the persistent way in which they were ignored by the press—failed to produce the effect on the world which was necessary. They may, therefore, be regarded as a preliminary rehearsal of the full outburst of popular enthusiasm which is now becoming daily more and more audible in our midst.

What should be our Attitude? No better work could be taken in hand in the last years of a century which has brought the evil of armaments to an unprecedented pitch. The way in which the problem is faced by the different sections of our people is an admirable test of the reality of their faith in the future of the world, and their recognition of the obligations and responsibilities of the position of the British Empire. To read much of the disparaging criticism which abounds in the press, it might be imagined that England has no responsibility in this matter beyond tamely waiting to hear what the Emperor proposes with a languid determination to pick as many holes in the proposition as possible. This assumption that we are, as it were, a mere critic in the stalls, betrays an utter lack of appreciation of our true position. The Emperor is quite right in stating in his Rescript that to seek the means of warding off calamities threatening the whole world is the supreme duty that lies upon *all* States—that is to say, it is our supreme duty quite as much as his or any other Power's.

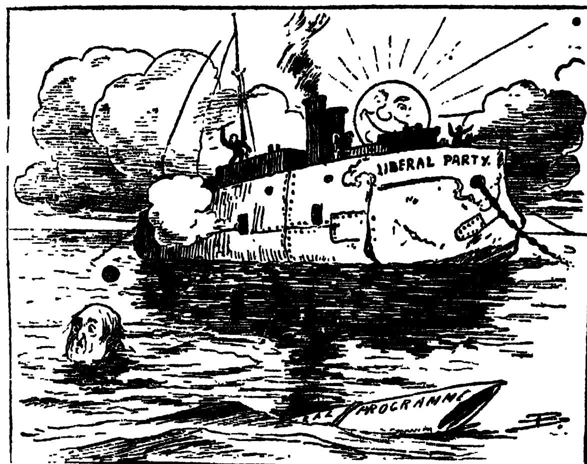
England's True Rôle. From him to whom much is given, much is expected; and from the British Empire, which has been so nobly dowered by the Destinies with all that constitutes power, prosperity, and greatness, mankind has a right to expect something more than a mere tardy, grudging faultfinding when the world is confronted by so tremendous a problem. What our people wish for is that England should take the lead. Even if the Russian Government were to abandon the task of endeavouring to arrive at an international agreement, we ourselves should make the attempt. At the last great European Congress, when Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury went to Berlin to mutilate and mar, as much as within them lay, the liberating work accomplished by Russia in Turkey, there was no lack of an English programme or of an English initiative. We did bad work then, but we had at least a policy which we sent our strongest statesmen to carry out. What is wanted for the Peace Conference at St. Petersburg is the same vigorous national acceptance of our responsibility as a foremost Power in the Parliament of the Nations. It is a *rôle* to which we are called alike by our traditions, our principles, and our destinies.

The Paramount Question. Compared with the importance of arriving at some solution which would, in Lord Salisbury's phrase, "give the nations a long spell of unfettered commerce and contented peace," all minor questions such as bemuddle the brains of party politicians are but as Tweedledum and Tweedledee. If our social and political reformers and others but knew their business, they would postpone all discussion of their rival remedies until they had made a serious beginning towards the arrest of the progress of Militarismus, which, like a ravening monster, devours daily more and more of the earnings of the people. It is simply nonsensical to forget amid discussions as to Old Age Pensions, the Improvement of Education, or even the much more burning questions of the Housing of the Poor and the Reduction of Railway Rates, that all the money with which those improvements ought to be carried out is being drawn as by an irresistible suction into the maw of the armed peace. If the Peace Conference comes to nothing, and the game of beggar-my-neighbour goes on as merrily as it has been doing of late, the unexecuted portion of the Russian Naval Programme, entailing an expenditure of 14 millions, will be proceeded with to the bitter end; but if the Peace Conference meets and succeeds

in arriving at an arrangement for an international halt, those 14 millions will not be spent, neither will the other 14 millions which we should of course spend in order to maintain our naval ascendency. Here we have 28 millions sterling dangling in the balance—28 millions which need not be spent, and would not be spent, if we met the Russian initiative in a generous, manly and earnest spirit, but every penny of which will be spent and more besides—if we meet it in the mood of censorious pessimism which finds favour in many influential quarters. Imagine what might not be done with 28 millions if it were but set free to bring forth the peaceable fruits of righteousness, instead of being squandered on ships, every one of which will be rusty iron in twenty years!

Wanted—a Truce of Parties!

The truce of parties at home is thus the natural prelude to the truce of nations to which we are invited at the Peace Conference. If the nation were menaced with invasion, the first duty of the Leaders of the Opposition would be to place their services at the disposal of Her Majesty's Ministers; and in the present instance the danger is quite as real and far more universal than any which would result even from a foreign war. Liberal leaders, therefore, could not do better than to place themselves at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government, if Her Majesty's Government is willing to justify the expectations raised by Lord Salisbury's hopes of 1897, and co-operate energetically with other nations in securing an international agreement which would give at least five years' rest to the world. This, being translated into plain English, means that the nation would see with profound satisfaction the appointment of Lord Rosebery as one of the British plenipotentiaries to represent the Government at the Peace Conference at St. Petersburg. Lord Rosebery as an ex-Prime Minister, and as the statesman who first mooted the question, is pre-eminently entitled to such a recognition of his position in this matter. As Foreign Minister he succeeded in gaining recognition for the great principle of continuity in our foreign policy; and we could have no more efficient, more influential, and more commanding representative in the Parliament of the Nations. His nomination would be the best possible indication of the fact that this movement was international, far transcending and exceeding the narrow limits of party politics.



Clarion.] [Dec. 24

RESIGNATION.

As the crew was discouraged, and none of the officers would do their duty or obey their orders, the captain resigned—just in time to escape being thrown overboard. And then—!

The Parlous Condition of the Opposition.

The Liberal Party has certainly never been under less pressure to succumb to the temptation of giving precedence to party before national interests. Never was a Party in a more woeful state than Her Majesty's Opposition in the House of Commons. It is a self-decapitated Party, which exhibits somewhat of the same convulsive movements that we have witnessed in a chicken when its head has been cut off. The correspondence between Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Morley, published on December 14th, brought into very clear relief the fact that there was something rotten in the state of Denmark. What the thing was that had gone rotten no one could authoritatively say; but that things were about as bad as bad could be was obvious to every one. The rank and file of the Liberals, however, in the constituencies, although somewhat dismayed by Sir William Harcourt's resignation, are nevertheless counting hopefully upon winning the next General Election. It is true that they have neither a leader nor a programme, that they have neither candidates nor money; but these are details. They intend to win the General Election all the same, and when they have won it they will consider what they have got to do, what kind of Government they must form, what kind of policy they must carry out. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof! There is a fine hearty British pluck about these deserted Liberals, whose faith in Liberal principles is not in the least conditioned by their ability to formulate them in a practical programme or by the readiness of any capable statesman to lead them.

Sir W. Harcourt's Departure.

I am not going to follow my contemporaries into discussion of any correspondence between the late Leader of the Opposition and his eminent lieutenant. The truth about the resignation lies in a nutshell. Sir William Harcourt has grown old. He has no longer energy left to discharge the duties of the position which he occupies. What little vitality still remains he wishes to put to better purpose than in acting as the general of a disheartened and powerless minority. His taste leads him to spend his declining years in worrying the Ritualists and in vindicating the Protestantism of the Anglican Church. It became necessary, therefore, for him to go, and he has gone. That is all there is about it. As to the manner of his going, so much has been said that there is very little really to say. The Samson of Malwood has no real desire to pull down the temple on the head of the Philistines, nor even to let a brick fall upon the pate of Lord Rosebery. All that he wished to do was just to give the Liberal edifice an ugly little shake to remind them how much more mischief he could do if he cared to. It was a schoolboyish way of paying off a grudge; but there is nothing serious about it. The best service we can do to Sir William Harcourt's memory is to forget it, and to allow the mind to dwell gratefully only upon those episodes in his career in which he did good service to the good old cause.

Anti-Jingoism at Birmingham.

At Birmingham, when the Liberal Federation met on December 16th, there was undoubtedly a very strong feeling that Sir William Harcourt's resignation was due to his objection to what was described as the pseudo-Jingoism or new militarism, to which it was said some leaders of the Liberal Party had succumbed. But for the vigorous extinguisher clapped somewhat unceremoniously on the meeting by Mr. Spence Watson, the discontent of the provincial Liberals would have found a very loud expression. It was not so much that they loved Sir William Harcourt as that they hated Jingoism; and there was an uneasy suspicion among the rank and file that Sir William Harcourt had been jockeyed out of his position because he would not bow in the temple of Rimmon. In support of this hypothesis, it was pointed out that



PEISHANTSUI FORT, WEI-HAI-WEI.

Sir William Harcourt had always been an advocate of peace, and had always been ready to assail with energy the false gods of Jingoism. On the other hand, people remembered that Sir William Harcourt had gone to the Guildhall to swell the triumph of the Sirdar after his victory at Omdurman; that he neither by word nor deed had done anything to protest against the orgie of drunken Imperialism through which the nation had just been passing; and that he had done nothing to protest against the seizure of Wei-Hai-Wei, while he had done a good deal by his gibes at the alleged failure of the Government policy in China to render that act of grab inevitable.

His Last Chance.

Still, on the whole, the provincial Liberals felt that Sir William Harcourt had been hardly dealt with, and more than one expressed a belief that we should soon see the genuineness of his desire for peace in the way he would throw himself into the Crusade for the Peace Conference. "He has got the ball at his feet," said one vehement Liberal. "And he could 'do Midlothian' over again, if he only chose to take his chance," said another. To whom replied sadly a third who knew him well, "But don't you know that Sir William Harcourt is the man who has muffed more chances than any other statesman in public life?" "But he can't muff this. It is too obvious. Why, he could simply romp round the country if he chose." "We shall see," said the other. We have seen, for we had not long to wait. So far from using the position of greater liberty and leisure to which he has now attained, for the furtherance of the cause to which he was supposed to have sacrificed the Leadership, he has done nothing and said nothing. The only trace we have of his existence is in the shape of letters to the *Times* upon the precise amount of Romanism with which the Anglican clergy ought to be allowed to dilute the pure wine of the Reformation doctrine and rites.

The Next Leader of the Liberals.

The question of a successor was much debated at Birmingham, and with reason. As more than one delegate plaintively remarked: "The electors want to know who is our leader, and what have we got to tell them?" It was edifying indeed to see the high and mighty pedantry with which the Executive reproved all such manifestations of a natural and commendable desire on the part of the privates to know under whose command they were to go forth to battle. Even a Radical caucus can become a very temple of red tape when it suits the convenience of the managers, who shut down all discussion with a promptitude which showed better than anything else how dangerous they felt the situation to be. It is no doubt true, as one of the speakers at the evening meeting wittily remarked, "You can no more make a man a leader of a party by passing a resolution than you can make a man a poet by appointing him Poet Laureate." But, nevertheless, it is rather hard upon the leaderless host of Liberals to forbid them even to express an opinion in the councils of the party as to the man whom they would prefer to set them in battle array against the enemy. They would not have said anything very dreadful either if they had been allowed to speak.

What Liberals Desire.

What they would have said, what Liberals everywhere would have said, almost with one consent, is that they want Lord Rosebery to lead them, but to lead them on Liberal lines. At present Lord Rosebery neither seems to realise the responsibilities of personal leadership, nor the obligation which attaches to the head of a great Party. The sense of irresponsibility and the lack of any painstaking systematic effort to preach what may be regarded as the Rosebery doctrine, renders all the more obvious and natural the expectation of the provincial Liberal that he will come back to lead the Party upon its old lines Home Rule, Newcastle Programme, and all the rest of it. The fact is, Lord Rosebery cannot shake himself free from the responsibility attaching to the one man of the Party who has been Prime Minister of the Crown, and who has the ear of the country. He may bolt and he may caper as he pleases. He can no more get away from his responsibility than a man can escape from his own shadow. The more utterly he may differ from his Party, the more absolutely incumbent upon him it is to undertake the work of converting his Party to his own views. For the Party and the Leader are mutually indispensable to each other. If he cannot wean the Party from views which he dislikes, the Party will expect as a matter of course that he will accept the views which he has made no serious effort to alter, and will use the Party as a means to give effect to convictions which he may not share, but which he has made no serious attempt to modify.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.

The question of the Leadership in the House of Commons is a matter which will be decided by the Liberal Members of the House of Commons at the opening of the Session. It is probably already decided without any formal vote that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman shall undertake the duties of Leadership. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is a very

capable person, a Liberal W. H. Smith of a very superior type. He is familiar with the business of the House of Commons; he is popular on both sides of the House, he is a sturdy Gladstonian, and above all he is tough. We have had far too much personal sensitiveness among our Leaders of late, and it would be a welcome change to have as our Chief in the House of Commons a man who is as tough as they make them, and who could be relied upon to do his work with genial good humour and an absence of all personal acrimony. Mr. Asquith and Sir Henry Fowler, both of whom have been mentioned as possible Leaders of the Opposition, have no claims which can be put forward for a moment in comparison with those of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, whose one fault is laziness, and who has only one blot on his record—the fact that he played second fiddle to Sir William Harcourt in the fiasco of the South Africa Committee. The latter is a blot which cannot be wiped out; the former, fortunately, can be cured, and there are few better prescriptions for curing a man of a hereditary predisposition to lethargy than putting him upon the thorny seat occupied by the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Asquith.

Mr. Asquith made a speech at Birmingham on the evening of the day on which the Liberal Caucus wrung its hands and shed its tributary tears over the political bier of Sir William Harcourt. It was a conscientious, solid, carefully-prepared bit of work, which had all the qualities and all the defects of its author. I could not help wishing, as I sat behind the speaker on the platform of the Town Hall, that there could be effected, either by transfusion of blood or other means, a kind of combination between Mr. and Mrs. Asquith. If some of that volatile, quicksilver element of nervous excitability which makes Mrs. Asquith quiver even to her finger-tips with suppressed excitement, could be transferred to her somewhat stolid husband, he would be twice the man that he is to-day. A capacity to let himself go, to launch himself at the head of a responsive audience, to kindle their enthusiasm, and inspire them with the divine energy of a Gladstone or a Bright, seems so far to have been denied him.

Sir Edward Grey.

In looking to the future, the minds of men are turning more and more to Sir Edward Grey, whose reputation for sanity and sense in foreign politics is much higher than his reputation for energy and driving force. It is somewhat difficult to imagine that a man can be made Leader of the Liberal Party in spite of himself, but that seems to be by no means an impossible fate in store for Sir Edward Grey. He is not lazy, like Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, but he is indifferent, which is perhaps an even worse quality; and there is in him a total absence of that demonic element which Mr. Gladstone possessed in such abundant measure. Sir Edward Grey may possibly lead the Party. He will never get up steam sufficient to give momentum to the force, the guidance of which may be committed to his unwilling hands. But so far as practical politics are concerned, it is not much worth discussing the prospects of the more or less "embarrassed phantom" who will be installed in the seat of Sir William Harcourt. It is more to the purpose to note the sayings of Ministers who begin the New Year with an unbroken majority at their back.

Lord Salisbury's Americanism.

Last month we had several speeches of varying import. Lord Salisbury, for instance, spoke on December 16th at the Constitutional Club. Looking through the report of his speech for any indication of the ideas that may be fermenting in his brain, we find two or three constantly recurring. The most important is that with which he concluded, viz., that in running an Empire it is necessary above all things to govern it on business principles, not to substitute rhapsody for calculation, but to cut your coat according to your cloth. He made rather a significant reference to the Ritualistic controversy, which would seem to indicate that he looked to the bishops to exercise more vigorously the power entrusted to them for the disciplining of their Romanising clergy. The third point touched a very familiar strain in Lord Salisbury's speeches. It was that in which he again advocated the Americanising of our institutions. Speaking of the difficulties of carrying on our foreign policy, he said:—

> It is a great disadvantage to feel the want of such an institution as the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate of America. It is a great advantage that a Minister can meet persons not of his own political opinions, and explain the real reasons that have urged him to a course of action. That is denied to us.

Lord Salisbury added that "it is impossible we should have it, because neither of our Houses of Parliament has any analogy to the Senate." But that reason is hardly conclusive.

What does this mean?

It is interesting to read into this speech of Lord Salisbury's some remarks made by his nephew, Mr. Balfour, in addressing the Edinburgh Merchants Society on December 22nd. After speaking of the

defect of our existing Parliamentary system in connection with foreign affairs, Mr. Balfour said, "Let me say that, on the whole, it seems to me that this country has never in its history been in a better position for dealing with and for modifying our public institutions so as to enable them to deal adequately with the complex problems of empire." Now put this and that together; what does it mean? Have Ministers got in their heads any idea of so modifying our institutions as to give to British administrations a secret body composed of representatives of both Parties to which they could explain the reasons for their actions? It would almost seem as if they had something of this kind in their heads The only practical suggestion to which Mr. Balfour alluded was confined to a proposal to forbid any questions, without notice, on foreign affairs, unless they were supplemental questions addressed by the responsible head of the Opposition to the Leader of the House. That would take us a very little way, and could be brought about by a slight alteration in the rules of the House of Commons. What Lord Salisbury hinted at goes much deeper. If Ministers really wished to introduce any such modification of our Constitution as he alluded to, it is possible they may find a nucleus ready to their hands in the Council for National Defence.

Mr. Chamberlain's Recantation.

Another Minister who made an important utterance last month was Mr. Chamberlain. His speech was chiefly important because it was equivalent to the unmaking of a previous speech, which of all others attracted most attention last year. Statesmen need never be at a loss for political orations, if they proceed upon Mr. Chamberlain's principle of making a speech one day in one sense and then demolishing it the next. The only passage from the Wakefield speech which calls for attention here is that in which the author of the famous long-spoon invective proclaimed aloud his conviction that it was all a mistake. A few months ago Russia was the devil with whom Mr. Chamberlain could only sup if he were provided with a very long spoon; but at Wakefield he proclaimed:—

> I believe that an agreement with Russia is desirable, and I would even say that it is necessary, unless very serious complications are to be encountered; but I go on and add that there are no insurmountable obstacles to such a friendly arrangement; that I believe it is quite possible to conciliate what I may call the reasonable ambition of Russia; that the fixed and settled policy of this country is to maintain equal opportunities in trade for all other nations. I think that we may arrive at such a settlement.

As the chief obstacle in the way of such a settlement was Mr. Chamberlain's own offensive and insulting remarks about Russia, may we not hope that things are now in a fair way to be settled on a sensible basis of a mutual good understanding?

The Boomerang of Social Legislation.

Mr. Chamberlain's references to the social programme led to some subsequent fencing between him and his thrall, Mr. Jesse Collings, and the spokesman of the Liberals. The most significant letter, however, which it elicited was one from Lord Wemyss, the President of the Liberty and Property Defence League, from which the following is an extract:—

> Mr. Chamberlain's programme contained seven distinct socialist proposals, viz.:—
> "Old-age pensions.
> "Working Men's Dwellings Bill.
> "Poor Law Reform.
> "Compensation to injured workmen.
> "Increased power to local authorities for the better housing of the poor.
> "Prevention of pauper immigration.
> "Shorter hours for shop assistants."
> Now of these various items of a socialistic stock-in-trade, one only has been as yet dealt with by the Government, viz., "Compensation to injured workmen." How this Act is in one way working may be seen by the following notice, issued by the Barrow Hematite Steel Company (of which the Duke of Devonshire is chairman):
>
> From this date forward please note that no men are to be engaged who are known to have any defects, such as the loss of a limb, defective sight or hearing. Further, no men are to be



Le Rire, Paris.] MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

engaged in any departm nt who are older than fifty years of age. Any men already in the employ of the company in excess of this age may be retained, but in case of their leaving they are not to be re-engaged. In the event of any one being injured and receiving compensation from the company for same, he is not to be re-engaged without first having the approval of the General Manager.

The Housing of the People.

This circular of the Barrow Hematite Company brings into prominence one of the unexpected consequences which follow attempts to improve the social condition of the people by legislation. It is the consciousness that the indirect results of legislation may be far more serious than the direct, and that these indirect results may also be in absolute opposition to the object aimed at by law, that causes many social reformers to think twice, and even thrice, before using the lever of an Act of Parliament. Take for instance the case of the housing of the poor in London. There is no doubt whatever that the condition of the masses of the people in London from the point of view of house accommodation is a disgrace to civilisation. It is equally indubitable that an expenditure of less than half the sum which will be wasted in the next five years in providing for armaments, over and above the enormous sum at present required, would, judiciously applied, effect a transformation of whole dreary districts in London. But the moment the County Council or any public authority proposes to do anything, they are met by the cry, emanating last month from as distinguished an authority as Miss Octavia Hill, that for a public authority to do anything in the matter is to cripple at once private enterprise. Stated roughly, it comes to this, that if the County Council builds a good house for one man, it stands in the way of half a dozen other good houses being built for six other men. This may be true, but it will be impossible for civilisation much longer to sit with folded hands in front of the continually increasing pressure of the housing question. It is simply exasperating to be compelled to admit day after day (1) that there is any amount of capital wasting for want of remunerative employment, and (2) that there are any number of millions of people who are only too anxious to pay rents that would pay a handsome return on that capital, and yet the capital is not employed, and the houses of the people are a disgrace to the capital of the Empire. Some day some statesman or social reformer will arise who has both the knowledge and the power to bring this question home to the hearts and consciences of the people. Then something will get done; but till then we all sit under a kind of doleful enchantment, seeing things grow worse and not able to mend them, even so much as by a hand's turn.

Municipal Trams in South London.

Closely allied to the housing question is that of railway and tram fares. At present London is woefully behind almost any second-rate American city in the matter of rapid transit. There is nothing in London that approaches either for speed or for cheapness to the long-distance fares on the trolly-cars which are rapidly becoming the universal means of transit in the Transatlantic cities. The street railway companies of the United States have no doubt plundered the public and corrupted municipalities to any extent; but they have succeeded in carrying the public for long distances at a rate which would make a London tramway manager faint on the spot. We English, who are supposed to have invented the saying that "Time is money," waste time more recklessly than we waste any other commodity that has a monetary equivalent. It is to be hoped that the County Council, which at the beginning of this year came into possession of twenty-four miles of tramway in South London, will be able to make an improvement. Last year the companies whose lines have been taken over carried 109 millions of passengers, running over 9,700,000 miles. With the exception of a small section from Brixton Road to Streatham, the whole of the trams were drawn by horses, of which the County Council is now the possessor of four thousand The cost per tram-mile run last year was 8½d., and there was a net profit of 2d. per mile. The net profit last year was £85,000. It is hoped that by spreading the repayment of capital with interest over sixty years, the County Council will have, as a contribution to the rates, £40,000 a year from its new acquisition. If it is well advised, it will spend every penny of that in substituting electricity for horse-traction, and cheapening fares for outlying suburbs.

Chicago and its Street Railways.

Apropos of street traction, there has been a battle royal raging this last month in Chicago over the attempt of the street railway companies, headed by Mr. Yerkes, to steal the streets for the next fifty years. The value of the franchise, which was in the gift of the City Council, was estimated at ten millions sterling. In order to obtain it Mr. Yerkes is said to have promised boodle to the aldermen to the extent of £300,000. I read the following paragraph in a press despatch dated Chicago, December 11th, with a certain grim satisfaction:—

When a few years ago W. T. Stead, the noted English journalist, wrote his not-soon-to-be-forgotten "If Christ came to Chicago"—an *exposé* of the methods used in conducting the affairs of the great city—he expressed the opinion that ere many years the people would rise in their

might and drive the boodlers out of the City Hall as the money-changers were driven out of the Temple. That time has apparently come, but the process is apt to be amended. The masses do not favour scourging; they favour Judge Lynch's methods, and to-night hundreds of thousands of Chicagoans, irrespective of party allegiance, are wearing badges bearing on them the imprint of a gibbet.

After several days of very angry agitation, the boodlers were defeated by a majority of one, and the contest transferred from the City Council to the Legislature of Illinois. As Mr. Yerkes is a man with millions at his back, and has grown grey in the art of manipulating legislatures and municipalities, the legislators at Springfield are expecting a feast of fat things.

Cheap Railway Rates.

Allied to the question of street railways is the question of railway rates. The London Reform Union has demanded the concession of 113 additional workmen's trains, which, they maintain, are indispensably needed if the service is to be rendered at all adequate. The intervention of Parliament is invoked by the Workmen's Train Association, whose bill proposes to compel all railway companies to run a proper service of trains into London up to eight o'clock every morning at the rate of twelve miles for twopence. The railway companies protest that it is impossible; but where there's a will there's a way. There is one great difficulty undoubtedly, and that is that the amount of traffic carried at the rush hours when people are coming to town in the morning and leaving it in the evening, comes very near, if it does not come up to, the maximum that can be carried on the existing lines with the present terminal stations. But that is only another way of saying that more lines must be laid down and more accommodation provided at the stations. In relation to the Underground, immediate relief could be obtained by constructing a tunnel underneath the existing line of rail. This has been much talked of, and some day will be accomplished. Altogether there seems to be good reason for believing that, unless the railway directors wake up and show more consideration for the needs of the public, they will have a very bad time before long.

Sir John Gorst on Rural Education.

One of the most encouraging things to be noticed in the speeches of last month was the unexpected cheerfulness with which Sir John Gorst spoke on the problem of rural education in Cambridge. This is a matter which goes to the root of everything; but hitherto Sir John Gorst has been so hopelessly pessimist that it has been enough to take the heart out of anybody. Speaking at Cambridge on December 11th, he put very clearly and forcibly before his hearers the necessity for doing something practical and at once for the improvement of our agricultural population. It is a task, he admitted, of very great difficulty, but it was not insoluble if the energy and thought of the very best people in the country were devoted to it. The first thing to be done was to improve elementary education; otherwise you would have pupils sent up to technical schools so deficient in arithmetic that they could not keep up with their classes. After improving elementary education, there should be established a central local authority, which he suggested might be found in the Technical Instruction Committee of the County Council, which only wanted a little more money and a little more legal power to be a very useful body. He did not think it wise to take the management of rural schools out of the hands of the rural clergy, who, he thought, as a rule, were the best managers you could find. Further, he thought there should be a night school established within reach of every one, and that it should be compulsory to attend them. He said he was strongly in favour of a law by which young people, after going to work, should be able to spend certain hours in the night school. Then they wanted a great many more higher agricultural schools, over which there should be technical schools in every part of the country; but he finished by reminding his hearers once more of the fundamental truth which governs everything—viz., that without public opinion at the back of the Education Department nothing can be done. Even in such a life-and-death matter as this of enabling our people to hold their own against foreign competition, everybody is paralysed until you can get up steam.

Trouble in the Transvaal.

In the British Colonies the year is closing with comparative tranquillity. The only exception is a slight recrudescence of the trouble in Johannesburg. A British subject, of the name of Edgar, has been shot by one of the Transvaal policemen, who appears to have acted very unceremoniously. As the policeman is to be tried for murder, the question may be regarded as adjourned; but the incident was made the occasion for an impressive demonstration, in which five thousand of the Uitlanders made a protest in silence and appealed to the Queen in dumb show, for the law prohibits all political gatherings of the kind. The silence of the assembly and their uplifted hands testified more picturesquely than any amount of speaking would have done as to the reality of the



Photograph by] [*Elliott and Fry.*

SIR EDMUND MONSON.

(British Ambassador in Paris.)

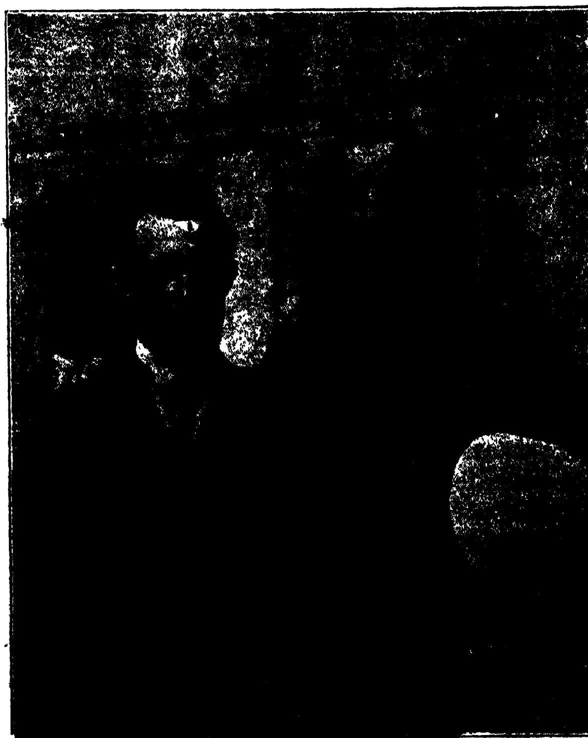
grievance against which they protested. It is not very likely that anything will come of it; the Uitlanders lost their chance when they failed to rise before Jameson crossed the frontier. They will have to wait some time yet before they can hope to retrieve the consequences of that unfortunate blunder. Sir Alfred Milner is still in London, and Mr. Rhodes is on the sea. It is to the last degree improbable that anything will happen during their absence.

Sir E. Monson's Speech.

In foreign affairs, the most remarkable of the month was the speech made by Sir Edmund Monson at the banquet in the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris. Sir Edmund Monson is one of the steadiest and most sane of British diplomatists. No one deplored more than he the excessive amount of public speaking over the Fashoda incident, which placed such difficulties in his path as a diplomatist charged with keeping the peace. But no sooner had he got upon his legs at the Chamber of Commerce than he made a speech calculated to irritate the French to the last degree. It is over now, and no friend of Sir Edmund Monson wishes to dwell upon an incident which he himself must regret as much as any one. The worst of it was that the very excellence of his previous reputation added to the mischief of his observations, for nothing he could say could induce the French to believe that he had not acted under orders. "We know Sir Edmund Monson too well," they said, "to believe it possible that he could have made such a speech except under orders."

The Old Deacon's One Day Off.

The fact probably is that old diplomatists, like old elephants, sometimes go *must.* The British public must not be too hard on its servants under such circumstances. There is an American story to the effect that a New England minister on returning home one day was scandalised to discover his senior deacon rolling drunk in the middle of the road. The man had been an exemplary citizen and pillar of the church for more than forty years. Hardly able to believe his eyes, the minister stepped up to his deacon in the gutter and began, "Deacon Jones, this is terrible. I could not have believed it possible, were it not for the evidence of my own eyes. To think that after forty years' faithful service ——" At this point he was interrupted by the deacon, who, hiccupping, severely burst in, "Just so, and after forty years' faithful service, do you think God Almighty won't let a fellow have a day off?" Sir Edmund Monson has had his day off, and the incident seems fortunately to have passed over without making things much worse than they were between us and the French.



Photograph by] [*Lauré, Cairo.*

MAJOR MARCHAND AND CAPTAIN BARATIER.

(The most recent photograph.)

The French and Fashoda. They are bad enough in all conscience. Fashoda has been evacuated by Marchand, and the French flag no longer flies over that pestilential island; but nothing has been done towards arriving at any understanding concerning the western frontiers of the Soudan. Nor do the French manifest any particular anxiety to come to an arrangement. They have increased their naval estimates by nearly three-quarters of a million, they are concentrating their troops at the coast towns, and they are diligently exercising their fleet, which at this time of the year is usually laid up in winter quarters. There is even a movement perceptible in favour of making it up with Germany, in order to have a better hope of paying us out for what they consider to be the altogether unnecessary insolence with which we kicked them down the front steps in the matter of Fashoda. They were willing to go out of the back door quietly; but to be bundled out neck and crop was an indignity for which they mean to make us smart. At present they are biding their time.

Coup d'États Addled or Hatching? Excepting for their ill-humour with England, the French are still thinking of little or nothing but the Dreyfus case and its results. Last month was full of rumours that as soon as Dreyfus arrives in France, General Zurlinden will send the President and the Ministry packing, establish a provisional Government, and summon Prince Victor Bonaparte to found the Fourth Empire. It is even stated that the Pretender raised as much as £200,000 from Catholic families in England for the purpose of carrying out his nefarious conspiracy against the French Republic. The Duc d'Orleans is also all on tiptoe with expectation. Both these worthy Pretenders profess to be equally confident as to the unpopularity of the Republic and the readiness of the French nation and the French Army to accept some form of monarchical government. The best thing that could happen would probably be for Prince Victor and the Duc d'Orleans to make a simultaneous landing on the coast of France and polish each other off after the fashion of the Kilkenny cats. The world would shed no tributary tear, whilst most quiet-going people would heave a sigh of relief. Whatever happens, we cannot expect that the new French Government would be any more easy to get on with than the Third Republic. There may be more temporary stability in the new *régime*, but although ministries may last longer, the Monarchy or the Empire will not last so long as the Third Republic.

Trouble Ahead in Italy. From Italy disquieting rumours come to hand as to an alleged understanding between the Vatican and the Garibaldians, by which the House of Savoy is to be dethroned and the Italian Republic installed, with Rome as its capital. If the Blacks and the Reds join hands, they will undoubtedly be able to give the Italian Government a very bad time. But the difficulty of establishing any agreement between the Revolutionaries and the Clericals is so great that King Humbert may probably see another new year at the Quirinal. It is noteworthy that Garibaldi, like Signor Sonnino, believes that the only way of salvation for the House of Savoy lies in the assertion of the monarchical prerogative. King Humbert, however, shrinks from using the powers which he possesses under the Italian constitution.

Hungarian Crisis tempered by Duelling. The Old Year has closed on a very stormy and troubled scene in Austro-Hungary. Hungary, which has been for a long time regarded as the *beau idéal* of Parliamentary countries, has made a very bad



Photograph by] [*Goszleth, Buda-Pesth.*
BARON BANFFY.

break, which has led to the collapse of all efforts of finding such a legal *modus vivendi* as would enable them to renew the agreement with Austria, commonly known as the *Ausgleich*. Being threatened with obstruction in the Chamber, Tisza, the old Liberal veteran, who is in power, though not in office, suggested an original device for enabling the Government to carry its measures through Parliament despite obstruction. He invited a declaration of confidence from the members of the Chamber, such declaration not being made by Parliamentary vote, but by the signatures appended to the memorial that lay at the Liberal Club. This device led to an immense storm in the Chamber. The Speaker of the Chamber refused to be a party to this high-handed fashion of coercing the Legislature, while M. Horanski, the President of the Liberal Club, not only revolted against the Tisza-Banffy scheme, but insulted the latter to such an extent that the controversy was transferred from the Parliamentary arena to that more delicate region where the sword reigns supreme. Up to the moment of writing two duels had been fought and more were still to come. The Hungarian Parliament closed amid a scene of the wildest disorder, and now both in Austria and Hungary there is no legal warrant for the continuance of the fiscal and other arrangements. Fortunately, Francis Joseph is still alive, and while he lives these legal troubles will be regarded only as a kind of whooping-cough or measles. After he goes, they will be treated as the signs of malignant small-pox.



Photograph by] [Pirou, Paris.
SENOR MONTERO RIOS.
(President of the Spanish Peace Commissioners, Paris.)

Peace and Imperialism in the United States.

Peace between Spain and the United States having been formally concluded, the Peace Commissioners have left Paris for Washington, bearing with them the Treaty of Peace, and the Americans are now free to consider what they will do with the Philippines. The movement against the expansion of the dominions of the Republic has now taken definite shape in the formation of an Anti-Imperialist League, to which adhesions are coming in thick and fast from all quarters. Mr. Carnegie, stout Republican and gold-bug as he is, declares his intention to support Mr. W. J. Bryan as candidate for the Presidency next election. There is, however, a section of the Democrats, led by Mr. Hearst, of the *New York Journal*, which is much more vehemently in favour of expansion than President McKinley, who, indeed, may be regarded as a very reluctant recruit.

The Opening of the Reichstag.

In Germany the Emperor has got home from his tour in Palestine. The Reichstag has been opened with an announcement that the army is to be increased by some 24,000 men, and we have had a long exposition of ministerial policy by Herr von Bülow. The speech was eminently pacific, the object of the speaker being to soothe rather than to excite the susceptibilities of its neighbours. On the subject of the relations between Germany and England, he said:—

> All that I should like to say to-day on this subject – *but I think that I am saying a great deal*—is that there are all sorts of questions, and a great variety of points, in which we can act together with England, and do gladly act together with England, without prejudice, and while completely maintaining our other valuable connections.

What that means no one has ventured to explain authoritatively, but it is generally taken as referring to the arrangement by which Germany leaves the Transvaal alone, in return for England's support in the German purchase of Portuguese territory should the Portuguese Government decide to put their colonies up to auction.

Are German Colonies Worth Paying for?

The German Imperial estimates show that Kiao-Chao cost this year £425,000, an item which is marked as "non-recurrent." German colonial expenditure shows a very significant tendency to increase. Last year her colonies received Imperial subventions which did not exceed much more than £250,000. This year the subventions amount to £750,000. As the total amount of goods exported to the German colonies only comes to £750,000 a year, the colonial business can hardly be regarded as satisfactory at present. East Africa costs about £300,000, and South-West Africa £350,000. The whole question of Imperial commercial finance is a subject to which it would be well if Mr. Leonard Courtney would devote his leisure. Last month he published a careful study of the affairs of the Congo from this point of view, but he could hardly be better employed than investigating how far Imperial expansion is worth while from the point of view of pounds, shillings and pence. There is certainly great need for the clarification of the public mind on that subject, for at present the wildest nonsense is talked by many who ought to know better.

Capital and Imperialism.

Even Lord Curzon, who is certainly free from all accusation of indifference to the affairs of the army, has been expressing his amazement at the wild-cat schemes which find favour in some quarters. Just before his departure he said:

> He had been positively amazed when he heard, as he had heard during the past year, appeals to the Government and Parliament to lend the credit of the country and to scatter the money of our taxpayers in vast and speculative undertakings in foreign countries with effete Governments and tottering institutions at the very moment when India, so rich in her capability, so undeveloped in many of her resources, as well as incomparably more imperious in her claims, is clamouring for more capital.

The fact is that we are on the eve of a great reaction, which, it is to be hoped, will have the salutary effect of making us pay more attention to the development of the undeveloped estates which are already under our flag, instead of flinging money and gold away in the attempt to fructify regions which are altogether beyond our control.

The American Queen of India.

The American papers continue to take a keen interest in all that concerns the new Viceroy. The *New York World*, for instance, devotes a whole broadsheet of its Art Portfolio



Photograph by] [*Pirou, Paris.*

MR. DAY.

(President of the U.S. Peace Commissioners, Paris.)

to an account of Lady Curzon's wardrobe. The headlines sufficiently explain both the nature of the article and the reason why it is published:—

A QUEEN'S WARDROBE

FOR THE

NEW AMERICAN QUEEN OF INDIA.

First Pictures and Authentic Description of the Gowns which the Beautiful Lady Curzon will Wear.

According to this chronicle, Lady Curzon has spent £7,500 upon her Indian *trousseau*, and this, it is added, does not include the jewels, which are fabulously beautiful, or the old lace:—

> Father Leiter, of Chicago and Washington, has opened his purse. He must share in the robing of his daughter-queen. Mother Leiter has sent dozens of new garments for baby Curzon—the most remarkable slips of sheer muslin covered with point lace. These American baby clothes have so appealed to the Viceroy's wife that she is having others made in London on the same pattern.

DIARY FOR DECEMBER.



M. DELCASSÉ.

(French Foreign Minister.)

EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

Dec. 1. The Emperor of Germany makes a State entry into Berlin.
The French Senate discusses a Bill to extend the law of December, 1897, to Court-Martials.

2. The fiftieth anniversary of the accession of the Emperor Francis Joseph is celebrated throughout Austria-Hungary.
Parliament prorogued to February 7th, 1899.
Second reading in the Cape Parliament of the Navy Contribution Bill.
Wreck of the *Clan Drummond* steamer; 36 of the crew drowned.

3. The Queen, accompanied by the Sirdar, visits Netley Hospital.
The Japanese Diet opens at Tokyo.

5. The Smithfield Cattle Club's Centenary Show opens.
American Congress meets at Washington: President McKinley's Message read to both Houses.

6. A service of thanksgiving for the liberation of Crete was held at St. Peter's Church, Great Windmill Street. A banquet in celebration of the event took place at the Criterion Restaurant, Lord Coleridge presiding.
The German Reichstag opens; Speech from the Throne by the Emperor William.
The Mahomedan subjects of Candia address a petition to Queen Victoria.
Mr. Gage, American Secretary to the Treasury, issues his report: he advocates currency and banking reform.

7. The Cape Colony Redistribution Bill passes both Houses.
Lord Kitchener leaves London *en route* for Egypt.
Mr. Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, decides to maintain the Muzzling Order in the London area.
M. Cambon, new French Ambassador, arrives in London.
Dr. Szilagyi, President of the Hungarian Chamber, resigns; the whole House moves that he be asked to retain his post.

8. The Court of Cassation in Paris asks for all the documents in Colonel Picquart's case before it decides on his application to it.
The Filipino Congress passes a measure for complete religious freedom in the Philippines.

9. M. Demange, Dreyfus's counsel, is allowed by the Colonial Office to send him a report of the proceedings in the Court of Cassation.
Lord Peel lays the foundation-stone of the Whitechapel picture gallery in High Street, Whitechapel.
Lord Charles Beresford arrives at Nanking and interviews Liu-Kun-Yi (Viceroy).

10. The Treaty of Peace between the United States and Spain is signed in Paris.

11. Major Marchand evacuates Fashoda. British and Egyptian flags hoisted.

12. The Admirals publish a proclamation to the Cretans announcing the establishment of the new *régime*.
Stormy scene in the French Chamber, following an interpellation by M. P. Grousset, on the "indiscretions" of the General Staff.
The United States Senate begins the consideration of the Nicaragua Canal Bill.
M. Labori has an interview with Colonel Picquart in the Cherche-Midi prison.

13. Sir William Harcourt resigns the Leadership of the Liberal Party.
The ashes of Columbus are transferred from the Cathedral of Havana to a Spanish cruiser, to be conveyed to Spain.
Ladies of the Diplomatic Body received by the Dowager-Empress at the Palace at Pekin, China.

14. Lord Charles Beresford returns to Shanghai after inspecting the arsenals at Han-kau and Nanking.
The United States Navy Department orders four warships to sail for Havana.
M. Faure gives a farewell audience to the members of the Spanish-American Peace Commission in Paris.

15. Lord Curzon of Kedleston leaves Charing Cross *en route* for Calcutta.
The *Irresistible* battleship launched at Chatham.

16. The National Liberal Federation opens its annual Conference at Birmingham.
President McKinley signs the order for establishing the United States tariff in Cuba.
Five regiments of United States regular infantry ordered for service in the Philippines.
The Spanish Peace Commissioners leave Paris for Madrid.

17. British, American, German and Japanese merchants send a protest to their Ministers in Pekin against any extension of the French area of exclusive control in Shanghai.
The Members of the American Peace Commission leave Southampton for New York.

18. Peace Sunday; Inauguration of the Peace Crusade in support of the Tsar's Rescript at St James's Hall.

19. The Anglo-American Commission in Washington adjourns till January 5th.
In France the Dreyfus case brought before the Chamber, by an interpellation of M. Lasies.
Prince George of Greece leaves Athens for Crete.

20. Mr. Justice Hawkins resigns his position as Judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court.
Sir T. Fowell Buxton resigns the Governorship of South Australia.
Discussion in the United States Senate on the Nicaragua Canal Bill.
Mr. P. Spencer safely crosses the Channel to France in a balloon.

21. Prince George of Greece arrives in Crete as High Commissioner, escorted by the flagships of the four Powers.
The French Government asks the Chamber for a Supplementary Vote of 12,200,000 frs. for Colonial expenses.
United States Congress adjourns till January 4th.
Close of the Anti-Anarchist Conference in Rome.

22. Lord Iveagh announces that he will give £250,000 to the Jenner Institute and £250,000 to the improvement of the Bull-alley Area of Dublin.

22. The American Minister at Pekin protests against French extension at Shanghai.
Finance Committee of the French Senate agrees to the loan of 200,000 frs. for Tonking.
M. Szilagyi, ex-President of the Hungarian Chamber, explains to his constituents the reasons for his retirement from the Liberal Party.
Prince George of Greece visits the Mosque at Canea.

23. Cape Parliament prorogued till March 3rd.
A split takes place in the Hungarian Catholic Peoples' Party.
The French Chamber by a unanimous vote decides that M. Dupuy's speech in the Chamber on liberty of conscience and security of person in conformity with the principles of 1798 be placarded throughout France.

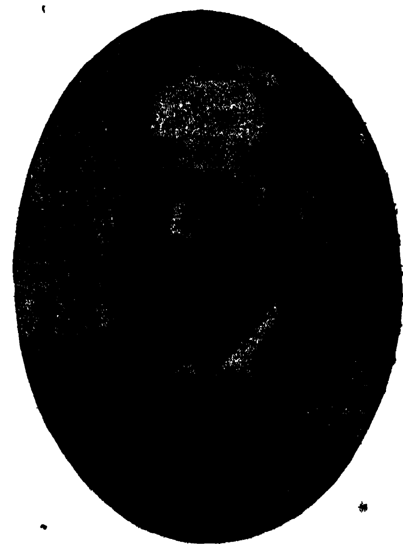
24. Lord Charles Beresford arrives at Hong-Kong from Fu-chau.
The session of the French Chamber closes.
The American Peace Commissioners land at New York and proceed at once to Washington, where they are received by the President at the White House.
A bronze statue of Adam Mitikevitch, Polish poet and patriot, unveiled at Warsaw.

25. Penny Postage introduced throughout the British Empire, with the exceptions of Australasia and Cape Colony.

26. M. Dupuy is interrogated by the President of the Court of Cassation.
Prince George of Greece lays the foundation-stone of the new Christian schools adjoining Canea Cathedral.
The Ameer of Afghanistan complains to the Indian Government of the raid of Waziris into Afghan territory.
Total eclipse of the moon.

27. The secret *dossier* is communicated to the Court of Cassation.
A duel takes place in Paris between M. Max Régis and M. Picard.
General Brooke, United States Military Governor of Cuba, arrives at Havana.

28. Three duels take place in Buda-Pesth.
The Indian National Congress opens at Mardas.



Photograph by] [*Russell and Sons.*

THE LATE BARON ROTHSCHILD, M.P.



From the *Revue des Deux Mondes.*]

A FRENCH VIEW OF BRITISH POLICY.

29. King Humbert signs a decree of partial amnesty for prisoners condemned both by civil and military tribunals.
30. The Empress Frederick opens a new block of buildings in connection with the Sailors' Rest at Landport.
    Lord Curzon of Kedleston lands at Bombay.
31. The *Ausgleich* is renewed for six months by Imperial rescript in Austria-Hungary.

By-Election.

Dec. 9. Owing to the death of Sir G. Baden-Powell a vacancy occurred in the Kirkdale Division of Liverpool. Mr. D. MacIvor (C.) was returned without opposition.

SPEECHES.

Dec. 1. Mr. Asquith, at Lowestoft, on National Education, and the Reform of the Legislature.
    Lord Rosebery, at the Mansion House, in favour of the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum.
2. Sir Edward Grey, at Blackburn, on Foreign Affairs.
    Lord Reay, at the Mansion House, on Commercial and General Education.
    Lord Curzon, at Leadenhall Street, on India.
2. Lord E. Fitzmaurice, at Montrose, on the activity of the clerical party in foreign countries against justice, order, and liberty.
5. President McKinley, at Washington, delivers his Presidential address.
6. Sir Edmund Monson, at Paris, on Anglo French relations.
8. Mr. Chamberlain, at Wakefield, on the Government's programme for next session.
10. Sir John Gorst, at Cambridge, on education in agricultural districts.
12. Herr von Bulow, in the German Reichstag, on Germany's relations with England, and foreign policy generally.
13. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, at Glasgow, on the programme of the Primrose League.
    Mr. Courtney, in London, on the Congo Free State.
    Mr. Labouchere, at Manchester on the Doctrine of Expansion and the Liberal Policy.
14. Lord Wolseley, at St. James's Hall, London, on the three latest wars.
15. M. Tatischeff, in London, on more cordial relations between Great Britain and Russia.
    President McKinley, at Atalanta, on American Expansion.
16. Lord Salisbury, in London, on public affairs.
    Mr. Asquith, at Birmingham, on Sir William Harcourt's resignation of the Leadership of the Liberal Party.
    Mr. Asquith, at Birmingham, on Leadership.
17. President McKinley, at Savannah, on the future of the Philippines, and the duty of the United States to give them a better Government than did Spain.
18. Mr. Stead, at St. James's Hall, on the Tsar's Peace Rescript.
19. The Bishop of London, at Liverpool, on Real Education being self-acquired.
    Lord Selborne, on the Policy of the Government.
20. Mr. Gerald Balfour, at Keighley, Yorkshire, on the Imperial spirit and Local Government in Ireland.
    Lord Londonderry, at Darlington, on the Government.
21. Mr. Bryce, at Leicester, on Trade.
    Mr. Balfour at Edinburgh, on the Foreign Office.
23. M. Dupuy, in the French Chamber, condemns the Anti-Semitic Movement as contrary to the principles of equality according to the law on which the French Republic is founded.
26. Lord Elgin, at Calcutta, on the value of the co-operation of the Native States in the Government of India.
    Mr. A. M. Bose, at Madras, on necessary Indian Reforms.
31. Lord Curzon, at Bombay, on the proposed Imperial University for India.
    Lord Elgin, at Calcutta, on the loyalty of the Mahomedans of India.

OBITUARY.

Dec. 2. Rev. H. J. Mathew, Bishop of Lahore, India.
    James Tyson, L.M.C. (Queensland), 75.
3. Rev. Maurice D. Jones (Bala), 76.
4. M. Fournier, 77.
10. William Black (novelist), 57.
11. Sir W. Anderson, K.C.B., 63.
    General Garcia (Cuban commander).
    Sir Thomas Upington (Cape Town), 54.
    Professor Laboulebene (Paris), 73.
12. Sir William Jenner, 83.
13. Sir Thomas Storey, 73.
    Walter Lacy, 88.
15. Lord Vernon, 45.
    Lord Newton, 70.
    Mr. Russell Martineau, 68.
16. Mr. Christopher Sykes, 68.
    Paul M. Tretiakoff.
17. Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, M.P., 59.
    Maharajah of Darbhangah, 43.
    Metropolitan Palladius of St. Petersburg, 72.
19. Lord Napier and Ettrick, 79.
    Dr. William Munk, M.D., F.S.A., 73.
21. Professor A. A. Kanthack, F.R.C.S., 35.
    Very Rev. Canon Brosnau, P.P., of Cahirciveen, Ireland.
24. Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, R.C. Bishop of Meath, 79.
29. Rev. Bartholomew Price, F.R.S., Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, 80.
    Lieutenant Colonel Moritz von Egidy, 52.
30. Señor Romero.

Other Deaths Announced.

Mrs. Haweis; Alderman Rogers; Alderman Gilman, J.P.; Major-General C. V. Bowie; Mr. G. W. Medley; Major McLeod; Taleb Bey; Mr. G. W. Goyder, C.M.G.; Mr. P. Meadows Taylor; Professor Hjalar Dillner; Mr. T. Hayter Lewis, F.S.A.; Rev. E. J. Randolph; Dr. C. E. FitzGerald; Professor P. Hinschius; Mr. Thomas Simpson; Mr. Calvin S. Brice; Mr. John Barrow, F.R.S.; M. Charles Read; Rev. D. John B. Dyne, D.D.; Rev. G. Frost, LL.D.; Mr. George Hurst; Mr. John E. Chandler, F.R.G.S.; M. F. de Corcelli; Senator Morrill; Mr. Collet Dobson Collet; Herr Christian Dieden; Mr. Charles J. Rodgers.

[By an unfortunate error we published the name of Sir George Taubman-Goldie in our Obituary List last month. We are happy to be able to inform our readers that Sir George is in excellent health.]



Vassili Verestchagin.] [Moscow Gallery.

THE PYRAMID OF SKULLS.

CHARACTER SKETCH.

VASSILI VERESTCHAGIN.

I.

THE "Pyramid of Skulls," which I publish as frontispiece to this Character Sketch, is a reproduction of one of the most famous pictures in the Moscow Gallery. It is dedicated to all the great conquerors that have been, that are, and that will be. It is the Apotheosis of the Glory of War. It is the grim pyramid which remains to commemorate "the first and last of fields, King-making Victory." In Western Europe there is sufficient veneer of civilisation and humanity to render it impossible for even a Napoleon to commemorate his triumphs by rearing a pyramid of the skulls of his slaughtered enemies. But in Central Asia, where the human animal is not ashamed to give full vent to his natural savagery, the custom of commemorating victories by piling up skulls of the slain is one of the most ancient and familiar practices of great conquerors. Even within comparatively recent times a pyramid of skulls erected near Nisch, in Southern Servia, survived as a relic of Turkish barbarism, an unmistakable finger-post of Ottoman conquest. But with the exception of the pyramid at Nisch, Europe has hitherto preferred to commemorate her victories in less realistic fashion. In the place of pyramids of skulls we have the Arc de Triomphe, but both are expressions of the same sentiment; and if the skulls of all the slain in the battles whose names are inscribed in the Arc de l'Etoile were collected in one vast heap, they would dwarf even the pyramids which were reared to commemorate the devastating conquests of Tamerlane.

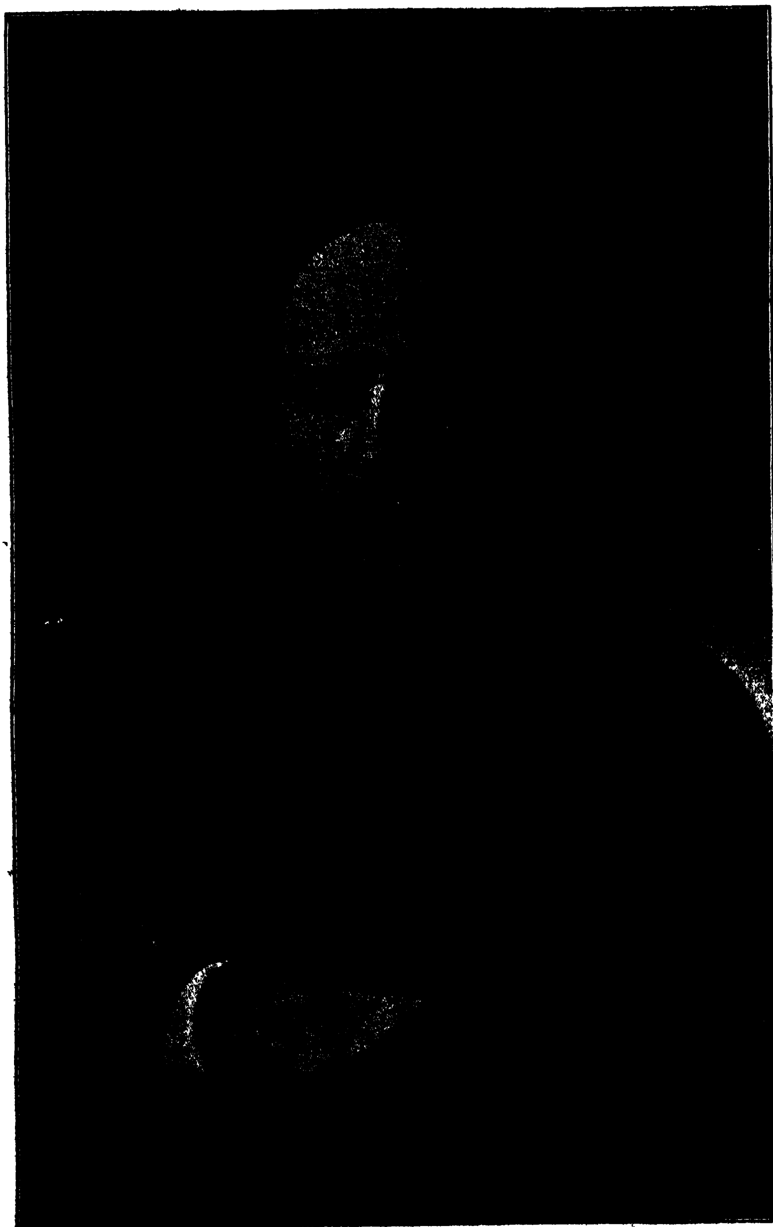
There is, it must be admitted, a certain charm about the Asiatic method of demonstrating a victory by a monument of skulls that appeals to the simple instincts of the barbarian, which are never far beneath the surface of any of us. Even to-day in Morocco the practice of sending the decapitated heads of rebels is in full force, and it is but a short step from consigning baskets of gory heads to the erection of a monument of skulls. These monuments, which were common enough in Central Asia, have, however, disappeared before the advance of the Russian conqueror. Verestchagin maintains that this monument is no mere figment of his own fancy, as it represents an actual monument for the original of which you have not far to seek in the borderland of Tartardom. It is forty years since a celebrated German *savant* of the name of Schlagentweit, who at that time was travelling in the service of the British Government, added his skull to such a pyramid as this in Kashgaria. Schlagentweit carried a letter of recommendation to the Khan of Ferghana, and, on his way to Khokand, passed through the territory of the Khan of Jedyshar in Kashgaria. Schlagentweit explained who he was, where he was going to, and stated that he was carrying a letter of recommendation to the Khan of Ferghana. "Give me the letter," said the Khan of Jedyshar. "The letter is not for you," said Schlagentweit; "I can only deliver it to the Khan to whom it is addressed." "Off with his head!" said the Khan of Jedyshar, quite in the fashion of the ogres and giants of the nursery tales, and off went Schlagentweit's head, added as a contribution to a pyramid of skulls which it was the pride and pleasure of the Khan of Jedyshar to build up as one of the monuments of his reign.

Whether historically accurate or not, there is no doubt that Vassili Verestchagin has produced a very remarkable picture, one upon which the eye rests with a certain melancholy satisfaction which is natural to man when he feels that he has arrived at the ultimate and bottom fact of things. There is in these grey skulls, all wind-worn and sabre-slashed, on which the raven perches, looking eagerly for some stray shred of human flesh not yet shrivelled in the sun or gnawed by vermin, the last word of the great drama, the opening scenes of which are bright with all the pomp and circumstance of war. After many succeeding acts of the deepest tragedy it culminates in this silent pyramid on the frame of which the artist has inscribed his ironical dedication: "To all Conquerors, past, present, and to come!"

II.

Vassili Verestchagin, the artist who painted the "Pyramid of Skulls," is the most famous of all painters of the realities of war. He is a Russian by birth, by education, by habit of thought and by keenness of sympathy with the sufferings of humanity. He is a Russian also in the terrible fidelity with which he expresses the tragedy of things. There is a greatness and a simplicity in his paintings which appeal to every one. We may shudder at them, but they speak, they arrest us; if we try to turn from them, they strike us full in the face and compel our attention. It is said of Dante that he wrote the "Inferno" because he had himself been in hell. It is literally true of Verestchagin that he paints war because he has himself been a warrior. He is a soldier-artist, a man who became a soldier for the sake of his art, and who uses his art in order to teach the world the truth about soldiering. It is a great work enough, and never did any artist arrive more opportunely at the right moment to interpret the prevalent feeling in the popular mind than Vassili Verestchagin. But when in this month of January he came to London to exhibit his pictures at the Grafton Gallery, it was not the first time that he had been in London. He is a man who travelled far before he began to paint, and who since he painted has had a wide experience of many lands in which he has exhibited his pictures. The exhibition which has now just opened in the Grafton Gallery is the latest series of his paintings. When he was here before in 1886, he exhibited the marvellous series of Scriptural pictures which excited so much discussion and provoked such an uproar in the Catholic circles of Vienna. That collection was taken to America and sold in New York. The new series which are now on exhibition in London are a pictorial interpretation by the Russian artist of the human side of the retreat from Moscow. In the whole blood-stained tragedy of war there is no more terrible chapter than that which describes the retreat of the Grand Army. In those few terrible months during which the once victorious legions of Napoleon stumbled through the snow from Moscow to the Russian frontier, marking their road with an almost continuous line of heaps of dead, occurred the greatest catastrophe in war that has ever appalled the imagination of mankind.

The same instinct which led Verestchagin to take the Pyramid of Skulls as the apotheosis of the glory of war, led him to seize the story of the great Retreat as an opportunity of showing the world War itself. All war, Verestchagin is fond of declaring, is essentially the same; there may be a little more or less horror in one war than another, but essentially all wars are alike. The retreat from Moscow was but the supreme type of war, and, true to his instinct, Verestchagin has painted us a series of pictures in which, with one exception, there is no actual fighting. In this he acts upon the theory which he laid down long ago. War, he maintains, has hitherto been painted almost entirely from the point of view of the actual clash of contending armies. The artist seizes the supreme moment when the decisive charge is delivered, or when the last attack is victoriously repelled. On the canvas, as we may see by the acre at Versailles, you have all that is most heroic and exciting in the culminating moment of a campaign crowded into a canvas. "That," says Verestchagin, "is not war, it is only a moment in war, and the moment which is the least terrible, and which passes with such rapidity as hardly to form an appreciable element in the long-drawn-out misery of the campaign." He says, for instance, "Take each war and reckon up the whole of the time spent upon it. You will soon ascertain that by far the greatest part of the campaign is spent in suffering, great hardships, heavy labour and miseries. Weeks are spent in marching in blazing suns, in clouds of dust, or in toiling through mud while the rains drench you to the skin. War means hunger, thirst, sickness, the pain of wounds, privations of all kinds—a reversion to the conditions of savage existence. All these things last for days, for weeks, for months, while the time that is passed in actual fighting is but a few hours. Why, then," he asked long ago, "should we, in painting war, devote our attention exclusively to these moments of excitement and ignore the dull, grim realities that make up the life of a soldier on campaign?" So in this score of paintings, which not only illustrate but illuminate with the sunlight of a penetrating genius the greatest of all military tragedies, he avoids, with one exception, showing the troops engaged in actual combat. There is one, and only one, picture in which we see the clash of arms, a[illegible] realise that [illegible] Russians pla[illegible] any serious p[illegible] in overwhelming the invader of the country. It was not Russians, but Russia, that crushed Napoleon. Russian patriots have found vehement fault with Verestchagin for thus entirely eliminating the heroic part that was often played by the peasant levies, whose patient valour in resisting invasion extorted the admiration of the invaders, and whose dogged, relentless pursuit finished what the snow and the frost had begun; but the Russian artist is as positive as Mr. Ruskin in laying down the canons of his art and in abiding by them. What he had to do was to show Napoleon and exhibit the Grand Army as it went to pieces, and this he has done; and to



VASSILI VERESTCHAGIN.

do it it was necessary, according to him, to leave the existence of the pursuing Russians very largely to the imagination. They are in the background—you see them not; but only once or twice do they emerge—as, for instance, in the significant but simple figure of the Russian peasant standing hidden in the forest with his long spear, waiting amid the falling snow for the opportunity of avenging his country's wrongs. That is a sombre touch, but, beyond this, the existence of the Russians is left very much to the imagination.

It is a mistake, however, to think that in Verestchagin's pictures of Napoleon in 1812 he has given us a mere shambles or a panorama of horrors. His pictures, indeed, justify the assertion which he constantly makes in reply to his critics who complain that his pictures are too terrible, and that he merely dwells upon the most horrible and terrible of the horrors of war. He replies that he does no such thing. The worst things in war are so bad as to be unpaintable on canvas. They dwell on his mind as a shuddering memory of unspeakable horror, but he has never attempted to paint them. In this procession of canvases we see the progress or descent of Napoleon from his triumph at the Kremlin to his escape with a handful of his magnificent army across the frontier, but we have none of the more ghastly episodes of the retreat. At Wilna, according to the guide-books, there died no less than 70,000 unfortunate soldiers, who perished in hospital or dropped down dead, frozen and starved on their homeward march. They were dragged together and piled in heaps, even as lumberers pile logs one on the top of the other, until they became great corpse-mountains terrible to look at, and even now to think of. Verestchagin has painted no such episodes, and yet there were many such. Only by the protrusion of the nose, or the face, or the frozen hand of the soldier who has fallen by the way, does he suggest the great horror of which even now mankind speaks with bated breath. His object is to depict Napoleon, not as an aureoled God of War, the majestic and idealised hero of French legend, but the man as he actually was when confronted by the extremities of cold and the searching ordeal of defeat. "I always," said Verestchagin, "seek first for the man, to find him, to know him as he is, to paint him—that is my aim. Afterwards I put on his clothes, but they are the mere trappings. The man himself is what the artist should depict." Still the clothes, although trappings, are very significant, and it is natural that the French artists who set themselves to glorify their hero should represent him as wearing in the depth of winter an altogether impossible costume, because it better agreed with their conventional idea of the great commander. In reality he was dressed as Verestchagin paints him—with a warm cap covering his head and ears, and a long overcoat reaching down to his feet. Compare Verestchagin's Napoleon in retreat with the figure that appears in the famous picture in the Louvre, and you will see the difference between war as it is and war as it pleases the artistic flatterers of the God of War to represent it.

As all the town will be talking about these Napoleon pictures, it is not necessary to do more than briefly refer to one or two of the more notable. The first of the series represents Napoleon watching the triumphal entry of his troops into Moscow. The second shows the horses of the French cavalry stabled in the quaint cathedral which, perhaps, of all buildings in Russia, most aptly represents the immense difference between the life of Russia and that of Western nations. Then we have the departure of Napoleon from the burning city. The canvas is heavy with the smoke-cloud, and lurid with the flames of the burning city. When the pictures were exhibited at Vienna, the Emperor of Austria asked Verestchagin how on earth he had succeeded in so making his canvas, as it were, reek with the smoke of the burning city. The artist replied that he painted it, like everything else, from fact. A great conflagration broke out some years ago at the city of Brest-Litopsk. The moment the news of the conflagration reached Moscow, Verestchagin packed up his paints and hastened off with his easel and his canvas to the burning city. There he painted the scene exactly as it was, and afterwards found no difficulty in reproducing the lurid glow of the conflagration on the canvas devoted to the burning of Moscow. Leaving behind him the blazing city, Napoleon entered upon the long and dolorous way that led him back to France. Without dwelling upon the intermediate scenes, we pass at once to the last of the series, which represents Napoleon leaning upon a stick, walking through the snow, followed by his staff, in the long line of his dwindling army. Verestchagin says that most of the last stages of the retreat were covered by Napoleon on foot; the weather was too cold for him to ride, and the soldiers were too savagely angry to tolerate the spectacle of Napoleon riding in luxury in a carriage while they were perishing in the bitter cold. So Napoleon had even to trudge it with the best of them. And in the last picture we see him tramping along, stick in hand, through the desolate landscape, white with snow, through which peeped here and there the ghastly relics, reminding us that the few figures which we see are but a miserable handful of survivors, while hundreds of thousands of their fellows have perished beneath the winding-sheet of the Russian winter.

When these pictures were exhibited in France, they affected some patriots to tears, while others exclaimed that never before had they adequately realised the immense human pathos that underlies the Imperial tragedy. The pictures have run the gauntlet of the criticism of the best experts in Europe, including among others the German Emperor, who, with his wife, visited the Gallery and eagerly discussed with the painter the various characteristics of the pictures.

"The German Emperor, when he saw the pictures," said Verestchagin, "assured me that, as he had heard, Napoleon wore a huge handkerchief about his head. Why not? Commonsense was his forte; and, as he was a native of Southern Europe, the cold almost froze the blood in his veins."

"Pictures like these," said the Kaiser, "are our best guarantee against war." After looking long and earnestly at the Napoleon on tramp in the snow, he turned away with the remark, "And, in spite of that, there will still be men who want to govern the world. But they will all end like this."

Besides the Napoleonic pictures there are many others, which although subsidiary to the great canvases describing the drama of 1812, will well repay the attention of those who are interested in Russian art. But the chief point about Verestchagin for us at this juncture is that he is, above all things, a Russian, a realist, and a man who, having looked into the glazing eye of the soldier as he dies on the field of battle, interprets the whole terrible anguish of the battle-field in syllables of colour and in pictures that speak.

III.

It is twelve years since Verestchagin was in London, but he has changed wondrously little. He is still the same man that he was, for even in outward appearance he is as he was; while in his ideas, in his aims, in his doctrines, he is the same. In the technicalities of his art he may have changed. He told me he was not particularly pleased with many of his earlier pictures, and that some of them ought to be destroyed. But these are differences which would only be noticeable under the microscope. To the ordinary observer he is the same, a prophet in his way quite as much as Count Tolstoi, and an apostle of peace quite as much in earnest as his Imperial ruler. First impressions are often the most lasting as well as the freshest and the best, and, therefore, I will reproduce here an article in which I described in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, at the time of my first visit to Verestchagin's Gallery, the impression left upon my mind. The article was written at the time when we were all brimming over with excitement over Trafalgar Square. It appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* a few days before Bloody Sunday, an event which at least banished into irrecoverable oblivion the second part of the article, for the appearance of which the painter looked in vain. Here, however, is what I said of the pictures then, and I see no word to alter now:—

A RUSSIAN REALIST ON RELIGION AND WAR

ROUND THE GROSVENOR WITH M. VERESTCHAGIN.

I am an ignoramus about art; but I know when a picture speaks to me. If in a whole gallery there be one such picture I am content with my visit. Imagine then my delight and surprise at finding myself in the presence of the Russian pictures now on view in the Grosvenor Gallery. From the press notices I had imagined that this was but a gallery like the rest, and turned listlessly from the jargon of the critics, which treated the Russian's work as if it had been a mere matter of pigment daubing, like most of our modern painting—no more important than signboards, and about as interesting. But the moment I found myself in the Grosvenor Gallery I found out my mistake. M. Verestchagin is no mere painter. He is a man of genius, and a man of genius who is also a seer.

There are inspiration, enthusiasm, genius all that is highest in man—in this Russian who for the time honours the Grosvenor by exhibiting on its walls the canvas into which he has painted his soul. It is a marvellous exhibition; nor have I ever seen anything like it for force, for brilliance, for effect. Whether or not it is the highest form of art, or whether it is art at all, I know not, nor do I care. It is a great presentation of the most tragic aspects of religion and of history—a wonderfully realistic rendering of the scenes of the Gospel, and a grimly vivid picture of the horrors of war.

I had the immense advantage of going round the gallery with the painter himself, who was an object of far more interest to me than any paintings could be. Long ago, I waited with breathless interest for the result of his gallant attempt as a torpedoist to blow up the Turkish gunboats in the Danube, little dreaming that in after years I should be honoured by his acquaintance, and discuss in a London Art Gallery the issues of that great campaign. Almost as I entered he took me to the three great canvases which hang at the end of the large room.

"I was there," said Verestchagin, pointing to the place in St. Petersburg where the Nihilists were executed for the assassination of the Tsar. The great gaunt gallows stand up distinct through the falling snow, two tall posts and a cross-beam, from which the doomed were to swing. Around the gallows stood a great crowd. "Who are these, then?" "Officers for the most part, eager to obtain a shred of the rope after the execution was over. It brings good luck, they say."

"Did the condemned speak?" "If they tried, the drums rolled; not a word could be heard." "And the people there, did they say anything?" "Very little. Kraiffsky told me he had heard they filled the air with imprecations on the Nihilists. It is not true. I was there. I only heard one man cry out, 'Hang them, hang them all!' and instantly on either side a woman cried, 'Hush! How dare you say anything? They have now to answer to God alone.'" The gallows looms out spectral through the snow, the flakes fall heavy outside on the soldiers' helmets, and on the shoulders of the crowd. Another moment the Children of Despair will have perished, choked 'mid the roll of drums and the murmur of the crowd. It is a terrible milestone of history—a human sacrifice, casting a gloomy shadow across the threshold of the new reign.

After the execution of the Nihilists the Crucifixion! And such a crucifixion! You may see painted conceptions of the scene on Calvary by the hundred in all the picture galleries of Europe, but nothing like this. The associations of worship with which Christendom has surrounded the Cross render it difficult for us to realise the gallows character of the Cross. That comes out clear and strong in Verestchagin's work. The crosses just beyond the wall of Jerusalem, which towers huge and high behind the crowd that watches the spectacle, are the gallows of the time.

And the central figure is no glorified divinity, but a poor, haggard, long-haired, bleeding wretch, as no doubt He appeared when all His disciples forsook Him and fled, and the men of law and order, and the constituted authorities of the day, congratulated themselves upon having effectually suppressed what was threatening to be a dangerous nuisance. "I chose," said Verestchagin, "the moment just after the elevation of the cross, when the crowd gathers to see the spectacle. After a while the novelty passes, and all these people will go away, and no one will remain but the Mother and Mary and a few soldiers. Then the Mother will approach the foot of the Cross, but at this moment she is weeping at a distance. Mary the Magdalen is near her. But close to the Cross at first are only the two priests and the Roman officer." There is a wonderful combination of strange and striking figures in the group that gaze with eager interest at the three crosses. Bedouins from the desert, Roman soldiers, Jewish priests, merchants with their curious flat hats like those of Russian priests, each figure distinct in itself, every face a study of real life, and the whole group intensely lifelike. The old painters destroyed the Incarnation in their efforts to represent it. Here at least is the hard-hit Man of Sorrows, who was wounded and bruised and hanged gallows high amid the mockings of a curious and savage crowd. Verestchagin may not have realised the Crucifixion. He has at least painted a scene which is possible, and done something to bring us back to the actual presence of the Jesus who was put out of the way as a disreputable vagabond and blasphemer in the days of Tiberius.

The third picture is hard and mechanical compared with the others. It represents the familiar scene of the execution of the revolted Sepoys during the Mutiny. There may or may not be anachronisms—a button wrong here, a victim wrongly posed there. These are details. The central fact is the loaded cannon, the writhing victim, and the soldier in uniform, erect and stolid as an automaton, waiting the word of command to blow his helpless captive into a thousand fragments. The strong bright glare of the Eastern sun brings the horrid group into clear relief. Another moment and the motionless man in our uniform will pull the string, and—— Says M. Verestchagin, "Strange how many English people resent my having painted this. Some say it never happened. Others that it is far past, and will never recur. False, false! You did do it, and you will do it again. It is because you do that that you are able to remain. If you will no longer do that, then you must go. How many are there of you in India?—50,000 or 60,000 English soldiers. And how many natives?—three hundred millions! How long would the three hundred millions tolerate the authority of the 60,000 but for that? You can choose. There is your last word. If you dare not speak it, then make up your mind and depart. But of course you will do it again, and do it as often as three hundred millions object to your rule. It is the condition of your power—not only to kill, but after death to follow with your punishment the soul of the rebel."

The three pictures form a wonderful trio. The gallows, the cross, and the cannon, the most ignominious death conceivable,



VERESTCHAGIN IN HIS STUDIO.

is being inflicted by the Executive Government of the day. And one of the victims was Jesus Christ. In the other pictures it was the Christians who were the executioners.

Leaving these three notable pictures, the eye is dazzled by a great white mountain top of eternal snow. The expanse bewilders, the brilliance dazzles. It is a Himalayan scene. "I have climbed these hills," said M. Verestchagin. "Do you see that?" and far away in the blue sky he pointed out a mere speck of brown, the hovering vulture. "I have seen him, and knew if I slipped my foot he would make a meal off my corpse. He is on the outlook. But, come, we shall see him again." So saying, M. Verestchagin led me to the second of this third trilogy of Himalayan paintings. Again, there is a great expanse of snowy mountain top; but this time the vulture, no longer poised high in the heavens, is sailing below the summit. "He is seeking;" and then, turning to the central picture—"there," said he, "he has found." It is an impressive scene. At the bottom of a mountain gorge, lying on his back, with his head towards us, is a British soldier dead. On one side lies the rifle he will use no more. By his side hovers the vulture, and above the air is full of these obscene birds, mustering fast to feast off the dead. "It is ever so," said Verestchagin. "I painted one like this of a Russian soldier, which caused so much offence I burned it. But English or Russian makes no difference—the common soldier who wins the glory for others goes himself to the vultures. He pays for all; it is everywhere the same."

At the end of the room hangs the immense painting of the Prince of Wales entering an Indian city on an elephant. The Prince of Wales, who has been at the Grosvenor, declared it was wonderful, and I hope this memento of the Prince's visit to India will not be allowed to leave our shores. The pomp, and glory, and splendour of the East glow on the spacious canvas. In the India Office, or at Marlborough House, it would find a fitting resting-place, and enable the dwellers in this sombre and foggy island to understand something of the glow of colour that is possible under an Indian sun. "It is poor work painting Princes for one who is capable of painting the Crucifixion; how long did it take you to paint it?" "About eight months. I painted entirely in the open air. I was present when the Prince entered, as you see him there, but I finished the painting in Paris. He gave me a sitting there, but the light was so different. I had purposed painting a series to illustrate the history of India. The first was to have been the arrival of the English Envoys in the audience chamber of the Great Mogul at Agra, when they came humbly to crave the favour of opening a trading factory on the seaboard of his dominions. The entrance of the Prince was to have been the last of the series. But I never worked out the idea."

"Step back here," he continued, walking into the passage that led into another room; "this is the best place to see the next picture, 'The Interior of the Mosque of the Moguls at Agra.' I often come and look at it myself, for the sake of the light." I could well understand the painter's pride in his work. The lights, the shade, the cool white interiors, and the kneeling

worshippers transported you far away from noisy Bond Street to cities where the Muezzin's call to prayer is heard from the lofty minaret.

IV.

From the days of Trafalgar Sunday until the Saturday after Peace Sunday in St. James's Hall I had never seen Verestchagin. Imagine, then, my delight when I was interrupted in the middle of my preparations for the Peace Crusade by the arrival of the painter himself at Mowbray House. Nothing could have been more fortunate. Here, at the very moment when an International agitation was beginning in favour of the Peace Conference summoned by the Russian Emperor, there arrived the Russian painter who, of all living men, has preached most eloquently with his brush the vanity and the horror of war. We were very soon deep in a discussion concerning his pictures and their lessons and the European situation and the thousand and one other topics which naturally spring to the lips when you meet such a man on such an occasion.

Verestchagin is a very remarkable man. Educated with a view to entering the navy, he developed such a talent with his pencil that he abandoned his destined profession and devoted himself to art. While still a young man he began to travel, and spent several years in wandering throughout Asia. He speaks English excellently, and found himself at home in India. To these circumstances we owe some of his most wonderful pictures of Indian life and scenery; but for the most part he dwelt among his own people in Russian Turkestan, although he travelled far and wide in the debateable borderland which lies between the Chinese Empire and the Russian possessions. This discipline of the desert may be regarded as the curriculum through which he passed to educate him for the mission to which he has devoted his life. There, in the heart of the Central Asian wilderness, he experienced the extremities of heat and of cold, and familiarised himself with savagery in its most extreme forms. It was his fortune to be one of the first Europeans to penetrate into the province of Ili very soon after the suppression of the Mussulman revolt by the Chinese army. The awful story of that devastation has never been adequately realised by the Western world. The struggle between the revolting Mussulmans and the Chinese lasted for many years. In its early stages the Mussulmans were successful and massacred with a free hand which even the Turks themselves would have envied, but after a time the slow but powerful spring of Chinese energy uncoiled itself and literally swept the insurgents from the face of the earth. Verestchagin described how he entered city after city absolutely depopulated. In the streets there were scattered in confusion all sorts of furniture and utensils mingled with the scattered coffers of their currency which there was no one to gather up. One of these towns left a very vivid impression upon his mind. It was the city of Tchougutschak. It was a literal Golgotha, or Place of a Skull, and not of one skull only, but of many skulls. Skulls and bones lay along the walls through which the besiegers had forced their way, while below, where the bodies of the massacred garrison had been flung, there lay literally heaps of skulls. The whole neighbourhood of the city was sown white with similar grisly relics of the great slaughter. Verestchagin said that in the neighbouring villages, streets and courts were similarly banked up with skulls and skeletons, and in the surrounding fields, so far as the eye could reach you saw everywhere skulls, skulls, skulls! The bones were all clean picked by crows and wolves, clean washed by winter rains and bleached by summer suns. The only living inhabitants of the city of Tchougutschak were two young jackdaws, while the deserted streets were occasionally visited by wild goats from the desert. He saw many such cities, and his friends who were with him, who penetrated further into Chinese territory, declared that they came upon much larger cities, some of which had at one time as many as 200,000 inhabitants, almost depopulated. That revolt, he calculates, cost from twenty to twenty-five million lives. From this skull-sown desert, Verestchagin made a collection of skulls, the collection, indeed, which forms the base of his philosophy of life. By comparing the skulls of the various tribes he was much impressed with the evidence which they afforded of progressive development. The frontal skull, which is very low among the Mongolians, attains quite respectable dimensions among the more highly developed races. The cheek and jawbones diminish, while the teeth, hands and feet shrink. The huge carnivorous animal seemed to him to be manifestly on a march towards a higher type of intelligent existence; and, if you can develop the Caucasian out of the Mongol, there might be, he concluded, good reason for hoping that from the Caucasian in time something superior might be developed. Progress, however, though steady, is very slow, and Verestchagin soon acquired an absolute distrust of short cuts. The processes of Nature are slow but sure. Attempts to hurry the pace only result in a disastrous recoil.

"Look at France," cried Verestchagin. "A hundred years ago they made a Revolution which was to force the arrival of the millennium, and now to-day look at France, and ask what has been gained by the revolutionary rush. They call me a 'red' in Russia, but in reality I am one of the most conservative of men. All my observations teach me that you can do nothing by violence, by attempting to force things. You must co-operate with the forces which are making for progress, and rejoice exceedingly if so be you are able to help forward the movement even by one little inch. This Peace Conference, for instance, if it is supported will do some good, not much, but some, and it is enough. Better do some good that lasts than grasp at a greater good which will not stay. It will be the first step, which is very important, because without it the second is impossible. Yes, I believe in progress," said Verestchagin—"certainly that is a fact, but it is a slow progress, and there is an immense ground to be covered yet. There is time enough in the eternity of the future for endless advance; but although we must never despair, neither must we be impatient. The process which took away the massive force from the jaws of the Mongol and built up the frontal bone of the civilised man is still at work, but there is much to be done, especially for the women," said he. "I sometimes say," he remarked, "that men are everywhere the same. They are all animals, combatant, pugnacious, murderous animals. There is the tiger in every man; it is in his jaws and in his hands, which are but tiger's claws, which love to rend and slay. All peoples everywhere are fundamentally animal; scratch them a little and you will always come upon the foundation. If men are animals, women are even more so. Over great areas of this world the woman is doomed purely to animal functions. She is not educated, she is not expected to have any ideas, she must bring forth her children, suckle them, feed them, and look after the lair of her mate and her young. But culture, humanity, intellect—these things are to them unknown. Man has begun to be civilised in almost all

countries, but woman has not in many even made the first step. When woman has been educated, then mankind will throw off much of the animal."

I asked Verestchagin which countries he considered led the van in this matter of the evolution of the woman from the female animal.

He said, "In Russia some of our women are very intellectual, very highly cultured, very civilised, but they are few. In England there are more who have emerged, but I do not know if there is so much culture as among the few Russians. In Germany perhaps less; in France, generally speaking, the woman is a pendulum which oscillates between the toilet and the church; dress and superstition make up the whole of their lives. Naturally I do not speak of exceptions; they exist everywhere."

"What about America?" I asked.

"I don't know America. I only know New York; but there it does not seem to me that the progress is very great. The women, no doubt, have privileges, but the principal privilege is still that of demanding money from their husbands, in order that they may pursue the great business: shopping, shopping—always shopping."

"What about American men?" I asked.

"American men?" said he meditatively. "Out West they may be different, but in New York the standard by which they judge everything is peculiar. The worth of a man is there reckoned by the dollars which he has in his pocket. Another strange thing," said he, "is that they use different words to describe the same thing. For instance, there is something which here we call swindling, but there they call it business. It is curious: the word is so different, but the thing is the same.



VERESTCHAGIN AND HIS FAMILY.

"It must be remarked *apropos* that those who, like myself, looked for other social conditions in America are disappointed. The American worker is in better conditions than in Europe, only because of some essentially palliative means, as, for instance, the high tariff, prohibition of cheap workmen, etc. But the measure which I consider as the first step towards the reasonable socialism—the recognition of the right of the workman to a share of the benefits of the capital—is not yet acknowledged. Only a few original men are daring to do this, but again as exceptions."

"Now that we are on the national characteristics," I said, "what are the besetting sins of the English?"

"First," he said, "a little hypocrisy or what you call cant. Oh! have I not seen it in India? On Sundays, when you call upon the Sahib, he must not be disturbed because he is reading his Bible, and you see him through the window; he has the Bible upon his knee, no doubt, but his head droops over his shoulder, and you listen and you hear the good man snore. Sleep is such a good thing that it can be openly called sleep and not Bible reading."

"And after cant?" I asked.

"Their pride," he said. "The English haughtiness, the disdainful way in which they treat their fellow creatures as if they were dirt beneath their feet. It is terrible to a Russian. I had a great friend when I was in India; he was an Englishman, and a charming official, full of all kinds of culture and of grace; but the way he treated the natives, the way in which they salaamed to him, while he never deigned even to acknowledge their salute, made me ask him one time, 'Are you a God, or are you a man? For the way in

which you treat these people implies that you are something divine! In Russia we have our faults, no doubt, but there is no gulf between our highest officials and the poorest Tartar who roams the Steppes.' You are dreadful as a whole nation, but you are charming individually. Then there is no other country which contains so many real gentlemen, gentlemen of word; and," he added, with a smile, "there is no other nation where there are so many beautiful women."

Over the religions of the world Verestchagin looks with the eye of a philosopher. They are all but so many attempts to jog human nature more rapidly along the slow spiral by which he is destined to crawl æon after æon nearer the ideal. "Mussulmans," he said, "I have found; Christians I have not found. A Mussulman is told by his prophet to do so and so; he does it, and he is a good Mussulman. The Christian ideal is so much higher; he never lives up to it. Hence it is that there are many Christian churches, no Christians."

Verestchagin's conception of Christianity is very different from that of the orthodox. When he was in Vienna, the exhibition of his pictures created such a storm that one of the papers congratulated him that he had been born in the nineteenth century, otherwise he would probably have shared the fate of John Huss. The head and front of his offending was a small picture entitled "The Holy Family." In this Joseph and Mary were represented as the parents of a family consisting of Jesus and his brethren. Verestchagin stoutly believed that he had sound scriptural grounds for his belief that the Blessed Virgin after the birth of Christ became the happy mother of several children, who are spoken of in several parts of the Gospels as the brethren of Jesus. It is one thing, however, to read about the brethren of Jesus in the Gospels, and another thing to see them painted as if they actually existed in the family circle of Joseph and Mary. The appearance of this picture in the Gallery at Vienna created a great storm in the ecclesiastical teacup. Society was profoundly disturbed; the clergy fulminated against the sacrilegious blasphemer, and at least one zealous Catholic procured a pot of vitriol and discharged its contents over four of the offending pictures of the Russian rationalist. He mutilated the picture of the Resurrection so much that it had to be destroyed; the picture of the Holy Family was saved by its frame; three other pictures suffered more or less from the vitriol of the zealous Catholic. Verestchagin's picture of John the Baptist as a *fakir*, whose head, he maintained, must have swarmed with vermin, like that of all men who lived in the desert on locusts and wild honey, was another of his offences for which he had to pay dearly.

The throwing of vitriol over his pictures, if it did not convert him from the error of his ways, at least taught him that there were limits to the toleration of personal convictions. "You must not pump spring water unawares upon a gracious public full of nerves," and since that time he has walked more warily, and has abstained from affronting the prejudices of the public. "It is a pity," he said, "that I was much blamed, but nobody converted me."

V.

The chief interest of Verestchagin to the British public at the present moment is the service which he has rendered in portraying war as it actually is. For this he has every qualification which man can possess. He has been through several wars both as a spectator and as a combatant. He has slaughtered his fellow-men, has narrowly escaped being slaughtered by them, he has been wounded in battle, he has seen action both on water and on dry land. One of his brothers was killed and another wounded in the assault on Plevna. He himself was besieged for several weeks by an overwhelming host of Bokhariots in Central Asia, and he went through the Bulgarian campaign as the friend and the intimate companion of Skobeleff, the man who more than any other was in our time the supreme incarnation of the God of War. No painter has seen more both of the seamy and the glorious side of war. He saw the attack at Plevna, standing by the side of the Emperor Alexander II. He crossed the Balkans with Skobeleff, and was always permitted to go everywhere and see everything. "They used to ask me," he said, "'Why do you poke your nose in everywhere? You will get it knocked off some day.'" I said always I wished to see everything in order that I might paint everything. So I went everywhere and saw everything as much as any one can."

Keenly as he recoils from war, and vividly as he depicts and, still more, suggests the horrors with which it is inevitably accompanied, no man is more removed from the unsympathetic cast-iron pedant on the subject. On the contrary, Verestchagin, who is a very human man, has shared to the full the fierce joy of strife which has in every age lured men to mutual slaughter. He wrote on one occasion: "I confess that among all the means and expedients for cutting down human life the most intelligible for me is war. War has all the excitement of a well-organised and very dangerous sport. The capable general makes his dispositions in the same spirit and with the same calculations as the experienced *chasseur* disposes all his men in order to inflict slaughter upon the game. I have killed people myself in battle, and I can say from experience that the excitement, and even the feeling of satisfaction in killing a man, is the same as when you bring down game in hunting. For, man as he is, war, it can be said without exaggeration, is a very attractive business."

"Then you have fought?" said I to Verestchagin.

"Oh, yes, many times. I was on one occasion with a company of five hundred in Central Asia, when we were suddenly surrounded in a fortress by twenty thousand Bokhariots. We fought for several days like demons holding them at bay, fighting for our lives. Oh, yes, I have fought."

"How did it end?" I asked.

"Oh! the General returned and raised the siege. I also took part in the Bulgarian war. I was engaged in the blowing up of the Turkish Monitor in the Danube, when I was wounded. I have suffered from war, I know what it is, and yet I tell you that as a sport personally it appeals to me. There is an excitement which stirs the blood of the tiger which flows in all our veins. I cannot say that I admire the morality as much as I enjoy the excitement of war, and I think that in the days that are to come it will disappear, but not until in the slow process of the ages the human organism has been more adapted to peaceful life than it is at present. You see," he said, "you can only change a man's character as you can change his bones. The great carnivore will devour, but when you can build up his front head and thin down his jaws, he will be a much more manageable person, and will not feel that mad lust for slaughter which is natural to those who have but recently emerged from savagery. We shall get rid of war some time, but it will be many a long year yet. As for humanising war, that I don't believe in. People talk as if there were two kinds of war—a big and a bad one, and a small and charming one—*à l'eau de*

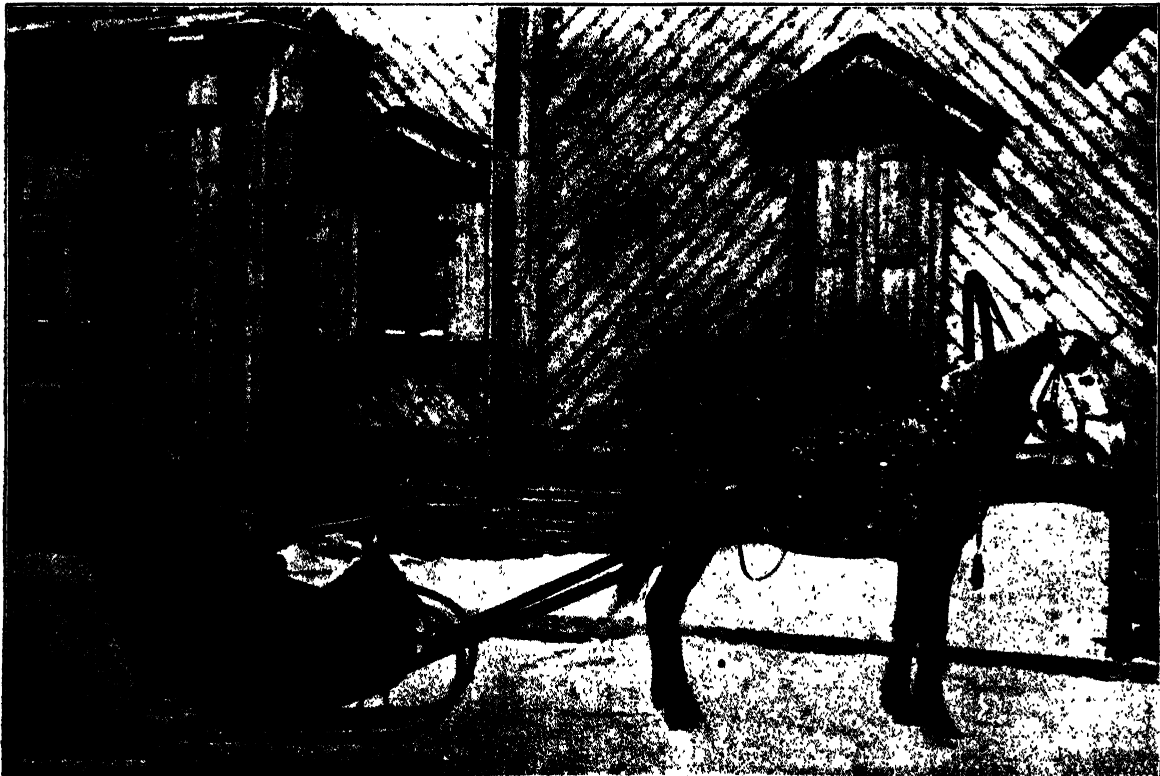
Cologne. There is only one kind of war. War is the antithesis of all morality, of all humanity. There never has been but one kind of war since the beginning of the world, that is the war in which you endeavour to kill or inflict as much suffering upon the enemy as possible, seize as much of his property as possible, and wound, kill, and take as many prisoners as possible. It maddens me even to listen to the observations made by drawing-room critics as to my pictures of war. It is not from real soldiers who have seen war that such criticisms come. I have been through everything, believe me, in my determination to see everything and to know everything connected with warfare. I have taken part in almost every kind of operation. I have charged with infantry, and I have even led soldiers on to the assault. I have taken part in cavalry skirmishes, and when I was wounded on the Danube, I was acting with sailors who were blowing up the Turkish Monitor.

"The wound, which nearly cost me my life, enabled me to study hospital life, and to understand better the sufferings of those who are mangled in war. Although I have been through so many battles, and had to sketch, sketch, sketch all the time while bullets were whistling round and shells bursting close to where I was standing, I never could overcome the horrid consciousness that I was going to be killed. I always felt death near, and when I heard every minute the swift whizz of the shell as it hissed past, or the rattling of the bullets against the wall, it seemed as if some one was hammering repeatedly all about my head. Of course, in the moment of charge you forget everything in the mad exhilaration of the moment in which overcharged excitement finds vent in delirious shouting."

"Do soldiers always shout when charging?" I asked.

"Always; so much so, that at the close of battle you find every man quite hoarse. The excitement and the stress of it are very great, for when a battle is in progress every moment presents some new and unexpected feature. I used to be very much ashamed of feeling so cowardly under fire, but I was reassured when I spoke on the subject to Skobeleff. No one ever displayed more absolute indifference to danger than did Skobeleff. He would walk backwards and forwards calmly pulling his long beard, while the bullets were spitting all round him, and men were falling dead on every side. No one ever exhibited more recklessness, and yet he seemed to bear a charmed life.. Only once during the whole war was he struck, and then it was a mere scratch on the wrist by a passing bullet. Nothing is more strange in war than this. A man like Skobeleff will stand in the forefront of the hottest fire for hours and never get a scratch, while another man who just puts his nose out for one second from behind a breastwork, in that second will be struck by a bullet. Yet Skobeleff, the brave, invincible, fearless Skobeleff, who seemed to mind the bursting of a shell as little as the striking of a match, said to me that no man could be more of a coward at heart than himself. 'So far from not fearing death, I fear it so much,' said he, 'that for a time, whenever the firing began, I used to say to myself, "It is for to-day," but never will I bow my head to shot or shell, for when once you begin to duck there is no knowing when it will stop. Now I take my cowardice in my hands, and with an iron will crush it into silence.' If Skobeleff felt like that," said Verestchagin, "I felt I did not need to feel so much ashamed of my own dread."

The element of personal bravery or the capacity to



M. VERESTCHAGIN IN HIS SLEIGH.

overcome that natural cowardice of which Skobeleff speaks is a decisive element in the winning of battles. Verestchagin described in a lively fashion the different way in which different officers conduct themselves in battle. "Wherever you have good officers you have good men; that is the rule. But where your officers are afraid to lead, you will usually find the soldiers are very much afraid to follow. Men will always follow when they are well led."

"Another thing which is universal in armies," said Verestchagin, "is the extent to which every one feels justified in lying concerning his own deeds when the battle is over. It is a universal epidemic which affects the soldier in action. Nations also dislike the truth in military matters. I once painted a picture called 'The Retreat,' which represented a Russian regiment in retreat. It was an incident which happens to all armies and to all regiments, for you cannot always be advancing; but it was very much condemned on the ground that Russian soldiers are never even in a picture to be made to show their backs, so in sheer disgust I burnt it. I burnt two or three pictures for similar reasons. One was the picture 'Forgotten.' It represented a dead Russian soldier in Turkestan, forgotten by his comrades and by his officers. He is left in the Steppe, while around him wild birds of prey are hovering impatient to begin their meal. A third picture which I also burnt," said Verestchagin, "was that representing the Russian soldiers smoking their pipes in the midst of the bodies of the dead. This, although perfectly true to life, was regarded as a desecration, so I burnt it also."

"Do you often burn your pictures?" I asked.

"Sometimes," he said. "There was one that Alexander III., as heir apparent, wished to buy, representing a Kirghiz scene in the mountains, which I burnt. That I burnt because I did not like it—it did not please me. The other three of which I have spoken I burnt because of the prejudice which they excited against me in Russia. 'The Resurrection,' which I also burnt, had been partially burnt for me by the people who threw vitriol. A picture which I did not burn, but which led to much complaint, was that which showed the Emperor Alexander II. sitting on a camp-stool surrounded by his staff watching the attack on Plevna. It was regarded as a kind of *lèse majesté* to show the Emperor as sitting on a camp-stool, instead of painting him seated on a charger. I painted what I actually saw, and that did not satisfy them. But I knew very well that the Old Guillaume used to sit down in battles." Another picture that he got into a little trouble about was that which I saw in the Moscow Gallery, and which represented Skobeleff riding down the lines of his men after the great victory over Vessel Pasha at Shipka. It is a very lifelike picture. Skobeleff on his white horse, followed by his staff, is instinct with the passion and energy of war. His men—or those of them who were left alive—are flinging their caps into the air. Underneath it was the inscription, "I thank you in the name of your country and in the name of the Tsar." It was an innocent inscription to our Western thinking, but poor Skobeleff was much put out. "He came to me," said Verestchagin, "and implored me to alter the inscription. He said it would do him no end of harm if it could be shown that he had put the country before the Emperor in thanking his troops. He should have said, 'In the name of the Tsar and of the country.' 'But,' said I, 'what you actually said was what I put.' 'True,' said he, 'but in such a moment one forgets.' 'What I have written I have written,' said I. But that is just the way with everybody—they never want to have put down just what was said or what was done, but they always want to alter it a little to make it suit the expectations of other people."

One of the best known of Verestchagin's pictures is that which is called "All Quiet at Shipka." It represents three stages in the career of the Russian soldier. In the first he is standing knee-deep in snow, keeping a look-out at his post in the Shipka Pass. In the second the snow is rising above his knee, his head is bowed, he no longer keeps the look-out. In the third the cold has done its work. He has become unconscious, and he no longer stands upright; he reclines still clasping his rifle in the sleep of death. The loss of life in that severe winter was excessive. In some companies only ten men were left.

Several of the artist's battle pictures allude to the various attacks on Plevna, of which he was an eye-witness. In one of these two of his brothers were actively engaged; one was killed, the other was wounded. It was not till long afterwards that Verestchagin was able to make his way to the place where his brother was buried. Three months after the surrender of Plevna, he went to the place where he was told he would be able to discover his brother's remains. It was full of skeletons lying in all manner of different positions with some scanty remains of skin and clothing on the bones. In some the hands were stretched in the air, as if in the last agony. From one skeleton to another he passed, seeking in vain for some clue which would enable him to identify the remains. "Is not this one," cried his guide, "who shuts his teeth and points his finger upwards, as if giving a *rendezvous*, he whom you are seeking?" Alas! who could say? "Tears suffocated me," said Verestchagin. "I wept as a child. I made a study of the place, with the intention of representing the scene, but even two years afterwards, when I attempted to reproduce this field of death on the canvas, the same emotion paralysed me. I have never painted that picture—no, not even to this day."

The day after the great battle of Plevna the scene was terrible beyond description. Provision had been ordered to be made in the Russian ambulances for three or four thousand persons. The wounded in reality exceeded thirteen thousand. The result was that many of the wounded remained for days unattended. "Nothing is sadder," said Verestchagin, "in all the campaign than visiting these wounded who are doomed to die. They lie in long files inside the ambulance tent, some very pale, others red from fever; few of them realise how near their end is. 'How are you to-day?' said the doctor, one time when I was there to a short, red-faced man. 'Better, much better now,' was the reply; 'with God's help, I hope to recover soon and return home.' 'He will not survive this day,' said the doctor in French. 'And you?' he said, turning to the next. 'I think I am a little better now, doctor. Here it is all well, but a little higher up there seems to be something.' 'The gangrene is rising,' said the doctor, 'he will be dead in a few hours.'

"In dry weather the patients in the field ambulances were comparatively comfortable. But when it rained, as it often did after a battle, they lay chilled in pools of mud and water. In the midst of all this carnage and murder the heroism of the Sisters of Mercy stood out in bright and clear relief. No wound was too horrible, no operation too hideous for them to shrink from their duty. I remember one soldier who had five or six wounds whom the doctor himself did not care to approach without a strong cigar between his lips. The Sister of Mercy

attended him constantly, cleaned, and washed, and bandaged his wounds from early morning till late at night."

As for the poor prisoners of war, they suffered worse. No wounded prisoner was attended to until all the wounded on the side of the victors had been seen to. Few scenes in the war left so painful an impression upon Verestchagin's mind as the scene in the Turkish hospital at Plevna, and the still more terrible scenes which were witnessed on the road by which the Turkish prisoners were driven northward to Russia. In the Turkish hospital at Plevna there were as many as thirty sick men in each house, the living groaning among the dead. The air was fœtid with filth, and in some houses every one seemed to be dead until, on looking more closely, some sign of life was visible in a body lying among a heap of corpses. The road from Plevna to the Danube was strewn with the bodies of wounded and frozen Turks. The frost set in so suddenly and with such severity that the Turkish prisoners, worn out with the privations of the stage, dropped by ones and twos along the road and were frozen to death. Again and again, Verestchagin said, some of these poor fellows were set upon their feet, but they were so enfeebled that they fell down, never to rise again. As Verestchagin passed along the road he examined the faces of those dead men who were lying in every conceivable position in the snow, and convinced himself that every face bore the impress of deep suffering.

As the long march continued a fresh horror was added to the snow when the carts and tumbrils began to drive over the dying and the dead. Their bodies were crushed into the snow, and helped to make a pavement of the road along which the survivors drearily plodded onward. "I remember a party of eight to ten thousand prisoners at Plevna overtaken by a snowstorm. They extended along the high road for a great distance, and sat closely huddled together with heads bent down, and from all this mass of human beings there arose a dull moaning from thousands of voices as they slowly and in measure repeated 'Allah, Allah!' The snow covered them, the wind blew through their chilled forms; no fire, no shelter, no bread. When the word of command to start was given, I saw some of the older venerable Turks, probably fathers of families, crying like children, and imploring the escort to let them go as far as the town to dry their clothes, warm themselves, and rest; but this was strictly forbidden for fear of contagious sickness, as there were such numbers of them, and only one answer was returned to all their supplications—'Forward, forward!' All these scenes that I witnessed enabled me to paint Napoleon's 'Retreat.'"

"War is very horrid," said Verestchagin. "There is very little that is picturesque about it, and when men fall dead by the wayside, they lie like dull, sodden mushrooms, earthy and squalid. As I have seen it, so I have painted it. And that I have paid so much attention to war is due to the fact that nothing impressed me so much through all my various travels as the fact that, even in our time, people kill one another under all possible pretexts and by all possible means. The impression became so deep in my mind that, after much thinking of the matter over, I set myself to paint war as it is. I have not treated the subject in a sentimental fashion. For, having myself killed many a fellow-creature in different wars, I have not the right to be sentimental. But the sight of heaps of human beings slaughtered, shot, beheaded, hanged under my eyes in all that region extending from the frontier of China to Bulgaria, has not failed to impress itself vividly upon the imaginative side of my art. I have examined war in its different aspects and transmitted them faithfully. The facts laid upon canvas without embellishment speak most eloquently for themselves."

Of the immediate outlook Verestchagin is not very sanguine. France, he thinks, is still snuffing the remains of the Empire. Boisdeffre and others are relics of the Empire, and many officers succumb to the temptation of pocketing the secret-service money which they profess is being expended solely for the secret service of the State.

As to the Peace Conference, he doubted whether it could do more than take the first step, but he was quite sure that the Emperor desired its success. Of him he had heard nothing but good. As for the Crusade, it impressed him as a marvellous idea, and one which if energetically carried out could not fail to produce excellent results in the way of removing man slaughtering from the programme of life.

"There is no prophet in his own country," he said, "and I should not be much surprised if this high movement will be more appreciated abroad than in some English circles. But I say deliberately if something good and worthy comes out of the first great peace conference, history will say that the honour belongs as much to the Tsar's initiative as to the glorious support of the English Liberals—liberals, not only by the name of the 'Firm,' but in the real sense of the word. Let some people say 'Humbug!'—they will be drowned by the 'Bravos!' of millions of human beings from all parts of the civilised world, tired with man slaying in the name of the Lord of Mercy. War will always exist between the peoples, but war of competition. Remove the bloodshed from Europe, which begins to be ripe for this great evolution; the turn of the other continents will come later."

"Verestchagin himself," said a critic in the *Daily News* many years ago, "is the very Homer of pictorial realism. His battles are fought out of doors, in the warm sunlight or in the blinding white of the snow, and his fighters, when they are wrought to the point, exhibit every fiendish passion of human nature. Meissonier was so profoundly impressed with the realism of the Russian that he is said to have left his 'Napoleon at a Review' unfinished after what he saw of Verestchagin's 'Skobeleff.'"

One more quotation and I have done. It is taken from Madame Novikoff's review of the "Autobiographical Sketches," which were published by Bentley and Son in 1887. She says: "Verestchagin is the Count Tolstoi of painters; the same genius, the same fearlessness, the same craving for what they think—sometimes wrongly—to be the truth, and perhaps occasionally the same exaggerated touch of realism. Both are glorious products of Russian life of whom their country may be proud."

Verestchagin's pictures are likely to be the great attraction of the spring this season in London, and after that it is probable that they will be transferred to a picture gallery in one of the great provincial cities—Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, or elsewhere. Certainly they cannot be too widely known.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

(1) THE INTERNATIONAL CRUSADE OF PEACE.

IT is now eight hundred years and more since Peter Gautier, better known as Peter the Hermit, a dwarfish and somewhat ungainly figure, began the preaching of the first Crusade. He had a story to tell of the triumphant Infidel lording it over the sepulchre of our Lord, and subjecting the pious pilgrims, who sought to secure salvation by a journey to the sacred shrines, to all manner of tribulation and persecution. It was a forlorn enterprise upon which the French dwarf embarked. We think a good deal to-day of the divisions which distract the United States of Europe; but the Continent to-day is an organic whole compared with the anarchic chaos which prevailed in the eleventh century. There was unity of faith, no doubt. Protestantism had not yet made its protest, and the authority of Rome was recognised throughout Western Europe. But beneath that outward unity of the Catholic faith, there festered private, local, provincial and national feuds, the extent and savagery of which we can but faintly imagine. The right of private war in those days was regarded as indubitable as is to-day the right of national war. National wars now, in the nineteenth century, are seldom waged; private wars in the eleventh century were the order of the day.

THE FIRST CRUSADE.

Into a Continent distracted by constant warfare came the lone hermit Peter, with bare feet and bare head, riding upon an ass and preceded by his servant carrying a huge crucifix. This was the whole machinery with which he began his campaign. He had had a vision in Jerusalem, a voice had spoken to him from the Unseen, ordering him to go forth proclaiming Urban as Pope, and to preach a Holy War for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre. The odds seemed a million to one that his throat would be cut before he reached the scene of his labours. Supposing that he escaped the perils by land and by sea, and reached the confines of Christendom, the odds seemed very heavy that his message would be received with derision. To proclaim in the hearing of a brutalised and materialised generation the supreme necessity of laying aside all their favourite feuds and co-operating with their deadliest enemies, in order to attain an end so remote and so visionary as the expulsion of the infidel from the city of Jerusalem—surely never in the history of the world was there so forlorn a hope, undertaken under such difficult circumstances and with such inadequate instruments for attaining the desired result.

PETER THE HERMIT.

Nevertheless, Peter on his ass, with his crucifix bearer, plodded on from hamlet to hamlet, from city to city, toiling through winter snow and beneath summer sun, through Italy, Germany, France, everywhere proclaiming with accents of passionate conviction what was to him his divine message. He never failed, he never flinched in rain and storm, under noonday sun and in the darkness of midnight, but was ever up and about, a kind of human dynamo, whose words were pulsating with electric energy, rousing strange responses in the depth of the hearts of those to whom he spoke.

For a time success wavered in the balance. Of ridicule he had plenty, of opposition much, but he persevered, and after a season it began to be perceived that some strange power abode with the man, and that the pleadings of that dwarfish monk were going to be the dominating influence in the Europe of his day. And not of his day only. The first Crusade which was proclaimed by Pope Urban II. at Clermont, in 1079, is known in history as the first Crusade of nine, the story of which for three centuries occupies the foremost place in the history of Europe.

> Men of a thousand shifts and wiles, look here!
> See one straightforward conscience put in pawn
> To win a world; see the obedient sphere
> By bravery's simple gravitation drawn!
>
> O small beginnings, ye are great and strong,
> Based on a faithful heart and weariless brain!
> Ye build the future fair, ye conquer wrong,
> Ye earn the crown, and wear it not in vain.

AN OBJECT-LESSON FOR TO-DAY.

It is worth while to recall the story of Peter the Hermit and what he achieved at the moment when once more Europe hears the summons to a new Crusade. Opinions differ, no doubt, widely as to the extent to which the Crusades which began with the preaching of Peter the Hermit tended to the improvement of the world and the amelioration of the condition of the human race. Certainly, many who took part in the great religious revival that sent the armed valour of Western Europe foaming like a torrent in spate upon the coasts of Western Asia were animated by motives far removed from the lofty enthusiasm and religious zeal which animated the preachers of the Crusade. Nevertheless, the first Crusade remains one of the greatest object-lessons in history as to the immensity of the result which can be wrought by the foolishness of preaching, whereby, as the apostle says, "we persuade men." No enterprise ever seemed so absolutely impossible; no enterprise ever achieved the same marvellous success. At this man's preaching lawless chieftains, who prosecuted their private grievances with the ferocity of brigands, abandoned their feuds; the jealousies and ambitions of nations were allayed, and Continental Europe set itself with unity of purpose to achieve an object which, although it seems to us remote and chimerical, seemed nevertheless to them a matter affecting their soul's welfare. Therein, of course, lies the difference between the time of Peter the Hermit and our own. The men to whom Peter preached may have been rude, brutal, "beasts of prey and beasts of burden," nevertheless they did at least believe they had a soul. Rude, untutored, bestial though they were, they accepted as a fact of which no one could doubt, that after their body perished their soul lived on in blessedness or in torment. And it was that "something after death" which enabled Peter, and those who came after him, to appeal with such tremendous force to their hearers.

THE FULCRUM BEYOND THE GRAVE.

Nowadays, although the immortality of the soul may not be denied in set terms by any, and although all nominal Christians profess to believe that they have to answer after death for the deeds done in the body, the sense of that something after death is no longer a motive operating upon human life and governing human conduct as it used to do in the Middle Ages. Faith in a future life may revive, probably will

revive on a scientific basis, but for the moment the idea of retribution after death is regarded universally by practical men as the least effective of all the motives by which to influence their fellow-men. No doubt, if you had such a fulcrum outside the world, it could be used with powerful effect, but if the fulcrum appears to the majority of men to have evaporated into thin air, your lever is useless. This may seem to some a hard saying, but in proof of it we have only to look at the efforts which are being made by those who are most anxious to induce their fellows to change the course of their lives, whether in politics or in morals. The whole of our daily press, without any exception, absolutely ignores the possibilities or probabilities of the future life as material for re-enforcing their arguments, or their appeals to their readers; our statesmen of all schools, our social reformers of whatever stripe they may be, with one consent abstain from any reference to the one argument which, if established in truth, transcends all other arguments in the force and cogency with which it appeals to the heart and mind of man. The sense of individual responsibility, of obligations the discharge of which will be exacted to the uttermost farthing after death, is by common consent ignored, largely even in the pulpit.

A REAL WORKING HELL.

We have, therefore, to face the fact that our new Crusade is to be preached and pressed home to the hearts and consciences of the peoples of the Continent by other arguments than those which were used effectively eight hundred years ago. Nevertheless, although the form of the appeal is different, its essence is the same. For modern Europe is confronted with a terrible looking-forward-to of judgment to come. It is not on the other side of the grave that the hell from which we have to escape is placed. The modern Crusader may have lost something in one respect, for he is no longer able to bring home to each individual whom he meets the sense that if he turns a deaf ear to the divine call he will personally hereafter suffer torment at the hands of a justly offended God, but he is not left resourceless. He can point to the certainty known and recognised of all men that the present system of arm d peace does inevitably, in an ever-increasing ratio, tend to make this world itself a hell. This is true in two ways, either of which can be demonstrated with the certainty of a mathematical proposition. One is the hell which comes from the steady automatic operation of economic laws. The other is the more violent, and what may be called sensational and scenic hell which is let loose in the world in a great war. Of the two, the first is immeasurably the most serious, because it is the furthest reaching and most continuous in its operation. The squalid horror of intense poverty such as prevails in many parts of Italy, and in the famine-stricken districts of Russia, and which can be found more or less in the shadow of all our palaces, is a real enough hell to those who live in it and to those who understand it.

HOW IT IS CREATED.

It is there, in our midst, at our doors, and it is due primarily to two causes: first, to the fact that the available intellect of mankind, instead of being concentrated upon the warfare against social misery, is wasted in devising instruments of destruction and in studying as the first duty of the State the arts of offensive and defensive warfare. Second only to this diversion of human intellect and human energy as a source of mischief and misery is the waste of the products of human toil. Ask any one who has to grapple with the social hell which welters and seethes at the basis of our social system what might not be done if for even one year the whole of the resources squandered on armies and navies could be used in one international campaign against the misery of mankind. The armed peace bill of the Continent of Europe in this last year of the century is between 200 and 250 millions, nine-tenths of which might have been profitably employed in ameliorating the condition of the people. John Bright long ago declared, when our naval and military expenditure was less than half of what it is to-day, that if the funds devoted to war had been employed in a fruitful campaign of peace, the whole of England would have been a garden, and every Englishman could have been housed in marble.

A PRACTICAL PARADISE.

It is on these lines that the new Crusade will hope to achieve its victories. It has its hell to start with, and the realising and visualising of hell has in every age been the great motive power of all efforts to improve mankind. But the preacher must not only have the hell to escape from, he must also have a heaven to attain. And here, again, though the heaven which the preacher of the modern Crusade can unfold before the eyes of his listeners is but a prosaic affair compared with the bright visions of Jerusalem the Golden—

> "That sweet and blessed country,
> That eager hearts expect,"

nevertheless, it is even as a Paradise of God compared with the existing social order.

Even supposing we reckon that the armaments could be reduced to the cost of thirty years ago, and that the whole of the extra taxation spent in maintaining the armed peace at its present standard could be devoted to the social amelioration of the condition of the people, we should at once have a hundred millions a year—that is equivalent to a capital sum at three per cent. of three thousand million sterling. That is the inheritance of the people, from which they are kept out as by a flaming sword which turns every way, by international hatreds, ambitions, rivalries, jealousies and suspicions. It is no flaming sword of a celestial guardian, but rather the sword of Satan forged in the hell of national hatreds and race prejudice. To escape from the present hell and attain that promised Paradise one thing only is needful—namely, that the preaching of the Crusade of Peace should enter into the hearts and consciences of mankind, and that at the close of the nineteenth century, as at the close of the eleventh, the races inhabiting this Western continent should prove that they are capable of responding to a moral ideal, and of burying their feuds in a truce of God for the attaining of a common end.

THE NEW CRUSADE.

Such are the ideas that underlie the International Crusade of Peace which was proclaimed in St. James's Hall on Peace Sunday, and which is now being carried on throughout the country. At present, in the first days of the New Year, it is too soon to speak confidently as to the chance of this new Crusade awakening a response in the hearts of our people, but so far the omens are favourable indeed. For the first time, the whole of the organised Christian Churches find themselves in hearty accord in the promotion of an object to which none can take exception. The Churches find themselves also in line with all the humanitarian and non-theological organisations which seek for the improvement of the people. Our people too are suffering from a surfeit

of conquest, they have just emerged from an orgie of "drunken Imperialism" of which the more serious amongst them are already heartily ashamed. Party feuds have for the moment practically ceased amongst us, owing to the virtual disappearance of an organised Opposition. In Lord Salisbury we have a Prime Minister, not indeed fitted to play the part of Peter the Hermit or even of Urban II., but a man who, even from the defects of his qualities as well as from the qualities themselves, is singularly well fitted for the position which he occupies. But far and above all else, we have on the throne of the greatest military Empire in the world a young and ardent sovereign who realises almost too vividly the horrors of the existing system. Certainly, when Peter Gautier mounted his ass to ride through Christendom, he had no such array of forces at his back as that which bids our new Crusaders to thank God and take courage.

THE DATE OF THE CONFERENCE.

There is only one change that has taken place since the publication of the article on "The Pilgrimage of Peace" in last month's REVIEW OF REVIEWS—and that is as to the date of the Peace Conference. It is probable that the Conference may not meet quite so soon as was anticipated—that is to say, instead of meeting on March 1st, it may not meet until the beginning of April or May. This is all to the good, from the point of view of the International Crusade. That Crusade, launched on Peace Sunday, December 19th, takes much time to organise, and it can hardly be said to have passed beyond its initial stages until the middle of the month. The preliminary work of organisation has been undertaken by a strong General Committee, of which the Bishop of London has accepted the Chairmanship. Mr. Corrie Grant, who has achieved great reputation as an organiser of political forces in the past, has devoted himself entirely for the last month to the organisation of the Crusade.

A full report of the St. James's Hall Conference, together with a copy of the Tsar's Rescript, the appeal of the Executive Committee of the Crusade, backed up by the opinions of British statesmen, has been issued as a broadsheet, one million copies of which have been printed for distribution throughout the United Kingdom. A copy of this broadsheet is issued with each number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, and if any subscriber does not receive it, it will be sent on application to our office.

THE BEGINNING OF THE CRUSADE.

Copies of the national appeal for action have been issued to every person of influence in this country, including Mayors, Chairmen of County, District and Parish Councils, to Bishops and Rural Deans, the Chairmen of the Free Church Councils, to all newspaper editors, heads of Trades Councils, &c., &c. Special appeals have been made to churches to appoint representatives to undertake to co-operate in the work of the Crusade in their own districts. This has been very extensively done.

Conferences of delegates and others of the Friends of Peace are to be held in various districts up and down the country. At present they have been arranged for Manchester on January 16th, Birmingham on the 19th, and at Scarborough, Colchester and other places arrangements are in progress.

It is the first time that any distinct effort has been made to yoke together the Churches, Established and non-Established, with the ordinary machinery of the town's meeting, the idea being that, as far as possible, the initiative should be thrown upon the representatives of the Churches, who should then appeal to the representatives of the trade unions and other societies for the purpose of getting up a requisition to the mayor or chairman of the District Council, who would, in the ancient constitutional method, summon a town's meeting of the inhabitants for the purpose of considering the question.

"GOING ONE BETTER" THAN 1876.

The nearest approach to anything of this kind was at the time of the Bulgarian agitation, but, owing to the hostile attitude of Lord Beaconsfield to the agitation, it was found impossible to secure the support of many of the Conservatives, and towns' meetings were only held where the Gladstonians were very much in the ascendant. The County Government Act at that time had not been passed, and there was therefore no constitutional machinery available for holding anything approaching to a town's meeting outside Corporate towns. Neither was the London County Council in existence, and London itself had hardly come into political being.

There are, therefore, good reasons for anticipating that before March 1st the English people will have been appealed to in more varied ways, and have been afforded more ample opportunities for expressing their wishes and of listening to what is to be said in support of the Crusade of Peace, than has ever been the case on any previous occasion.

In order to promote the success of the Crusade, a weekly paper, entitled *War Against War*, has been started, the first number of which appeared last week. It is devoted entirely to the service of the Crusade, and any profits that may accrue from the publication will go to the Crusade Fund.

REPORTS FROM THE CONTINENT.

From the Continent the reports have been unexpectedly encouraging; the idea of the Pilgrimage of Peace has struck the public imagination. Conferences have already taken place on the subject in Paris and in Belgium. In the latter country the election of a delegate to represent the Belgians in the Pilgrimage will probably have taken place before this number is issued. After this is done, public meetings will be held in all parts of the country, in order to approve the nomination, and to express the determination of the Belgians to support the Crusade of Peace. In Holland and in Scandinavia the reports are equally favourable. In Germany, in Austro-Hungary, in Italy and in Switzerland the Friends of Peace are at work, and everywhere it is felt that the movement in favour of peace will receive a more powerful stimulus from the Crusade than anything that has been projected in our time.

All questions as to the choice of representatives at the present moment are premature so far as England and America are concerned. What is necessary is in the first place that the hearts of the people should be thoroughly stirred, and then it will be seen that the work of representing the awakened national sentiment can only be entrusted to those who are in the very highest sense the representatives of all the forces and factors which make up the British nation.

I will only say in concluding this very fragmentary survey of the situation, that I have placed myself at the service of the Executive Committee, and during the next few weeks there will be very few days on which I shall not have to address meetings somewhere or other. The arrangements, however, are in the hands of the Committee, to whom all applications should be made.

The International Crusade of Peace.

1. Form of Application for Enrolment.

I ....

of..., do hereby enlist in the service of the Crusade of Peace, and undertake for three months from now to do all that in me lies to promote the success of the effort now being made by the Tsar to seek "by means of International discussion the most effectual means of ensuring to all peoples the benefits of a real and durable peace, and, above all, of putting an end to the progressive development of the present armaments.

In proof whereof I undertake :

(*a*) To obtain signatures to the International Memorial.
(*b*) To enlist two other volunteers.
(*c*) To attend any general muster of the volunteers in my district in support of the cause.
(*d*) To subscribe at least 1d per week during my term of service, or 1s. for the three months.

N.B.—Members are strongly urged to wear the badge of the Crusade as long as their period of service lasts.

Name ....

Address ....

Fill in the above form and send it up with 1/- in stamps or postal order to CORRIE GRANT, CRUSADE HEADQUARTERS, 9, ARUNDEL STREET, LONDON, W.C.

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2 Order Form for the Chronicle of the Crusade.

Edited by W. T. STEAD.

Please forward me week by week the twelve numbers of "**WAR AGAINST WAR**," a Chronicle of the Crusade, for which I enclose **1s. 6d.**

Name ....

Address ....

Address : PUBLISHER, "WAR AGAINST WAR," CRUSADE HEADQUARTERS, 9, ARUNDEL STREET, LONDON, W C.

N.B.—Forms 1 and 2 can be enclosed in one Envelope with Postal Order for 2/6.

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3 Form of International Memorial to the Tsar.

Only to be signed by persons over sixteen years of age.

To His Imperial Majesty NICHOLAS II., EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

WE, the undersigned, desire to assure your Majesty :—

(1) Of our hearty gratitude for your initiative in summoning a Conference of the Powers for the consideration of your proposal for the arrest of the growth of armaments ; and

(2) Of our deep conviction that the time has fully come when the Governments should seriously endeavour "to seek by means of International discussion the most effectual means of securing to all peoples the benefits of a real and durable peace, and, above all, of putting an end to the progressive development of the present armaments."

Signature : *Address :*

....

Form 3 can be used, but it is better to send to Headquarters, 9, Arundel Street, London, W.C., for the regular forms, which will be sent post free to any address.

(2) OLD AGE PENSIONS IN NEW ZEALAND.

By W. H. MONTGOMERY, Member of the New Zealand House of Representatives.

"Shillin' a day,
Bloomin' good pay,
And—lucky to get it.
A shillin' a day!"
—RUDYARD KIPLING.

PERHAPS the most striking characteristic of colonial legislation is its tendency toward experiment. Nor is this unnatural. England, the mother of many colonies, is old and slow to change her ways, and public opinion takes long to form in a nation of thirty-eight millions of people. The chains of precedent are not easily shaken off in a land where civilisation has been the slow growth of many hundreds of years, where pictures are dimmed, and statues and public buildings blackened with the decay of centuries, and where the whole environment speaks of an historic past. But in the colonies the naturally conservative feeling of Englishmen undergoes a reaction. Traditions have little hold upon us. Public opinion is more quickly formed, and the dream of a few quickly becomes the ideal of many. We live in an age of universal suffrage, and popular leaders are naturally appreciative of the aspirations of the vote-possessing multitude. Besides, it is only to be expected that colonists who have been thrown upon their own resources from the very outset, who have had to make homes with their own hands in a new country, should develop a constructive faculty, an originality, and habits of self-reliance which would lead them to form plans of action as bold as they are novel.

POLITICAL EXPERIMENTS.

New Zealand is a typical colony, and it must be admitted that its legislation is largely experimental. Some, pessimists for the most part, would have us believe that it is the happy hunting ground of the political faddist. Are we really rushing in where angels fear to tread, or are our laws simply a little ahead of the times? To illustrate the tendency of progressive legislation at length would be beyond the scope of this article; but it requires no far stretch of imagination to prophesy that, before many years are over, many of our laws, which now appear to contain new political principles of doubtful expediency, will be adopted in other colonies. The women's franchise is "coming." It is only a question of time. Our Conciliation and Arbitration Act is attracting attention even in England, and our Lands for Settlement Act, giving powers to the State of acquiring large estates by compulsion (as a last resort); is now recognised, even by those who were at one time most opposed to it, as not having been productive of any injustice in practice, and as having done much to promote closer settlement on the land.

Probably no measure passed in any colony has been so experimental, progressive, democratic (whatever it may be called) as the Old Age Pensions Act, just passed by the New Zealand Parliament, and it is for that reason, and because it is the first Act of its kind passed in any colony, that I consider some account of its provisions might prove interesting to the readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

The idea of an old age pension arises partly out of a feeling of repugnance to a poor law, or charitable aid system, and partly from the spread of Socialistic views which are directly antagonistic to the *laisser faire* principle, and are constantly urging on legislation tending to the equalisation of wealth. Even those who are most energetic in preaching the virtues of thrift admit that in a civilised country we cannot allow our aged poor to starve.

If this be granted, it is but a step further to say that we shall take care of our aged poor, not only so as to keep them from bare starvation, but in such a way that their declining years shall be passed in reasonable comfort, and that we shall do this at the expense of the strong, the active, and the wealthy in the community, any member of which may one day need the like assistance. This is socialistic, no doubt, but so is all charitable aid, and the day has gone by when a project could be condemned merely because it savoured of Socialism. All States maintain their aged poor in some way—grudgingly, for the most part; and if this has to be done, the question is, Why should it not be done cheerfully, and in such a way that the bitter pill of charitable aid shall at least be disguised as much as possible?

A LONG DEBATE.

The agitation in favour of old age pensions is little more than three years old in New Zealand. About the year 1895-6 it was a common question to ask aspiring candidates for political honours, "Are you in favour of old age pensions?" The reply almost invariably given to this, and generally considered a "safe" one, was "Certainly, if a practical scheme can be devised" (there is great virtue in an "if"). The Premier (Mr. Seddon) was known to be in favour of the general principles of old age pensions, but it came as a surprise when, in 1896, he actually introduced an Old Age Pensions Bill. This was just before the general election of that year, and every politician knows that while some Bills are introduced with the hope that they may pass, other are brought in in order that the Government may learn, from the discussion that takes place, in which way the cat of popularity is likely to jump. The Bill of 1896 was destined to die young. A crude measure at best, it was dropped after an amendment had been carried against the Government in favour of making the pension universal. A general election took place immediately after the session, and a scheme of old age pensions naturally became one of the planks of the Liberal Party. The Government came back with a reduced but considerable majority, and in the session of 1897 another Bill, dealing with the same subject, was introduced. After an animated debate, during which every form and scheme of old age pensions was discussed *ad nauseam*, the Bill, with many amendments, passed the Lower House, only to be rejected by the Legislative Council; an event which, if we admit the French principle of *reculer pour mieux avancer*, was by no means an unalloyed evil.

A Bill similar to that which had been rejected by the Council in the previous session, but with some modifications and improvements, was introduced in the House of Representatives this session, and after being again amended, passed through all its stages. The Legislative Council (now reinforced by three members appointed by the Government during the recess) approved of the

second reading by a majority of eight. The Speaker of the Council ruled that as the Bill was a money bill it could not be amended in committee, and so it finally passed in the same form as it had come up from the Lower House.

THE OLD AGE PENSIONS ACT.

There are hundreds of schemes for solving this difficult problem. They differ from each other in every possible way, but their points of difference may be classified under three heads :—

(1) What should be the amount of the pension?
(2) Who would receive the pension? and
(3) How should the money be provided?

I propose to show how the New Zealand Act has answered these questions.

HOW MUCH SHOULD THE PENSION BE?

After long debates, and as the outcome of many opposing theories, the amount of the pension has been fixed at £18 a year, which works out approximately at a shilling a day. There are, however, many members who hold that a larger pension should have been granted, and that this should have been diminished, pound by pound, by all income accruing to the pensioner without any exemptions. Practically the amount of the pension is of less financial importance than the question of how far the fact that a person is in receipt of an income should affect the amount of his pension. The provisions of the Act dealing with this part of the subject will be explained later on.

WHO SHOULD RECEIVE THE PENSION?

Two ancient adversaries, Logic and Expediency, come into conflict immediately this question is raised. Logic champions the theory that every old man (or woman) should receive a pension out of the ordinary revenue because, (1) Every one contributes towards that fund in the shape of taxes; (2) If a distinction is attempted to be drawn between the indigent and those in comfortable circumstances, and relief is given only to the former, such relief cannot be a "pension," but must be in the nature of charitable aid.

At one time there was a majority in the representative Chamber in favour of the principle that pensions should be given to all, but the difficulty of raising sufficient money, by taxation or otherwise, to carry out such a vast scheme, proved insurmountable, and member after member has reluctantly abandoned the universal pension as "a consummation devoutly to be wished," but impracticable. Logic may have been the guiding star of philosophers of the time of Socrates, but expediency is the goddess of the degenerate politician of the present day, and in 1898 Parliament reversed its decision given in 1896, and decided emphatically against the universal pension scheme.

After abandoning the project of giving pensions to all, Parliament fell back on the principle that pensions should be given only to those who were in actual want. This came so very near to charitable aid pure and simple, that it was felt that if it was intended to distinguish between poor law relief and an old age pension, some special qualification should be added. This distinction is made by insisting that a pensioner shall be a "deserving" person. The principle underlying the New Zealand Bill is, therefore, that pensions should be given to the aged deserving poor.

SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES.

Proceeding upon this foundation, a number of problems presented themselves for consideration.

The age limit was the first. In connection with this, the Bill provides that "Subject to the provisions of this Act, every person of the full age of sixty-five years or upwards shall, whilst in the colony, be entitled to a pension as hereinafter specified."

While some considered that the age should be fixed at sixty, instead of sixty-five, it was generally conceded that the Bill should be made as economical as possible at first.

Having decided that the pension should be given to the aged poor, the question arose, "When is a man so poor that he should receive from the colony a pension in his old age?" The Act provides that he shall receive a pension if "his yearly income does not amount to fifty-two pounds or upwards"; and also, "the net capital value of his accumulated property does not amount to two hundred and seventy pounds or upwards."

Perhaps the most knotty point to decide was to what extent should any income a pensioner might be receiving affect the amount of his pension. To meet this difficulty pensions are fixed on a sliding scale, and a distinction is made between income derived from accumulated property and income received from any other source. To quote the Act again,—

"(9) The amount of the pension shall be eighteen pounds per year, diminished by, (1) One pound for every complete pound of income above thirty-four pounds; and also by, (2) One pound for every complete fifteen pounds of the net capital value of all accumulated property, computed and assessed as next hereinafter provided."

In assessing the value of accumulated property an exemption is allowed of £50.

The effect of these provisions is that a person having an income of £34, and having no more than £50 worth of property, will receive the full pension of £18. If his income exceed £34, his pension will be diminished to a proportionate extent.

If a person holds property of the value of £50 he may still receive the full pension, but his pension will be diminished £1 for every £15 worth of property he owns in excess of the exemption, so that a person possessing £320 worth of property will not receive any pension.

As only the deserving persons are to receive pensions, it is important to ascertain

WHO ARE THE DESERVING?

It would be as well to mention at the outset, in case there are any old men in other colonies who have conceived the idea of hastily emigrating to New Zealand, that the people of this colony have no intention of allowing it to become a dumping-ground for the aged poor of other countries, and that a period of residence of twenty-five years is necessary before a claim to a pension can be established.

Aliens, Asiatics, lunatics, and criminals, as would be expected, are excluded from the benefits of the Act. There are, however, degrees of criminality, and a criminal is not, within the meaning of the Act, unless "during the period of twelve years immediately preceding he has been imprisoned for four months, or on four occasions, for any offence punishable by imprisonment for twelve months or upwards, and dishonouring him in the public estimation; or during the period of twenty-five years immediately preceding such date he has been imprisoned for a term of five years with or without hard labour for any offence dishonouring him in the public estimation."

A crude definition, perhaps, but a line had to be drawn somewhere. The words "dishonouring him in the public estimation" are said to be taken from the Danish Act,

and will probably need a good deal of judicial interpretation. Wife deserters (and husband deserters) are also disqualified.

Great efforts have been made to establish a distinction between those who are entitled to "pensions" and the recipients of charitable aid. The task was an almost superhuman one after it had been decided that poverty was a necessary qualification. With this object an attempt has been made to institute a "character test." The result is that any one reading the Bill would almost imagine that it had been drawn up by a Parliament of Puritans, and that the pensioners would be numbered among the saints. Yet no one can deny that the object is a most laudable one, and it is to be hoped that, at any rate, some worthless characters will thus be excluded. To obtain a pension a claimant must show (to the satisfaction of a magistrate) that "he is of good moral character, and is, and has for five years immediately preceding, been leading a sober and reputable life." If a pensioner is convicted of certain offences (drunkenness in particular) the magistrate may forfeit any one or more instalments of his pension, and "if, in the opinion of the convicting court, any pensioner misspends, wastes, or lessens his estate, or greatly injures his health, or endangers or interrupts the peace and happiness of his family, the court may, by order, direct that the instalment be paid to any clergyman, justice of the peace, or other reputable person for the benefit of the pensioner, or may, by order, cancel the pension certificate." After this who shall say that the women's franchise has had no influence on our New Zealand legislation?

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM.

The amount of money annually involved can only be estimated approximately. New Zealand has a population of 750,000 people, and the Government estimate the cost of the pension at £120,000 a year. In nearly every country of the world this would be met by increasing taxation, and, indeed, this was proposed by the Bill of 1896, but omitted from the bills subsequently introduced. But in New Zealand our finances are in a remarkable position. For years past there has been a surplus of revenue over expenditure: indeed, so large has the surplus been, that during the last five years over £1,000,000 has been transferred to the Public Works Fund, out of which roads, bridges, and railways have been constructed. Without entering into such controversial points as how much the annual surplus has been, it is generally admitted that there is every probability that in the future it will be more than sufficient to supply the amount required to pay the pensions given by the Act. In other words, our ordinary revenue will be sufficient to provide for the payment of the old age pensions charge without additional taxation. The financial proposals of the Act are therefore of the simplest kind, and are contained in one clause—

(58) The Colonial Treasurer shall from time to time, without further appropriation than this Act, pay out of the Consolidated Fund into the Post Office Account, by way of imprest, whatever moneys are necessary in order to enable the instalments specified in such schedules to be paid out of such account, and the Postmaster-General shall thereupon pay such instalments accordingly:

Provided that this section shall continue in operation until the fourteenth day after the close of the second session of the now next succeeding Parliament, but no longer.

The proviso is important, since it ensures that the whole question must come before Parliament again within three years' time.

There are always two sides to every question, and the Opposition party held the view strongly that the pension fund should be derived partly from individual contributions, as in Germany. The strong argument in favour of this was that such a scheme would be a direct incentive to thrift (a virtue which is not encouraged by the Act). On the other hand, it was argued that few would avail themselves of the advantages of a pension scheme which was merely voluntary, and an Act insisting on direct compulsory contributions would be impracticable. Many held that the proceeds of some special tax should be set apart to provide a pension fund, but as no one wished to add to our already heavy burden of taxation, the majority considered the simplest plan would be to make the pensions a charge on the general revenue, or Consolidated Fund.

THE MACHINERY OF THE ACT

Having dealt with the main principles of the Act, a few notes may be added as to the details. Registrars and deputy-registrars are to be appointed to administer the Act. Their powers and duties, however, are not stated in the Act, but are to be such as the governor from time to time determines. Every claimant to a pension must prove his claim before a magistrate in open court. He then will obtain a pension certificate, available for one year. At the end of the year he has to submit a statement of his income and of his property, and thus prove his right to a renewal of his certificate. Pensions are payable monthly at post-offices (with a few exceptions) on the personal application of the pensioner. In cases where pensioners are in receipt of charitable aid, the cost of their maintenance is to be paid out of their pension. As might be expected, there are extensive precautions taken to provide against fraud. Pensions are to be absolutely inalienable, "whether by assignment, charge, execution, bankruptcy, or otherwise, howsoever." The people of New Zealand have a considerable aversion to creating vested interests, and in order to provide against this it is declared that—

Every pension granted under this Act shall be deemed to be granted and shall be held subject to the provisions of any amending or repealing Act that may hereafter be passed, and no pensioner under this Act shall have any claim for compensation or otherwise by reason of his pension being affected by any such amending or repealing Act.

WILL IT WORK?

Such are the main provisions of one of the most notable Acts that has passed the New Zealand Legislature. The Bill, at all events, received full discussion. In the House of Representatives no fewer than 1,367 speeches were delivered in Committee. It was finally passed by a large majority. To say that those who voted in its favour were enthusiastic in praise of its merits would scarcely be true. The hostility of its opponents, who declared it was an attempt to pauperise the people by an extensive system of outdoor relief, cannot be denied. Many of those who, in its inception, were carried away by the benevolent idea of a "pension" for the aged, became lukewarm when they discovered that the scheme was but a glorified system of charitable aid. The Act is admittedly experimental, and will certainly require amendment. We have been sailing in an unknown sea, with no chart to guide us. But as an attempt honestly made to solve what has been called the "World's Puzzle"—a practical system of old age pensions—the Act should command the attention of statesmen in countries far distant from the little colony which has been the first to grapple with one of the greatest questions of the day.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

THE LEADERLESS LIBERALS.

THE forlorn condition of the Liberal Party, which has within a short space buried its greatest leader and shed two of his successors, naturally forms the topic of much magazine moralising.

(1) THE DECLINE AND FALL OF HARCOURT.

"A Radical M.P." delivers himself in the *National Review* on "the Leaderless Opposition." It is a very racy effusion. He begins :—

I do wish Sir William Harcourt and Mr. John Morley had kept their now famous and collusive correspondence in their desks for a day or two longer. Its publication has completely chaosised certain melancholy meditations and bold purposings of my own on the above topic.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN FIASCO.

He then proceeds to pour out some of these "melancholy meditations" :—

Things were getting very bad with us in the way of guidance down in the House of Commons after Lord Rosebery left us. The first thing that struck me in this connection was Sir William Harcourt's extraordinary fiasco over the South African Report, when he so utterly failed to come up to the scratch. I expected to enjoy the pleasure of walking after him into the Lobby to give Mr. Rhodes the *coup de grâce*, but found I had to content myself with very diminutive mercies in the wake of "Labby" and Philip Stanhope. I could not understand it. I tried to persuade myself that Mr. Chamberlain had played Jeremy Diddler with him, and yet I knew that Sir William is no fool.

A LEADER LED BY KENSIT.

The writer was "greatly mortified" by Sir William's lukewarmness over the Cretan question :—

Things were not improved when Sir William betook himself to his favourite amusement of bishop-baiting—he does not often, I understand, ride to hounds, or do much in otter-hunting or with the gun—and visited the House occasionally to make up for lost time by giving us an Anti-Ritualist treat. . . . It was no doubt, in a sense, edifying to hear Sir William declaiming on the importance of pure and undefiled religion . . . interpreted by Sir William Harcourt and Mr. John Kensit, retail stationer, Hoxton, in the narrowest Low Church sense. . . . This might be magnificent, but it was not politics. . . . I wished to know what I was to think about "open doors" and "pin-pricks" and "long spoons," and I was treated to an essay upon birettas. I do not care two straws about birettas.

THE REAL REASON OF RETIREMENT.

On the Fashoda question the writer explains his old-fashioned prejudices against "Expansion" and Egyptian occupation, and his feeling that the French had an arguable case. He recalls the valiant way in which Sir William and Mr. John Morley denounced the advance of the British-Egyptian army to Dongola, and humorously portrays his eager expectancy of some similar utterance over Omdurman and Fashoda. None came, of course, except Sir William's Mansion House tribute to the Sirdar. The writer's own conclusion is then given over this leadership of absence and silence and apparent inconsistency :—

My own belief, the only thing I have to guide me now, and which has been arrived at by keeping my ears and eyes open in quarters as close to the letter-writers as I could get into, is that Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Morley have not left the ex-Cabinet in a huff or a temper, but substantially because they could no longer get on with a preponderating and a rapidly developing and intensifying Imperialism among their late colleagues and elsewhere in the party, as visible to everybody in the instances of Mr. Asquith and Sir E. Grey, and other quarters that easily suggest themselves. This sufficiently accounts for Sir William's inactivities and ambiguities, distracted as he must have been between his own convictions and the necessity, as leader, of keeping up the outward show of official unity. There is reason to believe that Sir E. Grey's famous declaration about the "unfriendly act" was off his own sub-official bat, and surprised those who should have known it was coming. A great split, as I believe, is impending in the party over this question of Imperialism. For Imperialism, as I, in common with many other much better men, believe, strikes at the root of Democracy.

(2) DR. J. G. ROGERS' VIEWS.

The *Nineteenth Century* has three papers on "The Liberal Collapse." The first is by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, who suggests that the first duty of the party is to decide, not who shall lead? but whither is he to lead? He will not enter into the personal question except to protest against Lord Rosebery being called a Jingo. Perhaps the most important passage is this reference to Sir William Harcourt's "determined Protestant crusade" :—

It has raised my personal estimate of him ; but while I doubt whether it has directly influenced his present action, I am bound to say it seemed to me to make his leadership impossible. For the Liberal Party is essentially opposed to sectarianism. . . . There is no evidence that the Liberal Party is prepared to enter on the difficult work of revising the Prayer Book in a Protestant sense. As a Nonconformist—and I believe I speak the mind of convinced Nonconformists generally—I could be no party to such a proceeding.

Dr. Rogers concludes :—

A friend remarked to me that the present difficulty made the outlook for the next general election very gloomy. I could only answer that without it it would have been much more hopeless.

(3) WHY NOT A SALISBURY-ROSEBERY COALITION?

Mr. Sidney Low propounds "the case for coalition" between "Liberal Imperialists" and Unionists. Home Rule is "out of politics"; Lord Salisbury and Lord Rosebery agree in desiring to reform the House of Lords ; moderate Liberals have desire for Disestablishment or land nationalisation ; "the modern Conservative is as eager for Reform as is his opponent" ; in foreign politics, Lord Rosebery is "more royalist than royalty itself." Liberal Imperialists have more in common with Unionists than with the rump of Radicalism :—

With Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Kimberley, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Edward Grey, and perhaps Mr. Asquith, acting together, a truly "National" party could be formed—a party which could carry out as much reform and domestic legislation as any moderate man desires, and could confront the foreign complications approaching with a strength like that of Mr. Pitt's Administration after 1794, when the Portland Whigs joined the Government.

The third article by Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. J. R. Macdonald sees in the situation proof that the Liberal Party, based as it is on Individualism, has done its work, and that "the I.L.P. is in the true line of the progressive apostolic succession."

(4) A NEW RALLYING CRY WANTED.

In the *Fortnightly* the author of "Life in our Villages" heads his contribution "Recreant Leaders." The title really covers only the last paragraph of the paper ; the real theme being not the persons, but the principles which the Party ought to follow. The writer begins by referring to the disillusion of those Liberals who hoped so much from the successive extensions of the franchise. Never so wide a franchise, never so much freedom, and never since the Reform so strong a Tory majority in power as at the present day. We have no leader, he groans, we have no policy ; we have no great question which power-

fully appeals to all, and so can unite all. But he manfully sets about enunciating a principle which he hopes supplies the long-felt want.

"THE WHOLE LAND FOR THE WHOLE PEOPLE."

He starts from the fundamental principle of Liberalism—"the welfare of the whole population"—and insists on one of two applications, the second not being named, viz., the land question:—

At no very distant date that will have to be taken up, not in any spirit of petty tinkering, but boldly and thoroughly, and on the broad Liberal principle of the common good—the whole land for the whole people; for the whole people first, and for the actual possessors of it only in so far as it may be consistent with the good of the whole. The competent man who shall take his stand on that in a downright earnest and resolute spirit will be the leader and inspirer of the Liberal Party.

A man may, of course, by his labour and skill or by judicious application of capital, add to the value of land, and to that added value he has exactly the same right that I have to the pair of boots I have made. But the original land no man has made, and no man has exclusive right to it. It is common property, like the air we breathe, and the rain and sunshine that give to the land its fertility, and the statesman who shall take his stand on that primary principle, and in all earnestness and honesty push on to a practical application of it, will simply open a new era in the history of Liberalism.

NO CONFISCATION WITHOUT COMPENSATION.

He will not, in the writer's judgment, confiscate, without compensation, the rights of existing owners. He will buy them out at full market value. The State, in place of the present landlord, could exercise powers of development which are beyond the means of any private owner. Land is wanted for public improvements which cannot be had. Land is entailed. Even if we had the freest of free trade in land, the land might still suffer from want of capital, from ignorance and negligence:—

In a thousand ways we are all of us sufferers from a vicious land system, to which we should not willingly submit for an hour if we fully understood the matter in all its bearings. The competent statesman who will boldly and honestly confront that system, and will firmly resolve that by the help of God and the disinherited people he will reform it, will have no lack of enthusiastic support. This land question lies at the very basis upon which all hope of a satisfactory social future must be founded.

WHAT ABOUT THE HOUSE OF LANDLORDS?

And the great landowning House of Lords? Should not the Liberal Party first settle accounts with them? No. The Liberal leader who means finally to settle this land question on out-and-out Radical principles will address himself to it without the smallest reference to the House of Lords. His one care must be to convince the great mass of the nation.

If the House of Lords, wise in its day and generation, will yield to the will of the nation and pass the measures, well and good. We do not want needlessly to quarrel with the House of Lords. It is an interesting and picturesque relic of antiquity, and it pleases many of the people, and we have a great many more important things to do. The attitude of the Liberal Party should be one of resolute determination to reform the land system, Lords or no Lords. We will brook no opposition, and if the House of Lords is infatuated enough to present any, then will be the time to set aside everything else and go for it.

"RECREANT LEADERS BOTH."

In the last paragraph the writer refers to Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt:—

When, each in turn, they are brought face to face with a critical situation, and find a great historic Party looking to them for guidance and inspiration, and both shrink back with querulous whining about factious opposition and sectional disputes, they do but show themselves wanting in the real masterful essentials of leadership, and so far unworthy of the high destiny to which the clear trumpet call of duty has summoned them. Either of them may yet do greater things, but at present they are recreant leaders both.

(5) WHO SHALL BE LEADER?

"A New Radical" contributes to the *Contemporary* a dialogue between "Criticus" and "Laudator," M.P., under the heading, "Wanted—a Man." The ego of the piece is "Criticus." Dealing with the dismal prospect before the Liberal M.P.'s called on to choose a successor to Sir Wm. Harcourt, he reflects that, after all, "the only grand electors of any importance are Harcourt and Morley":—

Don't you see that if a man of Harcourt's power, having, in any case, a certain following in the House and in the country, and a sort of grievance to play with, were to make up his mind to wreck his successor, he could easily make Parliamentary life unendurable to him?

ONLY TWO TO CHOOSE FROM.

"There are only two to choose from":—

They are both good enough—plenty of brains and absolutely honest, which is more than the other people could say of all their chiefs. Campbell-Bannerman is a great deal cleverer than he gets credit for, and those who know Asquith best are ready to take their oath that he is really interested in progress. You have only to make your choice between their defects. The one is too comfortable and too lazy; the other is as cold as a fish.

ONE CAN WAIT.

The chief merit of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman is "that he has a sense of humour." Of Mr. Asquith, "Criticus" insists:—

He does not lay himself out to be beloved, and he isn't. I admit that he has probably as serviceable a brain as any Balliol man alive—can you ask a handsomer testimonial than that?—but he has no more human sympathy than—well, as I said, than a fish. And it seems to me you can't lead this sentimental and slightly Pecksniffian public without a little visible humanity.... Asquith does not make on me—or on most of us—the impression either of any force of character or of any enthusiasm about anything. He is very brilliant—and yet he is very dull.... If he has leadership in him it will be all the better for the keeping.

"THE BEST CHOICE."

"Criticus" concludes:—

If you decide, as I think you should, that Campbell-Bannerman is the best choice for the needs of the case, you must make him take it, and serve him well.... I do expect that if he is made to take his coat off, he may do for you what W. H. Smith did in very similar circumstances for the Tories, and that was an immense service.

"Jonathan and John."

MR. CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS contributes six stanzas under the above heading to the January *Century*. They put the new Anglo-American creed into portable and picturesque phrase. The first runs:—

Should Jonathan and John fall out
The world would stagger from that bout;
With John and Jonathan at one
The world's great peace will have begun.

The next two develop these alternate possibilities more fully:—

With Jonathan and John at war
The hour that havoc hungers for
Will strike, in ruin of blood and tears,—
The world set back a thousand years.

With John and Jonathan sworn to stand
Shoulder to shoulder, hand by hand,
Justice and peace shall build their throne
From tropic sea to frozen zone.

The remaining three predict how paltry "the grudge of a hundred years ago" will seem in "the blazonry of their common fame."

"THE DISRAELI OF LIBERALISM:"

HOW LORD ROSEBERY HAS "EDUCATED" HIS PARTY.

THE *Fortnightly* contains an unsigned article, of considerable boldness and even brilliance, with the heading, "The Disraeli of Liberalism." The "neutralisation of the Foreign Office" in all party conflicts, and the persistent continuity of our foreign policy, are the ideas to which the ex-Premier has, the writer insists, converted party and people. At the outset as at the finish is expressed the doubt whether Lord Rosebery is a strong man or a weak man,—the executor as well as the evangelist of his own ideas. On this point "no one is sure, least of all Lord Rosebery."

A PUPIL OF BEACONSFIELD.

In any case, Lord Rosebery has seen that for his great end there must be genuine agreement on foreign policy between Conservative and Liberal; and this agreement he has—as witness the Fashoda incident—secured. Says the writer:—

As a modifier of party views, Lord Rosebery's influence has been the most curious since that of Lord Beaconsfield, to which it may fairly be compared. His Imperialism has been a force more gradual, subtle, insidious, sure, than Mr. Gladstone's unlimited powers of temporary persuasion. Mr. Gladstone manipulated the emotion of his party. Lord Rosebery, along a whole side of politics, has transformed the principles of his party. Lord Beaconsfield himself was hardly more potent as an educator of Conservative opinion upon domestic legislation than Lord Rosebery has been as an educator of Liberal views upon foreign policy. Lord Rosebery's early intimacy with Mr. Disraeli is known. It is certain, for several reasons, not all of them purely political, that a deep impression must have been made by the arch-politician upon material peculiarly impressionable to the Machiavellian die. The only doubt is whether Lord Rosebery has been an involuntary analogy or the conscious Disraeli of Liberalism.

He must, thinks the writer, despite all expressions to the contrary during Midlothian campaigns, have had "inward and instinctive sympathy with the spirit" of Lord Beaconsfield's foreign policy.

THE OLD LIBERAL FOREIGN POLICY.

When he began "in foreign affairs the Conservatives were strict Nationalists; the Liberals inclined to be philanthropists at large." The foreign policy of the Manchester School, which ruled Liberals in the early 'eighties, was one of peace and unrestricted commerce, and strongly opposed on moral grounds to a "strong" or "spirited" foreign policy:—

We travelled without pistols, because we reprobated the practices of highwaymen. There was no more certain method for the propagation of highwaymen. The Manchester principles of foreign policy, as exemplified by the retrocession of the Transvaal, the abandonment of the Soudan, the helpless perception of the encroachments of Russia, and the pained endurance of Bismarckian contumely, resulted less in a general adoption of Broadbrims than in a general development of brigandage. The partition of Africa was inaugurated in contempt of Earl Granville and Lord Derby. The scramble for Africa set up new and feverish impulses towards aggrandisement with which American Imperialism and the gathering of the eagles over the carcase of China are not remotely connected. The advocacy by one party of what in practice was perilously near to a policy of passive weakness, was simply a stimulus and a premium to the policy of active aggression by every other Power. The theory of travelling without pistols resulted in the impunity of the highwayman. Humiliation after humiliation was followed by aggression after aggression.

THE NEW DEMOCRACY AND ITS VIEWS.

This was the condition of affairs on which Lord Rosebery entered. He "saw that a strong foreign policy is the only foreign policy." He saw also that "the first requisite of a strong foreign policy is consistency." He realised that the genius of democracy is nationalist rather than cosmopolitan. Democracy, too, has "an incorrigible appetite for vigour and an insuperable loathing for weakness. With the profound instinct that goes deeper than the most humane theories, it holds weakness to be the fundamental immorality." These facts directed his career:—

If the future of the empire depended upon unanimity in foreign policy, it must have been apparent to Lord Rosebery that upon the identification of Liberalism with a strong foreign policy, and its dissociation from the reproach of a weak tradition, depended the future of his party. Lord Rosebery began to educate his party.

SUCCESSIVE STEPS: THE BATOUM DESPATCH.

He declared "a continuity of policy in foreign administration" to be the aim with which he took office in 1886. He kept up the policy of Lord Salisbury:—

The celebrated Batoum despatch of 1886 brought the doctrine of continuity into conspicuous action. The master-issue between the Conservative and the Liberal Party had been the difference of their attitudes towards Russia. To one Russia was the "divine figure in the North;" to the other, Russia was the dark enemy in the North. The Penjdeh incident had perhaps done something to disconcert the angelic theory. Lord Rosebery paid little heed to it when he wrote the despatch denouncing, as an intolerable perfidy, in the nearest approach to plain language allowed by diplomatic usage, the violation of the clause in the Treaty of Berlin constituting Batoum a free port . . . The Batoum despatch left British prestige where it was. But it was something that a Liberal Foreign Secretary had opened his mind about Russia in terms that were comfortable to the Unionists, while by no means unacceptable to Liberalism at large. There was a beginning of the *rapprochement* in principles.

"THE TRUE CRISIS IN LORD ROSEBERY'S CAREER."

The next decisive step concerned Egypt. In 1891 the Liberal leaders openly advocated evacuation, and Mr. Gladstone, in the speech approving the Newcastle programme, seemed to accept their policy:—

This was the true crisis of Lord Rosebery's career. He had enunciated his principle of continuity. His task now was to make it prevail upon the Liberal Party against the Liberal leaders; against Sir William Harcourt, against Mr. John Morley, against Mr Gladstone. Lord Rosebery declined to join the Cabinet of 1892 under the terms of the Party declarations which would commit the new Government to the old spirit in foreign policy and flagrantly repudiated the new. . . . Lord Rosebery would not move, and Lord Rosebery was indispensable. When he joined the Cabinet upon his own terms the battle seemed to be won, though it was not.

"MR. RHODES' COMPLEMENT AT WHITEHALL."

His African policy appeared in the apology extorted from the insulting young Khedive and in the retention of Uganda:—

Up to this point Lord Salisbury could have done nothing less and nothing more. Beyond this point Lord Rosebery went, where Lord Salisbury would, perhaps, have declined to follow, and where Lord Salisbury's initiative would certainly not have led. More vitally than any one else except Mr. Rhodes, Lord Rosebery believed not only in the maintenance but in the expansion of the enormity of Empire. . . . His speech of March, 1893, at the Royal Colonial Institute, marked another step in the process of public and party education. . . . "We are engaged in pegging out claims for the future," he said. . . . Mr. Rhodes had found his complement at Whitehall. It is necessary to remember that Lord Rosebery became the official sponsor of the Cape-Cairo route. Of that great departure, the reconquest of the Soudan, the Fashoda crisis, and the conscious inauguration of the new epoch in foreign policy, were direct results.

THE "UNFRIENDLY ACT" AND FASHODA.

In the Anglo-Congolese agreement Lord Rosebery made the mistake of not first consulting Germany. Defeated on this point, Lord Rosebery left an objective for his successors, and issued the historic warning about the "unfriendly act":—

In the recent crisis, it will be observed, England founded herself upon Lord Rosebery's principles. Lord Salisbury based his summary action against France expressly upon the warning of his predecessor. Lord Rosebery hastened to point out that in this memorable instance of a "strong" foreign policy, the usual course was reversed. The Liberals were not reluctant adopters of Unionist views—the Unionists were the executors of a Liberal idea. But Lord Rosebery's speeches upon the Fashoda crisis were required to reconcile his party to the greatness of its own merits. . . . The Liberal Party, which as a whole up to seven years ago, if not very much later, was inclined to contemplate the abandonment of Uganda and the evacuation of Egypt in the old mood which had made the retrocession of the Transvaal and the withdrawal from the Soudan possible, realised its claim to have originated a policy which meant nothing less than that, even at the risk of war, England was prepared to enforce her claim to the whole Nile from Uganda to the Mediterranean. In view of the close connection between this fact and Lord Rosebery's effort in 1894, to open an all-British route from the Cape to Cairo, it would be difficult to conceive a bolder model of a strong foreign policy.

HIS ONE "VOLATILE INFIDELITY."

The writer would fain have seen here the "final ascendency" as well as the "powerful operation" of Lord Rosebery's ideas. But Lord Rosebery's action is not always in accord with his most pronounced principles. In 1896, on the question of the advance to Dongola, designed as it was to enforce his warning about the "unfriendly act," Lord Rosebery "surrendered to the lead of Mr. John Morley and Sir William Harcourt." This the writer regards as "a volatile infidelity to a great idea":—

Nothing can be more obvious than that Lord Rosebery was not really opposed to the Soudan expedition. Nothing is more certain than that he made himself appear to be opposed to it.

THE HERO OR THE HAMLET OF POLITICS?

This aberration raises the question, is he a strong man or a weak man?—

He may be the hero in politics as in recent weeks he has been proclaimed. There is at least as much reason to dread that he may be not the hero, but the Hamlet of politics, whose powers of analysis and exposition are at once extraordinary and paralysing. If there were a Public Orator of the Empire, Lord Rosebery would be the immediate and the ideal selection. Hamlet is the Public Orator to mankind, with his preternatural insight and deep utterance. But that does not help him to do his business.

"HE HAS NEVER HAD HIS CHANCE."

As though by way of extenuation the writer proceeds:—

There has been a Government which included Lord Rosebery. There has never been a Rosebery Government. He has never had his chance, nor has he yet given his full measure. He has had a bitter education, and he has the faculty of development. The difficulties of his position in the last Cabinet were far greater than any modern Premier has ever had to encounter. He was not the head of his Government. He was the figurehead of their Government. He was not a Minister who had established an ascendency in politics before rising to the highest office, who had chosen his colleagues and given the organic impress to his own Cabinet in its formation. He was less a Premier supported by a Cabinet than a Premier in the custody of a Cabinet. There was open and arrogant sedition; there was desertion, opposition, lack of sympathy, hopeless incompatibility of temper. There were circumstances that would have unstrung the nerve of Hamlet, but might also have paralysed the vigour of a Fortinbras.

"THE MOST POPULAR OF ALL STATESMEN."

It is certain, on the other hand, that his mind is the most influential in politics, and as an educator of parties upon foreign policy he seems to have completed his work. He has asserted at last a real as distinct from a titular supremacy in the Liberal Party. He is the most popular of all statesmen, and is even more universally admired among Unionists than among Liberals. At the present moment he is probably the statesman of most widely national influence since Palmerston.

PARTY FEELING ON TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Candour compels the writer—a Liberal Unionist, if we mistake not—to own that not the Liberal attitude alone has changed:—

Nor would it be accurate to represent the actual approximation of view as a surrender by the Liberal to the Unionist Party along a whole side of public questions. The Unionists, as a matter of fact, have abandoned the tradition of friendly relations with Turkey. Lord Beaconsfield is dead as we know. Party differences even upon the Eastern Question no longer exist. Lord Salisbury has directed language against the Sultan more contemptuous and minatory than any that Lord Rosebery would have used. The Cretan settlement is the result of Liberal and not of Conservative ideas. Upon the other hand, the Liberals have modified their attitude towards Russia as completely as the Conservatives have changed theirs towards Turkey.

THE CREATION OF A NEW EPOCH.

The anonymous critic closes thus:—

Lord Beaconsfield is dead. So, indeed, is Mr. Gladstone. The Disraeli of Liberalism is the heir of both. His future is commonly said to be in doubt. In the sense of official importance it is not in doubt. Lord Rosebery may return to the Foreign Office under whichever Party he chooses. Whether he will become the chief helmsman as well as the chief spokesman of the Empire remains to be seen. But the new epoch in foreign policy is his work, and in that decisive idea he has rendered a service to his country with which few achievements in office will compare.

THE I.L.P. PROGRAMME.

NEW AND SOBERED-DOWN EDITION.

MR. KEIR HARDIE and Mr. J. R. MacDonald write in the *Nineteenth Century* on the Independent Labour Party's programme. They declare that the Liberal Party has done its work, and that the I.L.P. is in the true line of "the progressive apostolic succession":—

The foundation upon which the Independent Labour Party builds itself is Socialism, just as the foundation upon which Liberalism built itself was Individualism. But British Socialism is not Utopian.

The programme of Socialist principles, put forward by the I.L.P. at the last elections, was intended to bring some "largeness of purpose into party aims" and to insist that "Socialist theories could not be overlooked by the progressive-minded elector."

THE PRINCIPAL PLANKS.

Now, however, we are made to infer the I.L.P. is prepared to condescend to practical politics. Of the leading planks, in its present programme, the writers enumerate the following:—

The abolition of the Lords and of hereditary authority.

An eight hours' day made general.

Taxation of ground rents and values.

"Readjustment," with a view to ultimate nationalization, of mining royalties.

Nationalization of railways and canals.

A MINOR SQUAD.

Then come a later squad of reforms:—

Adult suffrage, triennial Parliaments, and payment of members are obviously foundations of a genuinely democratic representation; an extension of the powers of local authorities so that no

unnecessary officialism may hamper them in undertaking the management of public services and experimenting upon such questions as the municipalization of drink and the relief of the unemployed; a complete revolution in our educational system, especially a considerable rise in the standard and age at which children may leave school; a drastic reform and extension of the law of workmen's compensation for injury, and employers' liability, together with far-reaching budget reforms, such as Old Age Pensions raised by a special tax on the swollen incomes of the rich, are necessary before our State approaches even to the condition of some Continental countries.

It is to be feared that some Liberals will feel difficulty in distinguishing this programme from much that has been put forward by their own advanced comrades.

MORE CONCILIATORY TACTICS.

The new tactics of the I.L.P. show an even greater modification of the old than appears in the new programme. The writers assert :—

The I.L.P. has never been adverse to alliances, provided they were with bodies whose aims it could trust. . . . Independence is not isolation, and in so far as co-operation with kindred sections is possible, whilst retaining our freedom, there is no barrier to it in our methods or tradition. . . . We have always been aware that a policy of wrecking for its own sake would not commend itself to the thinking portion of the electorate. . . . The proposals outlined above indicate the practical work which might be forced upon the attention of Parliament and the country by a group of Socialists speaking from the vantage point of the floor of the House of Commons, and it is proposed to follow up this declaration of opinions by a method of electioneering to which the most sensitive partisan can find little to object.

"OUR PLANS FOR THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION."

It is but fair, if we are to ask for independent democratic support, that we should make no secret of our plans for the next general election. If there is any serious intention to let us alone in a certain number of constituencies, an early announcement of what these constituencies are may lead to that harmony which, we are constantly assured, some of our opponents desire.

The Party will put forward candidates for some twenty-five constituencies at the next election. Bradford, Halifax, Glasgow, Manchester, Leicester, South-West Ham, Gorton, will be fought, as will several other seats contested by us three years ago. The list will finally be made up so as to distribute our contests well over the country in proportion to the distribution of our strength, placing altogether, say, two in the northern counties of England, four each in the Midlands, in Yorkshire and in Lancashire, two in the south, two or three in the south-west of Scotland, and so on.

The I.L.P. continues its independent course, say the writers, because it, as neither of the other parties does, stands for "Democracy in the political, and Socialism in the industrial State." Economists will note one passing concession with some interest :—

Socialism and the Marxian theory of value are often regarded as inseparable; but if Marx's position in economics became untenable to-morrow, the case for Socialism as an improved system of production and distribution would not be touched.

A FRENCH APOLOGIA FOR MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

To the second December number of the *Revue de Paris* M. Victor Bérard contributes a particularly interesting and well-informed paper on Mr. Chamberlain. He dissects the Colonial Secretary in the most scientific manner imaginable, and exhibits him as the consummate personification of Birmingham, as at once the most finished product and the absolute dictator of that city. M. Bérard's description of Birmingham is really a masterly summary of the influences—geographical, commercial, scientific, religious, and political—which have contributed to build up that remarkable entity with which the name of Joseph Chamberlain will ever possess an unique association. When he deals with the actual political career of Mr. Chamberlain, M. Bérard is not afraid to tackle the inconsistencies, to use no harsher term, of his hero. He quotes from the famous little book, "Before Joseph Went into Egypt," the usual well-known extracts from Mr. Chamberlain's earlier speeches, which appear in such violent contrast with his present position and attitude. But M. Bérard accounts for it all. Chamberlain is Birmingham, he says, and Birmingham is Chamberlain. The periods of his life are clearly divided. From 1854 to 1873 he was making his fortune in business, and at the same time benefiting Birmingham thereby. All this time Birmingham, by her debating clubs, her libraries, and her local self-government, which afforded an insight into the practical management of affairs, had been forming him after her own spiritual likeness. From 1873 to 1876, the period of his municipal power, he transformed Birmingham from an insanitary mass of mean streets and factories into the present modern municipality. Then from 1876 onwards is his Parliamentary career.

"THE ADMIRABLE UNITY OF THIS CAREER."

M. Bérard declares that Mr. Chamberlain is not the inconsistent flighty politician depicted by his opponents. He detects throughout his career a unity of purpose and of Radicalism—in short, of Birmingham. Of course, Mr. Chamberlain has travelled some distance from the old-fashioned peace-at-any-price Radicalism. The following passages may be quoted here :—

Already the reader must grasp, beneath the apparent variety in the manner and methods adopted, the admirable unity of this career, entirely devoted to the service of the people and the interests of Birmingham. "By water, by road, or by railway, you can make the same journey," said he one day. In the Radical train, on the Liberal boat, and in the Unionist mail coach he has always advanced towards the same goal, the happiness of the greatest number. His route has had three great stages—municipal, 1870-1876; national, 1876-1886; and Imperialist. It has never had but one limit, the greatness of the people through his own greatness. The first stage won him a medallion on a city fountain, the second a bust. He is working for the statue. And in the same way the admirable unity of this mind, so fertile, so active, and yet so simple, must now be clear. He has never seen or studied or understood anything save with relation to Birmingham. Every time a problem has arisen for solution, he has sought to know what the people of Birmingham would say of it.

"HIS POCKET BIRMINGHAM."

Every time he goes away from his people he carries as it were a reduction of them in the person of his thrall, Jesse Collings. He is his sole confidant, his private adviser, his pocket Birmingham. He takes him with him everywhere, to Parliament, to Sweden, to Egypt, to the Ministry among the Liberals and among the Unionists. . . .

To-day this practical man is the arbiter of the situation. Minister for the Colonies, it is he who by the force of things as much as by force of his ambition decides and often imposes the gravest measures, and his authority goes on increasing day by day. A Conservative Ministry, wishing to touch home matters as little as possible, always turns towards foreign affairs. At present the whole foreign policy of England is a colonial policy, for the Foreign Office no longer feels up to battling for the grand politics of former times, for Peking against the Russians, for Constantinople against the Germans. The old empires that of yore were bolstered up with a view to exploitation are now abandoned to their fate. The only thought now is for the building of a new empire wherein shall be united the existing colonies and everything which it will be possible to take in neighbouring territories or in countries without a master. . . . Joseph Chamberlain is not, therefore, the inconstant man, the flitting politician depicted by his enemies, and cannot be neglected. He has always had the language and manners of a true Radical, always he has remained to the uttermost the Birmingham man.

BRITISH ATROCITIES IN THE SOUDAN.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

MR. ERNEST N. BENNETT writes a painful paper in the *Contemporary Review*, entitled "After Omdurman." He recites various provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1864, and of the Brussels Conference of 1874, and then alleges serious contraventions by British or Egyptian soldiery of these agreements of the civilised world.

SLAUGHTER OF THE WOUNDED.

The first count in his indictment concerns treatment of the wounded, and opens with a statement which is simply not true, if by the wounded all the wounded are meant. Some of the wounded have, no doubt, always been killed after every battle. He says :—

It is, of course, an open secret that in all our Soudan battles the enemy's wounded have been killed. The practice has, ever since the days of Tel-el-Kebir, become traditional in Soudanese warfare. . . . .

Immediately after the repulse of the first Dervish attack at Omdurman our troops advanced in *échelon* towards Omdurman, and as I marched with Colonel Lewis' Native Brigade on the right we soon came across dead and wounded Dervishes. On our left, along the lower slopes of Gebel Surgham, a large number of camp-followers and native servants were already busy amongst the white-clad figures which lay stretched in little groups as our shell fire or the long-range volleys of the Lee-Metfords had struck them down. These looters had armed themselves somehow or other with rifles, spears, and even clubs, and made short work of any wounded man they came across.

"IT WAS STATED"—BY WHOM?

This wholesale slaughter was not confined to Arab servants. It was stated that orders had been given to kill the wounded. Whether this was so or not I do not know, but certainly no protest was made when the Soudanese despatched scores of wounded men who lay in their path. . . .

Now there does exist a full and ample justification for some of this slaughter of the wounded. It has always been found, throughout the whole series of our campaigns in the Soudan, that great risk was incurred in approaching an armed Dervish lying wounded upon the ground. Instances are undoubtedly on record of British troops having been shot by wounded Arabs, sometimes in the most treacherous fashion.

A GRUESOME STORY.

But no justification whatever exists for the butchery of *unarmed* or manifestly helpless men lying wounded on the ground. This certainly took place after the battle of Omdurman. Dervishes who lay with shattered legs or arms, absolutely without weapons, were bayoneted and shot without mercy. This unsoldierly work was not even left to the exclusive control of the black troops; our own British soldiers took part in it. At one place, on the western slopes of Surgham, I noticed a fine old Dervish with a grey beard, who, disabled by a wound in his leg, had sunk down on the ground about eight yards behind his son, a boy of seventeen, whose right leg had also been lacerated by a bullet. Neither the father nor the son *had any weapons at all*, yet a Highlander stepped out of the ranks and drove his bayonet through the old man's chest. The victim of this needless brutality begged in vain for mercy, and clutched the soldier's bayonet, reddening his hands with his own blood in a futile attempt to prevent a second thrust. No effort was made by any comrade or officer to prevent this gratuitous bit of butchery, nor, of course, could any officer have interfered very well, if the soldier—as was said to be the case—was only acting in accordance with the wishes of the general in command. On the other hand, I am certain that many officers heartily disliked the slaughter of the wounded, and would have forbidden it, if left to their own initiative. . . . As the soldier above-mentioned was driving his Lee-Metford bayonet through the old man's body, the son raised himself and gazed with dilated eyes on the cold-blooded butchery of his father. He clasped his hands together in suppliant fashion, expecting, no doubt, the same treatment. Two soldiers from another battalion gave some biscuit and water to the boy, who, to show his gratitude, offered them his blue and white *gibbeh*.

LEAVING THE WOUNDED TO PERISH BY THOUSANDS.

No attempt was made, either on the day of the battle or next day, to do anything for the wounded Dervishes. Thousands of these, who had feigned death or else escaped it by having fallen well out of the line of our advance, were left lying on the desert without food or surgical help—and, worst of all, without water. To lie for two days without water in the heat of a Soudan August is bad enough, but when the natural thirst is augmented by the fever which invariably accompanies gun-shot wounds, the torture must be terrible. On September 4 a number of British soldiers were sent out to count the dead, and they carried with them water for the wounded. This somewhat belated generosity helped to alleviate the misery of several hundreds of Dervishes who were found to be still alive, but no attempt, I believe, was made to afford them surgical assistance or to convey them to a place of shelter.

LOOTING A SURRENDERED CITY.

The second count in the charge is our ruthless disregard of the rights of non-combatants and of the surrendered town. "On the march of the Lancers up the left bank of the Nile any contributions in the way of food which were secured from the poverty-stricken villages were taken without payment." After the surrender of Omdurman and peaceable entry of the Sirdar—

What followed? All that night Soudanese troops roamed at large about the city. All night long shots were being fired. What precisely happened nobody will ever know, but when a Soudanese soldier goes looting with a rifle in his hands he pays little attention to "the honour, family rights, life, and property of individuals"! For the three next days the pillage of the surrendered city continued. As one entered the town one was continually met by little groups of soldiers carrying loot of all kinds. On September 3rd I came across two British soldiers who had forcibly seized a bag of money and were carrying it off to the camp. . . . In short, all the blacks and many of the British soldiers were apparently permitted to loot as they liked in a city whose surrender had been accepted by their General!

DESECRATING THE DEAD MAHDI'S TOMB.

The third count deals with our bombardment of Omdurman. Mr. Bennett is rightly horrified at our desecration of the Mahdi's tomb, in face of the fact that Moslems regard the violation of a grave with the utmost religious repugnance :—

Yet at the close of the nineteenth century a British commander, not content with desecrating a tomb, actually orders a dead man's body to be torn out of its grave! The embalmed body of the Mahdi was dug up, the head wrenched off, and the trunk cast into the Nile.

This of course was absolutely abominable, and brands with disgrace all who are responsible for such savagery. Another charge is that "on the evening of the 2nd, after the Sirdar had taken possession of the city, and its defenders had escaped or been killed, shells were again thrown amongst the crowded houses round the Khalifa's palace—one of these projectiles, in fact, killed Mr. Howard, the correspondent of the *New York Herald*."

SHOOTING WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Mr. Bennett objects to the gunboat firing on the "chaotic mass" of unarmed men, women and children that fled into Omdurman with the defeated Dervish troops :—

When a vast crowd of non-combatants accompanies the flight of the soldiery, a terrible responsibility is undertaken in opening Maxim fire on such a multitude indiscriminately. Next day some five hundred dead bodies lay scattered about the streets of Omdurman, and amongst them were corpses of women and little children. A little group of two women and a man were standing on the bank. "Let's separate the man from the women," said a gunner. "Ta-ta-ta!" went the Maxim, and all three figures fell prostrate. Two women were bending

sorrowfully over the dead body of a Dervish, when a non-commissioned officer went up and deliberately shot one of the women with a revolver.

It is only right to add that Mr. Burleigh, of the *Daily Telegraph*, gives the lie direct to most of the assertions of Mr. Bennett.

1798. IRELAND. 1898.

"THE NEW REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT."

UNIONISTS and Liberals alike who regard Home Rule as defunct, or suspended, or deferred by the grant of County Councils to Ireland, will be startled out of their easy-going security by Mr. F. St. John Morrow's paper in the *National Review* on "The New Irish Revolutionary Movement." This writer deplores the strange ignorance of the people east of St. George's Channel about most things Irish, and in especial of the Centennial Commemoration of the rebellion of 1798. The memories of that dismal year have, it seems, aroused the revolutionary spirit and have shown it to possess unsuspected vigour and volume. The Chairman of the Centenary Committee was John O'Leary, the ex-Fenian sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude in 1865 :—

The New Year was ushered in by a "grand demonstration of unparalleled magnificence" in Dublin, and equally imposing gatherings elsewhere. During this year, and throughout the length and breadth of the country, '98 clubs have been formed, and '98 Centenary celebrations have been attended by thousands and tens of thousands of the townsfolk and peasantry. "Sound national teaching" was provided at all these assemblages. The manhood of Ireland was sternly enjoined to "promote physical development by means of national games," and to "form boys' brigades in connection with each '98 Club with experienced drill instructors." Resolutions pledging the respective meetings "to carry on the struggle for the attainment of our country's rights till we see Ireland a self-governing nation" were common form.

The prospect of war between England and France has been hailed with shouts of "Vive la France!" and with threats of a fighting alliance with the French. The methods of '98 have been rapturously approved and applauded.

THE NEW ENGINE OF REVOLT.

These speeches, celebrations and clubs, Mr. Morrow feels to be relatively insignificant :—

There is one organisation, however, which has been called into existence this year, the formation of which is viewed with serious apprehension by all who desire peace and quietness and political freedom in Ireland. It is styled the United Irish League, and its motto is "The Land for the People." It was born in Mayo, the birth-place of the Land League, its prototype, and like that conspiracy it is eminently practical. The only constitution possessed by this Irish revolutionary movement is contained in the resolution passed by its founders :—

"That, in the words of the constitution of the first Club of United Irishmen in 1792, this Society is constituted for the purpose of forwarding a brotherhood of affection, a community of rights, and a union of power among Irishmen.

"That membership be open to all Irish Nationalists without reference to any sectional differences, and all controversial subjects as between Irish Nationalists be excluded from discussion at meetings of the League."

THE LAND FOR THE LABOURERS!

The tenant farmers who were the backbone of Parnellism are now contented men, eager only to mind their farms and "put a bit by." They cannot be reckoned on for another land agitation. So the new League hopes to reconcile Parnellite and anti-Parnellite by a new political objective, and aims at roping in the labourers in support of a new agrarian programme :—

The League holds out to labourers the certain hope that the grazing farms will ultimately be divided up amongst them, provided only a vigorous enough crusade against the graziers of Ireland is waged. . . . Mr. Pierce Mahony, ex-M.P., speaking at Dromin in September, declared that "economically and socially the present state of affairs is a great evil which can only be remedied by the purchase by the State of all the grazing lands, and their redistribution amongst the surrounding occupiers of holdings too small to support life."

THE LARGE GRAZIERS THREATENED.

Mr. Morrow roughly estimates the grazing land as one-half of the area of Ireland, the other half being divided about equally between tillage and bog or other waste land. This is the source of the valuable Irish cattle trade, which exports to Great Britain about a million and a half sterling more than all other nations combined—nearly £12,000,000 as against nearly £10,500,000. The result of the suggested subdivision of grazing lands would, in Mr. Morrow's judgment, be the extinction of the Irish export cattle trade, small owners being unable to bear the cost of transportation or to raise the requisite capital. He admits certain significant conversions :—

At a meeting held in September last at Glencastle, County Mayo, after spirited denunciations had been indulged in by Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. McHugh, M.P., a grazier came on to the platform and meekly announced, amidst loud cheers, his intention to hand over all his grazing land to the tenants. The County Mayo also furnishes another instance, for Mr. Davitt is reported to have announced at a large meeting in Ballinrobe, in October, that a local magistrate and landowner had already surrendered to the League, and had given up his grazing farms.

A PLEA FOR COERCION.

Mr. Morrow attributes these things to "outrageous intimidation." Several meetings have been "proclaimed" by the Government, but by a slight change of place or time have been successfully held. "The political work proper" of the League is to capture the forthcoming County Councils for Nationalism. Mr. Morrow concludes :—

The aims of the United Irish League are identical with those of the Land League, and the only method by which the Executive can defeat them is by resorting to the method by which Mr. Arthur Balfour successfully combatted the Land League, and boldly proclaiming the new Irish Revolutionary movement as an illegal conspiracy.

Mrs. Haweis: In Memoriam.

THE death of Mrs. Haweis, which occurred last year, has left a gap in the ranks of those who work for women, and who take a keen interest in all matters relating to their sex. Mrs. H. R. Haweis was not only a philanthropist, but she was also a woman of letters, whose ready pen was ever at the service of all good causes. She died in harness, dictating her last contribution to the press to her husband from her death-bed. Those who knew her, and loved her, and admired her unfailing courage and her unwearied efforts on behalf of her sex, propose to perpetuate her memory and her example by raising a fund, to be called the "Mrs. Haweis Trust Fund for Working Girls," the object of which is to enable "English and American girls between the ages of twelve and twenty to learn a self-supporting trade or engage in a remunerative occupation, either by paying for their instruction; providing them with board, lodging, or outfit; supplying them with travelling money, or a premium for obtaining employment." These grants are to be paid yearly or half-yearly, at the discretion of the committee. Particulars of the scheme will be issued shortly. There is a scheme here to fill in the outline of which would require a great endowment. However, the Trust Fund will begin on a small scale, and who knows what dimensions it may ultimately reach?

THE UNITED STATES AND THE CUBAN DEBT:

SEVERE STRICTURES BY THE LATE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO SPAIN.

THE HON. HANNIS TAYLOR, late United States Minister to Spain, writes in the *North American Review* for December on "The Work of the Peace Commission." He recalls with patriotic pride the treaty of the Guadalupe Hidalgo, by which the United States offered to conquered Mexico for ceded provinces fifteen million dollars in cash. As one who foresaw and welcomed the war which freed Cuba, he regrets that the Mexican precedent has not been followed by the Peace Commission :—

At the last accounting, the war has only cost us directly about 165,000,000 dols., and as compensation for that outlay we have appropriated Porto Rico, which can hardly be valued at much less than double that sum. There was no reason, therefore, why we should have been so unwilling, in dealing with Cuba and the Philippines, to recognise those reasonable and natural equities which, under the laws of nations, follow acquired territory.

In my humble judgment our Commissioners made a fatal mistake and lost a precious opportunity, through the narrow, technical and uncandid spirit in which they refused every proposition made by Spain looking to a recognition by somebody of some part of the Cuban debt as a charge upon that island. We have frankly admitted in the case of the Philippines that, so far as the debts of those islands represent pacific expenditures, that is, expenditures for the betterment or improvement of the country, they must, as lawyers say, "run with the land," and in that way constitute a charge upon it. Upon what ground have we attempted to reject the application of that elementary principle of law and common honesty to the case of Cuba?

THE "JUGGLING DEVICE" OF THE COMMISSION.

He deals sternly with the Commissioners' plea that "we do not intend to accept sovereignty over that island." But he urges as a matter of fact the sovereignty does pass into the hands of the United States the moment Cuba has been evacuated by Spain. England in Egypt is adduced by him as a case in point. If England in Egypt by virtue of conquest does not repudiate the Egyptian debt, why should the United States in Cuba by right of conquest repudiate the Cuban debt? England in one case, the United States in the other, are trustees :—

When we view the question in its true light, our contention that we should disavow the entire Cuban debt, and refuse to recognise any part of it as a legal charge upon the revenues of the island, because perchance our control over those revenues may some day cease, is a mere juggling device. Our Commissioners should never have belittled either themselves or the country by making such a specious contention. They should have frankly admitted the same rule for Cuba that they admitted for the Philippines—that the amount of "pacific expenditures" made by Spain for the permanent improvement of the island should be recognised as a legal charge upon it.

$100,000,000 DUE TO SPAIN.

How could that amount have been ascertained? It was reported in the newspapers, without contradiction, that the revolutionary government of Cuba offered not long ago, if it were permitted to deal directly with Spain, to assume a hundred millions of the so-called Cuban debt as a just burden upon the island, in the event its absolute independence should be recognised. Apart from that admission it is quite certain, when the immense work done by Spain in Cuba during centuries is taken into account, that some such sum as a hundred millions would be a very moderate estimate of that part of the Cuban debt that really represents pacific expenditures. If Spain had been met upon that proposition in a broad and equitable spirit, instead of with that juggling device as to sovereignty that no international lawyer can justify, the whole matter might have reached a consummation that would have pacified Spain and have vindicated us in the eyes of the world, without the imposition of any burden whatever upon the Treasury of the United States.

GOOD SAMARITAN OR HIGHWAY ROBBER?

Mr. Taylor puts the embarrassing case: Suppose Cuba is annexed, "as it no doubt will be," to the United States, how will repudiation of the Cuban debt on the ground that American sovereignty was not intended, appear to the conscience of posterity?—

This may become a case in which honesty will prove to be the best policy, and the Senate should be careful to see that no treaty of peace shall be concluded that may prove a stumbling-block in the near future.

Mr. Taylor concludes :—

Spain lies broken and distracted at our feet, with no navy, no money, no friends to aid her in the hour of her calamity. At such a moment shall we rise to the dignity of the situation and treat her as the good Samaritan treated the wounded traveller by the wayside, or shall we make her the victim of a spoliation that will pass into history as the most heartless that has happened since the dismemberment of Poland?

LOMBROSO'S WARNING TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE PERILS OF EXPANSION.

THE great criminologist contributes to the December *Forum* a paper on "The Sociological and Ethnical Sources of the Greatness of Venice." For nearly sixteen pages out of seventeen it seems to be a purely academic study, interesting to the student of history, but remote from present day problems. The writer first describes "the ethnical grafting,"—the blended growth of Roman, Greek, Slavonic, Byzantine and Saracenic elements: then "the climatic inoculation,"—change of habits due to living on coasts and islands, the transformation of character effected by the sea: then the changes wrought by "selection and the struggle for existence"—a struggle against invaders, but more particularly against the sea: then the growth of commerce and wealth: the presence of these varied influences during "the formative period" of Venetian life, and "the greatest factor of Venetian progress"—the high degree of freedom which prevailed. General conclusions are drawn and compared with what has occurred in other States. So far the writer has stood on the high and distant level of merely historical research. But at the beginning of his seventeenth page he plunges suddenly, even abruptly, into the vortex of American politics, when he bids us see in Venice a prototype of the United States, and in her downfall a warning to them. The learned Professor has all the while been getting his Venetian guns into position, in order to open fire on American imperialism. So the academic mind works.

THE VENICE OF THE MODERN WORLD.

This is the Professor's conclusion :—

In view of these facts, we may already catch a glimpse of the day when New York, so great a centre of commerce, liberty, wealth, and science, shall concentrate within herself, as once before did Venice, the true power of the world—the power of progress.

The principles involved in this article are applicable to the dangers now besetting the United States; and in view of my affection and admiration for that great country—a veritable paradise in the minds of thinking men of old Latin Europe—I cannot refrain from stating a few ideas which, in this connection, suggest themselves to me.

Those who have read the preceding pages will be convinced that the greatness of the Venetian States must be attributed primarily to the liberty they enjoyed, and that the decline of their liberty was brought about chiefly by conquests in distant lands—conquests entailing tremendous expenses, hateful taxes, enormous

armaments, and the surrender of the supreme power into the hands of men who ended in tyrannising over them and in completely suppressing their liberty.

HOME FREEDOM DRUGGED BY FOREIGN VICTORY.

The latter purpose was the more readily accomplished because the masses, who were always inclined to war, were suffering from the complacency of vanity resulting from the glory of victories and conquests, and were therefore rendered less sensible to the gradual loss of freedom. The country being exposed to invasions by hostile forces, the suppression of liberty became a necessity; which suppression, though temporary, yet accustomed men to the idea of dictatorship.

Conquests, it is true, afforded a temporary wealth, and were fascinating to the people; but this wealth exhausted itself by its own excesses tending toward idleness and irremediable poverty. To the populace, conquest is fascinating; it is a drink which exhilarates. But precisely because it exhilarates the people, it intoxicates them, rendering them always ready to commit new blunders and quick to take offence; thus urging them on to foolish and shameful wars, in some one of which they finally lose their prestige.

BEWARE OF THE CUP OF CONQUEST.

Let the citizens of the United States carefully consider these facts before drinking the intoxicating, but poisonous, cup of conquest. Let them remember that the greatness of their country lies in its perfect independence of the rest of the world; that, once embroiled outside of America, it will, at the very least, obligate itself to alliances which will bring in their train formidable masses of adversaries. Let them bear in mind that there is nothing more dangerous for a nation founded on popular suffrage than to enter upon the descent toward war, down which declivity the popular instincts of all countries push and slip, in spite of the most powerful restraints. The breaking through of these restraints is, alas! fraught with the most imminent danger to America's greatest blessing, which is liberty, and the richest fruit of liberty—the absence of every form of militarism. Let them beware of militarism; for this is the source of all the evils that are ruining our Latin races.

THE MAKER OF MODERN IMPERIALISM: BISMARCK.

MR. WILLIAM CLARKE has an interesting and suggestive paper on Bismarck in the *Contemporary Review*. He describes him as "one of the chief statesmen of the Counter-Revolution," who carried out the general ideas of one of the greatest philosophers of the Counter-Revolution—Hegel, to whom man exists for the State, not the State for man. "Bismarck in politics has his contemporary parallel in literature in Carlyle." The effect of his life-work is seen in German democrat and reactionary alike. The current political philosophy of Germany is that of strong government and of "one-man rule."

THE DECLINE OF PARLIAMENTARISM—HIS WORK.

Parliamentarism, the method of national unity proposed by German Liberalism at the Frankfort Diet in 1848, was deliberately rejected by Bismarck, and his success has widely shaken the old Liberal creed:—

The danger of gazing on tyrants with a dazzled eye, to which Wordsworth has referred in a fine sonnet, is a real danger to-day. It is only in the small States of Continental Europe that the old idea of liberty and self-government finds a home. France is, indeed, a republic, but more in name than in fact. Italy is a constitutional monarchy, but she does not admit the simplest guarantees of personal freedom, liberty of press, of combination, of free speech. The other Great Powers embody, more or less completely, the principle of autocracy. Now, it is the Parliamentary countries among the Great Powers that show serious signs of weakness, as it is the autocratic Powers that have been leading decisively in Europe. There is no more patent and significant fact in contemporary Europe than the failure, if not the absolute collapse, of Parliamentary government. In France and Italy the Chamber of Deputies is half-dreaded, half-despised. In Austria, fortunately, the Reichsrath does not govern, or the Austro-Hungarian Empire would be dissolved in a week. On the other hand, we must admit that in Germany, however strong may be our dislike to its political forms, there is a sense of solidity which the Parliamentary régime does not show except in England; and even there a visible decline in the esteem in which Parliament is held, and of the genuine authority which it possesses, must gives us pause before we pronounce the success of Parliamentary government in the home of its birth. We cannot help admitting that Bismarck divined the tendency of his time better than the Liberals of 1848, that he perceived the hopelessness of building German federal institutions on the basis of Parliamentarism.

THE VANQUISHER OF LIBERALISM.

That resolve has in great measure brought about the situation in Europe to-day. Bismarck's armed Prussia, with its signal triumphs, followed by an armed Germany, has changed the whole condition of Europe, and is the cause of the dominance of militarism at this moment. Bismarck, more than any other public man, has changed the ideals of Europe, has made a militant imperialism the prevailing creed, has undone the liberalising influences which had been at work obliterating the effects of Napoleon's iron rule, has led, more than any other influence, to the present cult of a hard cynicism, has weakened humanitarian aims, and has done more than any other single cause to increase the armaments of Europe. The United States, so long outside the circle of militarism, has now been drawn in, as a result of the doctrine set forth by believers in intense nationalism and the "mailed fist." . . . It is a striking testimony to the universality of Bismarckian principles.

"THE GRIP OF THE FINANCIER."

An incidental outcome of this policy has been the tightening of the grip of the financier over Europe. The question of whether the financier makes for peace or not has been much discussed. The answer seems to be that he makes for armed peace, for a state of things in which, while war would mean a tremendous risk, yet preparations for war are necessary in order that the power of the international financial class may be sustained. The huge indebtedness of Europe . . . places immense powers in the hands of a small class who can never be open, as kings may sometimes be, to humane impulses.

MATERIALISM RAMPANT, GENIUS DEAD.

It cannot be doubted that the career of Bismarck, like that of Napoleon, has furthered the cause of Machiavellism in Europe . . . The doctrine of the armed nation, born of romanticism and nationalism, has, by a strange and yet intelligible paradox, produced the most rampant materialism of life and thought . . . Idealism has given place to materialism. Genius is almost as dead as liberty. Outwardly, indeed, Germany makes a splendid show, surpassed only by the United States. . . . But the result has been bought at a mighty cost. Gone is that old German contentment and charming simplicity of life; gone are the "peace, the fearful innocence, and pure religion breathing household laws." . . . One might have thought that the new empire would have inspired formative thought and a literature of power, but it has not. The militant imperialism of the new Germany has given us pessimistic criticism; and while German arms and commerce are the envy of the world, the German mind "is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought."

IS THE REACTION AT HAND?

Mr. Clarke expresses doubts of the permanence of this rule of matter and force:—

Is the present wave of militant Imperialism which Bismarck did so much to foster likely to last? The Tsar's Rescript already hints at the reaction. The nations have been enjoying their debauch, and the sober grey of the morning is beginning to bring calmer views and cooler heads. . . . Must we not say in the last analysis that the stone which the builder of the German Empire rejected is the head-stone of the corner in any healthy and well-conditioned State? This is the stone of liberty.

MR. GREENWOOD ON FRANK FOREIGN POLICY.

Macmillan's for January enjoys the rare distinction of a paper by Mr. Fredk. Greenwood. He writes on "Public Opinion in Public Affairs." The national feeling over the Fashoda incident seems to have greatly raised the spirits of the writer. He speaks better and more cheerfully of his countrymen than has been his wont of late. He actually raises the cry—in foreign affairs—of "Trust the People—and the Press." He begins by complaining that, "precisely at the time when the Government was enjoying redemption from the responsibilities of a great war by the good sense and courage of the country, complaint was raised against the meddling of the country with the duties of the Government."

TRUST THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE.

British diplomacy had been disregarded and practically dead—what with "Gladstone's recedent," and "Salisbury's concessional" policy, and would have had to be revived at the cannon's mouth "but for the saving interference of the country":—

The whole nation rose, and by word and look made known that on this occasion the British Government would certainly stick to its point, would on no account be allowed to retreat from it, in fact. Quite peacefully, the desired result ensued; and with it the further consequence that the Government was equipped anew and at once with an effective diplomacy.

The Government, which now takes its mandate directly from the sovereign people, and not from an effete House of Commons, ought, in the writer's judgment, be in closer communication with the people on foreign policy.

JOURNALISM VERSUS DIPLOMACY.

As befits one of the chief press-diplomatists of the age, Mr. Greenwood is not prepared to concede that the press has been as harmful to diplomacy as is now contended. Events, he boldly argues, show journalism to have been in the right and diplomacy in the wrong. Mr. Greenwood thus magnifies the office of the pressman:—

Is it the question of national defence, the need of mighty fleets if the nation is to live in peace? There he was right in his forecasting apprehensions when two or three all-knowing Governments, one after another, would not listen to a word of them. . . . These great fleets have saved England from disaster. Is it the long series of questions,—questions of honour, questions of policy—that rise to view at the words "Gordon," "Khartoum," "Soudan"? Then whose prevoyance, whose calculations and instincts were the more prompt and true? Is it the grand question of policies of graceful concession? When did the newspapers approve of that sort of thing? When did they preach the wisdom of meeting aggression not by keeping a stiff upper lip but by dropping the lower one? Never!

Glancing back over the last fifteen years, it will be seen that the errors which the statesmanship of the country is now finding out and gloriously repairing were all its own; that they were always suspected and never shared by the Press-instructed nation itself, and that, whenever the newspapers were wrong, they were wrong less by judgment than through a mistaken sense of obligation to leadership and deference to its superior information. But even that was only for a while.

Foreign Governments listen, not merely for the voice of the Foreign Office, but for the voice of the people, and it is the latter which they fear. The much-blamed newspapers have brought the nation to declare its resolute adhesion to "the continuity of foreign policy."

"THIS SOLEMN TATTLE ABOUT STATE SECRETS."

Mr. Greenwood eloquently protests against the thickening veil which has been drawn over the Foreign Office for some years now:—

For many generations the English people were never in such ignorance as to their standing in relation to other Powers, nor of what to expect from the cogitations and the plans of their rulers. . . . Experience seems to prove that the new way is not serviceable. . . . It is a system which should be changed. And considering the gallant and effective manner in which the country rallied to the help of the Government the other day, what better occasion for the change could there be than the present? . . . The world would be clearer of cant if all this solemn tattle about State secrets were dropped. Most of it is imposture, imposture of the sacerdotal kind precisely, inner mysteries, guardianship of sacred deposits in consecrated pigeon-holes, and so forth. What is not imposture is willingly respected. Confidences are not sought, but confidence—permission to know the outlines of what the Government is aiming to achieve or resolved to avoid; as much as every German knew of Bismarck's bent, or every Italian of Cavour's, or every intelligent Russian peasant of what the Tsar means to make of Russia. . . . No Government in Europe could so safely expose the whole body of its hopes and aims as could the English Government.

WHAT A FOREIGN MINISTER SHOULD DO.

Why, then, should not the Foreign Office consent to hoist the veil, drop the mystic, quit the cloister, and come forth and be human, and take the magnificent reward that awaits the Foreign Minister who throws himself upon the country? . . . He is to find out, as he easily may, that it is a people that can be instructed without fear of panic in whatever danger may threaten, can be uplifted by the lesson and not cast down, keeping their hearts high and their heads cool; that he can earn for himself in the process of instruction respect and more than respect, trust and more than trust; and that after a little traffic of this sort, he can make himself perfectly comfortable about any little bit of defensive diplomacy that he may have on hand. Of course he will have the backing of his fleet, but he will also have another backing such as has not been seen in England since the days of Cromwell.

BROWNING AND DISRAELI.

A "MUCH-CANVASSED story" is thus related in *Blackwood's* by "Looker-on." At a dinner-party, at which "Looker-on" was present, Mr. Gladstone was spoken of, and it was said of him that he mostly took things up by the solemn handle and rarely so much as saw the humorous handle. To illustrate, as he said, this remark, Mr. Browning told the story thus:—

Mr. Disraeli presided at a Royal Academy dinner whereat Browning was a guest. After dinner Mr. Disraeli made the customary "speech of the evening," in the course of which he held forth in this wise: "When I look upon these walls nothing strikes me more than the abounding invention, the copious imagination, displayed in the works that adorn them." Browning thought that pretty good. "Twenty minutes afterwards," he went on to say, "we were on our legs and going about the rooms in the usual way to view these fine works. Presently, some one hooked his arm in mine from behind. It was Disraeli, who immediately said, 'When I look upon these walls, Mr. Browning, nothing strikes me more than the paucity of invention, the barrenness of fancy——' There!"

From the laughter that followed—none of us taking up the tale by the solemn handle—I fancy we must all have thought the story ended, as I myself did. But no: the promised illustration was to come. "Now some time afterwards," said Browning, proceeding as the singer does whose song has been applauded too soon, "I told that story to Mr. Gladstone. As I went on, I noticed that his face gradually darkened, and when I got to the end he said, 'Mr. Browning, I call that *hellish!*'"

ONE of the pleasantest papers in *Gentleman's* for January is Pauline Roose's study of "The Poet's Heaven." It is a string of pearls from the treasure-house of verse.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN THE QUEEN'S DAY-DREAM.

THE first place in the *Quiver* is given to "The Queen's Wish; from the Recollections of a former Maid-of-Honour." It has elicited an absolute official denial, but may be quoted as an exercise of imaginative journalism. The writer tells how Her Majesty some years ago sat watching for hours from her Osborne home the vessels coming and going in Spithead. At last she spoke to her attendant and said:—

I have often been struck by the sight . . . I was dreaming—day-dreaming. Seeing all those ships coming and going, my spirit seemed to be carried away, first by one and then by another. Now I was in Australia, now in India, Africa I saw, and Canada; then all the islands and their people; the rock of Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Aden, and the Seychelles passed before me. . . . What is taking place in these islands is taking place wherever the English tongue is spoken. All these people ask is to be allowed to do their daily task in peace, to earn their daily bread, and to have a little fringe of play.

"A NOBLE PEOPLE AT BOTTOM."

To me there is something heroic in it all. When I first came to the throne, everything was very different from what it is now. There was great distress and destitution, consequent upon the long wars. . . . I don't know that I had much influence: I certainly loved my people, and I prayed sincerely for their happiness and welfare. But I am afraid at first I did not know much; little by little, however, I learned more; little by little I saw what a noble people they are at bottom—what strength they have, what courage, what energy! They love many things, but I think they love work best of all. To be left in peace to work, that is their desire. And see what they have done since I came to the throne by their thought and toil: they have made this Empire what it is.

The work will continue after I am gone, but I sometimes wonder in what way. Sovereigns have their influence. . . . King Alfred turned the national mind to learning. . . . William I. set a hammer going that in the end turned a nation of iron into a nation of steel. The last Henry made the country Protestant. Elizabeth—the great Elizabeth—transformed it into a nation of heroes. . . . I can hardly hope to leave such an influence; and yet under my rule the people who were counted by hundreds have grown to thousands, the thousands to millions; and that has come about because, for the most part, my reign has been one of peace. . . .

"GREAT THINGS EXPECTED OF THEM BY THE ALMIGHTY."

The English people have been exceptionally blessed by Providence, and great things, I believe, are expected of them by the Almighty; and in what way could they please Him more than by promoting the ends which, during my reign, have been the means of causing so much general happiness, such widespread content? I have the confidence to believe that such is their destiny; and nothing that I know of would give me so much pleasure as to be assured that my spirit could in any way watch over and aid the accomplishment of that noble work.

My influence has ever been for peace. Only under a *régime* of peace can a people grow in those graces and virtues which it is the aim of our religion to inculcate. There is no reason why a nation devoted to peace should become weak and effeminate. The labours of men in their peaceful callings—in mines and quarries, on the sea, in furnaces and ironworks, building railways and laying submarine and other cables, exploring and planting new colonies—all these labours are as arduous as those of the soldier, and they call out stronger and more enduring qualities.

"THE WATCHWORD IS PEACE."

I would not have the English people study less and practise themselves less in the art of war; I would not have them show one with less of that high spirit that has carried them so far; but, if it were in my power, I would have all those ships, when they meet in the ocean, and when they touched at a port—I would have them say to each other, "Friends, the watchword is—Peace."

I do not mean that quite literally, perhaps, but I am convinced that peace conquers more than the sword; for men, working together in peace, exchanging, bartering, dependent upon one another, cannot but grow more and more thoughtful for one another, more and more just.

That is my belief. That, too, I believe is the destiny of the English-speaking people; and if, when I am dead, they honour me enough to think of what I would wish and what I would pray for on their behalf, I would have them always associate my name with peace and the amity that promotes the ends of justice and of right. There is something great in the people of these islands, and in those who have sprung from them, which makes them capable of great things—I think of the very greatest, humanly speaking. They are proud, suspicious, self-seeking, apt to fire at a straw; but at the same time they are capable of the highest sort of heroism, the loftiest kind of magnanimity, especially when under the impulse of a great inspiration—and what greater could there be than that of conquering the world by peace? That is what I meant when I said I would have them give "The watchword is—Peace."

MR. RIDER HAGGARD ON "FREE TRADE."

"A FARMER'S YEAR" in *Longman's* for January reveals the celebrated novelist's mind, as usual, on other than simply agricultural topics. He is emphatic on a much needed reform in village life:—

I will say that, so far as my observation goes, the system of water-supply in villages is on the whole abominable, and is a question which should be taken in hand by Parliament or the County Councils. So long as it is left to small communities, and, for that matter, sometimes to large ones also, to choose between a good and a bad water-supply, in five cases out of six they will select whichever is cheapest. This, I maintain, they have no right to do; a person coming into a town or village ought to be able to take a glass of water with the absolute certainty that it is pure, and that he is not running the risk of bringing about his own interment within three weeks.

But Mr. Haggard's chief digression is an anathema against "Free Trade." He thus puts the problem:—

With becoming humility, I would venture to ask a question of those who understand these matters:—A., an English farmer, grows a quarter of barley which pays rent to the landlord (part of which the landlord hands over to the Government in the form of taxes), rates to the parish, tithe to the parson, and land-tax to the State. This quarter of barley he offers for sale on Bungay Market. B., an Argentine or other foreign farmer, grows a quarter of barley and also offers it for sale on Bungay Market, to compete against that offered by A. This quarter of barley has paid no rent to a British landlord, no rates to a British parish, no tithe to a British parson, no tax to the British Government. Also it has the benefit of preferential rates on British railways, and is carted to the market over roads towards the cost of which it has not subscribed, as A.'s quarter is called upon to do.

In what sense, then, is the trade which takes place in those two competing quarters of barley Free Trade? That it is free as air in the case of the Argentine quarter, I understand. I should go further, and call it bounty-fed, but surely in the case of the English quarter it is most unfree, and indeed much fettered by the burden of rent, rates, tithe, and taxes, which have been exacted upon it for the local and Imperial benefit. To make the trade equal, just, and free in fact as well as in name, before it appears on Bungay Market, ought not the Argentine quarter to pay to our local and Imperial exchequers an exact equivalent of the amount paid by the English quarter? Why should the Englishman bear all these burdens, and the foreigner who seeks the advantage of our markets be rid of them? In the case of whisky, I understand the principle to be that imported spirits should pay an approximately equal tax to that exacted upon those manufactured in this country. Why, then, should not this rule—if it is the rule—be applied to other things besides whisky; the barley from which it is distilled, for instance?

These inquiries start from the dismal reflection "the ancient industry of agriculture is nearly moribund."

WHILE THE "MERRIMAC" WAS SINKING:
HOW LIEUTENANT HOBSON FELT.

THE distinction of the January *Century* is that it contains Lieutenant Hobson's own account of his "run in" on the *Merrimac* and of his experiences on the sinking vessel. The adventure itself is well known: it electrified the world at once. But what the daring crew, and particularly their chief, felt like in the crisis of their enterprise, that is something which most of us have not been told and would like to know. Lieutenant Hobson lets us into the secret in this his second paper on "The Sinking of the *Merrimac*."

THE DOMINANT SENSATION.

The ruling sensation during the gauntlet of fire is described as almost wholly that of anxiety about getting the ship sunk at exactly the spot intended. The first great horror felt was when it was found that the ship would not answer to her helm—her steering gear had been shot away. She was drifting inwards, the tide assisting, and the one thought was how to check her. The anchors were to have been let down, but the anchor-lashing had been cut by the enemy's projectiles. Nothing was left but to fire the torpedoes. No. 1 went off and blew up the collision bulkhead. But No. 2 and No. 3 failed. Then, says the lieutenant—

I crossed the bridge and shouted: "Fire all torpedoes!" My voice was drowned. Again and again I yelled the order, with hands over mouth, directing the sound forward, below, aft. It was useless. The rapid-fire and machine-gun batteries on Socapa slope had opened up at full blast, and projectiles were exploding and clanging. For noise, it was Niagara magnified.

The men soon reported that Nos. 2, 3, 4, and again 6 and 7, would not go off. Their mechanism had been destroyed by the enemy's fire. No. 5 was the only other one that did explode. One of the men, Kelly by name, had come up from the engine-room, and was standing by his torpedo, when a Spanish shell exploded by him, and flung him wounded to the deck. On recovering consciousness, he felt for his torpedo, only to find it wrecked by the shell.

"MY HEART LEAPED WITH EXULTATION."

Anchorless, rudderless, the vessel seemed doomed to drift beyond the place designed. Suddenly the disappointment of the crew was relieved:—

We were now moving bodily onward with the tide, Estrella Point being just ahead of the starboard quarter. A blasting shock, a lift, a pull, a series of vibrations, and a mine exploded directly beneath us. My heart leaped with exultation. "Lads, they are helping us!"

This is an example of the strange inversion of ordinary experience which marks the narrative. The one fear of the intrepid crew was that torpedoes would *not* go off in the ship; that mines would *not* explode beneath her; that she would *not* sink quickly. So the mine that really does go off beneath them fills them with ecstasy; the mines that miss them rack them with dismay.

STORMED AT BY SHOT AND SHELL.

The pictures accompanying the lieutenant's story show him and his comrades now lying flat with their faces on the deck, naked but for a loin cloth and a life-belt, under the slight shelter of the bulwarks. Through a chock-hole, just large enough for his head, the lieutenant was able to view the scene:—

The patter of bullets had continued to increase, and now repeating-rifles were firing down on us from Estrella, just above. . . . The deafening roar of artillery, however, came from the other side, just opposite our position. There were the rapid-fire guns of different calibres, the unmistakable Hotchkiss revolving cannon, the quick succession and pause of the Nordenfeldt multibarrel, and the tireless automatic gun. A deadly fire came from ahead, apparently from shipboard. These larger projectiles would enter, explode, and rake us; those passing over the spar-deck would apparently pass through the deck-house, far enough away to cause them to explode just in front of us. All firing was at point-blank range, at a target that could not be missed, the Socapa batteries with plunging fire, the ships' batteries with horizontal fire. The striking projectiles and flying fragments produced a grinding sound, with a fine ring in it of steel on steel.

A SEVERE TEST OF DISCIPLINE.

The deck vibrated heavily, and we felt the full effect, lying, as we were, full-length on our faces. At each instant it seemed that certainly the next would bring a projectile among us. The impulse surged strong to get away from a place where remaining seemed death, and the men suggested taking to the boat and jumping overboard; but I knew that any object leaving the ship would be seen, and to be seen was certain death, and, therefore, I directed all to remain motionless. The test of discipline was severe, but not a man moved, not even when a projectile plunged into the boiler, and a rush of steam came up the deck not far from where we lay. The men expected a boiler explosion, but accepted my assurance that it would be only a steam-escape.

PARCHED LIPS—UNEXPLAINED.

It was hard to believe that Dr. Sven Hedin, all but dead with thirst in the Central Asian desert, could stop, before slaking his thirst when he at last found water, to count his pulse. But here, on the sinking deck, under a storm of fire, we find Lieutenant Hobson coolly doing the same thing to make sure that he was not excited! He says:—

While lying thus, a singular physiological phenomenon occurred. After a few minutes, one of the men asked for the canteen, saying that his lips had begun to parch; then another asked, then another, and it was passed about to all. Only a few minutes had elapsed when they all asked again, and I felt my own lips begin to parch and my mouth to get dry. It seemed very singular, so I felt my pulse, and found it entirely normal, and took account of the state of the nervous system. It was, if anything, more phlegmatic than usual, observation and reason taking account of the conditions without the participation of the emotions. Projectiles, indeed, were every moment expected among us, but they would have been taken in the same way. Reason took account of probabilities, and, according to the direction of the men's bodies with regard to the line of fire from the ships' guns, I waited to see one man's leg, another man's shoulder, the top of another man's head, taken off. I looked for my own body to be cut in two diagonally, from the left hip upward, and wondered for a moment what the sensation would be.

AT LAST, BUT TOO LATE.

We must have remained thus for eight or ten minutes, while the guns fired ammunition as in a proving-ground test for speed. I was looking out of the chock, when it seemed that we were moving. A range was taken on the shore. Yes, the bow moved. Sunk deep, the tide was driving it on and straightening us out. My heart sank. . . . A great wave of disappointment set over me; it was anguish as intense as the exultation a few minutes before. . . . Socapa station fired two mines, but, alas! they missed us. . . . I saw with dismay that it was no longer possible to block completely.

Only when the great adventure had failed did the ship go down:—

The firing suddenly ceased. The vessel lowered her head like a faithful animal, proudly aware of its sacrifice, bowed below the surface, and plunged forward.

How the crew was swept into the vortex, how they kept together and clung to the floating catamaran during the hour of darkness between moon-setting and sun-rising, and how they finally surrendered to Admiral Cervera himself on his steam-launch, is swiftly and graphically told.

UNCLE SAM AND HIS INDIANS.

"A CENTURY OF DISHONOUR."

IT is a suggestive coincidence that at the very moment when the United States are assuming new responsibilities to subject races and are seeking to vindicate their humanitarian purpose in the eyes of the world, they should have developed a new sensitiveness in regard to their treatment of the subject races long resident among them. "Helen Jackson," says Dr. Lyman Abbott in the *North American Review* for December, "has written the history of a hundred years of our nation's dealing with the Indians under the title of 'A Century of Dishonour.'"

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT'S REMEDY.

Dr. Abbott does not repel the charge. He ascribes the bad treatment of the Indian to popular shortsightedness and ignorance, not to deliberate injustice; and pleads that it is, after all, not so bad as Turkey's treatment of the Armenians, Spain's treatment of the Moors, or England's treatment of Ireland. He is very severe on the reservation system. His one specific is—

Abolish it. Cease to treat the Indian as a red man, and treat him as a man. Treat him as we have treated the Poles, Hungarians, Italians, Scandinavians. Many of them are no better able to take care of themselves than the Indians.... In lieu of paternal protection, which does not protect, and free rations, which keep him in beggary, give him justice and liberty and let him take care of himself.

LET THE RACE VANISH: "THE SOONER THE BETTER."

Dr. Abbott has a short and easy method with objectors. This is his frank reply to the cry:—

Turn the Indian loose on the continent and the race will disappear! Certainly. The sooner the better. There is no more reason why we should endeavour to preserve intact the Indian race than the Hungarians, the Poles, or the Italians. Americans all, from ocean to ocean, should be the aim of all American statesmanship. Let us understand once for all that an inferior race must either adapt and conform itself to the higher civilisation, wherever the two come in conflict, or else die. This is the law of God, from which there is no appeal.

THE UNITED STATES NOT PATERNAL.

This robust faith in *laissez faire* will scarcely appeal to the peoples in the newly conquered islands. In the light of American extension in the West and East Indies, these words of Dr. Abbott read ominously:—

An aristocratic government, composed of men who have inherited political ability from a long line of governing ancestry, and who have been especially trained for that work from boyhood, so that both by inheritance and training they are experts, may be supposed fitted to take care of people weaker, more ignorant, or less competent than themselves, though the history of oligarchic governments does not render that supposition free from doubt. But there is nothing in either philosophy or history to justify the surmise that seventy millions of average men and women, most of whom are busy in attending to their own affairs, can be expected to take care of a people scattered through a widely extended territory—a people of social habits and social characteristics entirely different from their caretakers; nor is it much more rational to expect that public servants, elected on different issues, for a different purpose, can render this service efficiently. Our Government is founded on the principle of local self-government; that is, on the principle that each locality is better able to take care of its own affairs than any central and paternal authority is to take care of them. The moment we depart from this principle we introduce a method wholly unworkable by a democratic nation.

Dr. Abbott believes the United States are bound to assume political responsibility for Cuba and the Philippines, but holds they are bound only to "protect and guide," not to "control," the peoples while they try the experiment of self-government.

HOW UNCLE SAM PILLAGED THE PILLAGERS—

In the December *Forum* Mr. Francis E. Leupp, formerly of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners, writes on "The Protest of the Pillager Indians." He lays bare the causes of the recent outbreak of this tribe which lives on the borders of Leech Lake in Minnesota. It is a story which no patriotic American can read without pain. The first serious grievance was that the Government bought from the tribe a tract of 700,000 acres, on the understanding that another and friendly Indian tribe was to be settled on it. This other tribe preferred to go elsewhere, and sold the land to white settlers and for a sum sixteen times greater than the Pillagers had received. Another gross injustice was the procuring of a cession of valuable pine forests by all manner of false promises. The timber was to be appraised by a special commission—appointed at a heavy cost to the tribal purse—and sold at that appraisal, the proceeds to go to the pillagers. The appraisal might have been got for nothing. It was not only very costly, but it was infamously below the truth. Measurements showed, for example, 295,000 feet in one case where the appraisal estimated 11,000 feet. A third trouble is the shocking way in which the white deputy marshals fleece the Indians, piling up immense expenses for Indian prisoners and Indian witnesses who are increased *ad lib.*, and taking care to pass on to or for the Indian only the smallest proportion of the payment due, or even none at all. The witness gets back home penniless, famished, resentful. The next subpœna he refuses to comply with. Arrested, he is rescued by his indignant friends. Soldiers are sent. A shot is fired. The Indians reply with a volley. The "outbreak" has occurred.

—AND REWARDS HIS STAUNCH ALLIES.

Such is the history of this rising. As it happens, these Pillagers are Chippewas:—

The Chippewas, as a tribe, have been from the first the staunch friends of the white men; and they deserve only kindness at our hands. The early history of white exploration and settlement in Northern Minnesota and Western Wisconsin teems with evidence of the goodwill of these people, more commonly known through the old chronicles as the Ojibways. When the Sioux went on the war-path in 1862, and the Government at Washington had to divide its attention between the conduct of a great war in the South and the peril of a general Indian uprising in the North, the Chippewa, resisting the allurements and defying the threats of the insurgent tribe, remained faithful to his pledges of friendship for the pale-face and of loyalty to the Great Father. And what have we done to show our appreciation of our red brother's good conduct? We have procured cessions of his land under promises never fulfilled; we have stripped him of his rich timber in order to provide jobs for a lot of irresponsible political heelers; we have heaped upon his tribal treasury a load of debt which bids fair to swamp it; and we have allowed our law officers to make merchandise of his ignorance and childishness under the guise of prosecuting the business of our courts. These are the main features of our scheme of compensation.

AMONG many interesting papers in *Good Words* may be mentioned Mr. Edmund Gosse's account of his visit to Whittier, on a winter's day, when the poet was "snowbound"; and Vice-Admiral Markham's humorous narrative of a "Diplomatic Scramble." The unexpected resumption of hostilities between Chilian and Peruvian troops in 1881 disturbed an ambassadorial dinner with showers of bullets punctuated with shells, and the diners fled for their lives, irrespective of dignity or decorum. The adventures of a particularly stout member of the Diplomatic Corps the writer recalls with great fun.

THE NORTH SCHLESWIG QUESTION.

PROSECUTION OF DR. DELBRÜCK.

ON the last page of the December number of the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Professor Hans Delbrück, the editor, criticising what he believed to be the policy of the Prussian Government in expelling Danes from North Schleswig, wrote to the following effect:—

The recent expulsions from Schleswig cry out to heaven. What the Danes did before the war of 1864, and what aroused at that time the moral indignation of the whole German nation, is child's play compared to the brutality with which we govern that country to-day. But worse than the brutality which makes us an object of detestation to the whole civilised world, is our blindness in believing that by such means we can achieve lasting success in the struggle of nationalities.

It is with national feelings as with religion. Behind the really religious people arise at once the abominable priesthood and the zealous hunters of heretics and inquisitors in order to commit their disgraceful acts in the name of the saints. Thus national feelings have created here and there among us a sort of fanaticism which in its wildness and stubbornness thinks itself at liberty to trample under foot the laws of humanity, and so does immense harm to that national idea which it intends to serve.

For this frank criticism, disciplinary proceedings are being instituted against Dr. Delbrück, and the affair promises to be quite a *cause célèbre*.

Dr. Delbrück is an interesting personality. Before he was twenty-one he was publicly promoted to the rank of officer on the field of Gravelotte, and a year or two after he became tutor to Prince Waldemar, brother of the German Emperor, and remained in this post till 1879, when the young Prince died. From 1884 to 1890 he sat in the Reichstag as a Free Conservative member. The *Preussische Jahrbücher* has been in existence over forty years. When Dr. Delbrück was first associated with it it was as joint editor with Professor Treitschke, but since the year 1882, or thereabouts, he has been sole editor of the review. He is further known to literature as the author of a number of historical and political works. In his review he has often criticised fearlessly both the Government and his own party, and just three years ago a prosecution was instituted against him for *lèse-majesté* (see REVIEW OF REVIEWS, December, 1895, p. 514), when, strange to tell, it was the same Herr von Köller (then Minister of the Interior, but now Governor of North Schleswig) with whom he came into collision.

It was in 1881 that Dr. Delbrück succeeded Professor Treitschke in the Chair of History at the University of Berlin, and it is in connection with this office, the Professor of History being in the pay of the State, that disciplinary proceedings are to be taken against him for the offending paragraph quoted above. The Disciplinary Court consists of a president and ten assessors, of whom seven form a quorum, and there may be an appeal to the Prussian Ministry—the body which has instituted the proceedings! The penalty which the Court can impose may be a warning, a censure, or a fine, or the Professor may be dismissed from his office.

In the January number of the *Preussische Jahrbücher* Professor Julius Kaftan contributes an interesting article to the discussion on the North Schleswig question. He is a native of North Schleswig himself, and he admits that there is a great deal of anti-Prussian agitation in the province, but he could only justify the policy of expulsion if it should turn out to be expedient. But it would be well, he thinks, if the Prussian Government would make some such just and natural concessions to the Danes, as, for instance, some regular instruction in the Danish language in the national schools. At present, with the exception of religious instruction, which is imparted in Danish, only German is used, and the children of Danish parents have first to struggle with the new language.

Professor Delbrück follows with a most reasonable article. Since he wrote his December criticism he has learnt that the policy of expulsion does not proceed from the Prussian Government, but from Herr von Köller, the President of the Province; but this surely should make it more difficult to justify the system of administering the province. Still, Professor Delbrück admits that, under exceptional circumstances, some force may be necessary, but he cannot bring his mind to call that a sound policy which expels a number of innocent persons for no other reason than that they happen to be in the employ of agitators. National fanaticism, as on previous occasions, is here responsible for a great deal, and one organ suggests the usual thing in such cases—Professor Delbrück may be in the service of the foreigner. It will be interesting to see what comes of this case, which only the semi-official organs try to defend. The unanimous opinion of the independent press seems to be that the prosecution is politically inexpedient.

AN ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT

SUGGESTED BY DR. VON SCHÄFFLE.

THE second portion of his Excellency von Schäffle's paper on Germany and Great Britain which appears in the December *Forum* is less fantastic than the first. In the November number the writer had found in the Armenian atrocity agitation a hypocritical endeavour of Great Britain to force Germany into war with Russia for sinister British ends. He now strongly maintains the solidarity of British and German interests both in the Old World and the New, and suggests his policy for vindicating that solidarity against Russia, whom he persists in regarding as the common enemy. He says:—

Both nations are equally concerned in guarding against the universal dominion of Russia in the Old World; and both should pursue such a policy as would avoid a general clash of arms. This will be possible if England and the Powers of Central Europe stand prepared to assert their tremendous superiority by throwing into the balance the greatest army and the greatest navy in the world, to the end that the peace of the world may be preserved.

The great Land-Power of those Continental States whose future is also menaced by the supremacy of Russia must stand by the side of England to guard against usurpations on the part of Russia. Moreover, the fleets of the Triple Alliance would be a very valuable aid to England in that naval battle with Russia which may possibly have to be fought before Alexandria in order that the neutrality of the Suez Canal may be maintained.

IN THE EAST: "OPEN DOORS."

Proceeding to the terms on which such an agreement could be based, the writer sketches first his Oriental and then his Occidental policy:—

The Oriental interests of both nations are identical. In my opinion a positive Anglo-German Oriental policy may be formulated as follows: The equal right of all nations to conduct intercourse with all Asiatic countries now under European guardianship excepting such only as have already become colonies of individual States, or, to use the words of Lord Salisbury, "the policy of open doors." It only remains for all parties concerned to accept one and the same definition of the term. England would have to advocate such a policy not only in Western Asia, but in Eastern Asia as well. The privilege of "open doors" would have to be extended to all nations, including Russia, France, and North America.... All the great sea-passages of the world, not only the Suez Canal, but

also the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, according to the international proceedings of the Suez Convention, would have to remain neutral avenues, affording free passage to all naval and merchant fleets in times of peace as well as of war. Safe harbours, serving as *points d'appui* of trade and as stations for fleets, not only in the Eastern Mediterranean, but in Eastern Asia as well, should be conceded to every nation,—harbours in the Mediterranean to Russia, and also to Germany, should the latter demand them.

The policy of annexation in particular cases, as in Tunis, Madagascar, and Ton-King, would have to be discontinued in China, Korea, Mesopotamia, and Asia Minor; while the principles of the Congo Act should be extended to these territories. All the Powers should be placed in a position to fell to the ground the first who violates the policy of international parity, whether it be upon the Bosphorus, the Suez Canal, or in China.

This would give England the opportunity she seeks in the Far East, and Germany her chance in the Near East. Both Powers are opposed to allowing Asia, East or West, to become the exclusive markets of France and Russia.

IN THE WEST: A GIGANTIC FAIR TRADE UNION.

As counterpart to this Oriental policy, the writer propounds a rather bold proposal for the Occident:—

There are no two groups of States in the Occident whose common interests are more closely identified with a mutual commercial policy than England, on the one hand, and, on the other, the following politically and economically closely related States; viz., Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Scandinavia, Switzerland, and, perhaps, also the Balkan States and Roumania . . . . If it be possible, in a political and commercial sense, to draw a belt around England and the Central European group from London and Glasgow to Constantinople and Salonica, such a belt should be drawn . . . A harmonious policy of Fair Trade, founded upon treaties not seriously interfering with the autonomy of the separate States constituting the parties to the contract, would create a powerful and effectual weapon against the brutal Prohibition of any third State or group of States.

ANGLO-GERMAN VERSUS PAN-BRITANNIC.

The writer acknowledges that to this policy Agrarianism runs counter in Germany and the "Greater Britain" movement in England: "the question at issue is whether Fair Trade is to be instituted in union with Central Europe or in the form of an exclusive Inter-British Customs Union in every part of the world." He admits too that the German has a deeper interest in his Fair Trade policy than Great Britain. Pending the—inevitable as he regards it—independent development of the British Colonies, he grants that "an exclusive commercial policy on the part of the entire British Empire would possibly give the English a considerable advantage for half a century; but Germany's export trade would be greatly injured in consequence." But he ends with the contention:—

Adapting the words of Von Bülow, I should say: Unless Germany and Great Britain during the approaching century realise the necessity of standing side by side in the sunshine, in union with all civilised nations, they will, in the twenty-first century, find themselves placed in the shadow.

THE attention now focussed on China lends special interest to Mrs. Arnold Foster's vivacious account of Chinese Festivals in the January *Sunday at Home*. She mentions a curious custom of inviting guests at the autumn full moon to "reward the moon," or to "congratulate the moon." "The Chinese have very strange ideas about the moon; they say there is a white rabbit in the moon pounding rice. The dark and bright spots on the moon's face suggest the idea of a rabbit on its hind legs pounding rice in a mortar."

THE NEXT LINK IN CAPE-TO-CAIRO CHAIN.

ROSY PROSPECTS OF THE TANGANYIKA RAILWAY.

MR. LIONEL DECLE draws an inviting picture in the *Fortnightly* of the prospects before the Tanganyika Railway. He is quite willing to let Germany have Zanzibar, provided that this railway is built without delay. So far the Germans have done little or nothing with their 400,000 square miles in East Africa. Their land, except by sea and lake-side, is poor and without minerals. Then he asks:—

If such is the case, what will be the use of a line from Bulawayo to Lake Tanganyika? Here the conditions are vastly different. To begin with, the proposed line will cross regions rich in coals, rich in minerals, admirably adapted to agriculture, suitable to the cultivation of coffee, sugar, and tobacco; it will cross the Zambesi, that magnificent waterway which will bring to the railway goods and produce from the West, which cannot now be forwarded to the coast on account of the heavy cost of porterage over the one hundred and fifty miles which separate the upper from the lower Zambesi, whose navigation is interrupted by the Kebra Becca rapids. The Tanganyika Railway will, as I will show, open new markets and carry to the South scores of thousands of those magnificent Wanyamwezi labourers I described just now—men who will be delighted to come and work for wages they never dreamt of; men whose labour is urgently needed in the South, and who will return to their country loaded with British goods purchased with their earnings, and whose advent will solve that great problem of finding reliable native labour for South Africa.

"MOUNTAINS OF SOLID IRON."

With this objective before him, the writer proceeds to unfold the scheme:—

Mr. Rhodes proposes to extend, first, the Bulawayo line in a north-eastern direction, as far as Gwelo (100 miles from Bulawayo and 160 miles from Fort Salisbury). Thence it would take a bend and run almost due north along the valley of the Sanyati river as far as the Kariba gorge of the Zambesi (about 250 miles). Crossing the Zambesi over the gorge the railway would then run as far as Lake Tanganyika (about 500 miles) through the country lying between Lake Bangweolo and Lake Nyasa. The total length of the proposed extension would therefore be about 900 miles.

Mr. Decle confidently anticipates that "Northern Rhodesia and British Central Africa will, with cheap transport, soon be able to compete with Sumatra, Manilla, and India as tobacco-producing centres." Moreover, "almost every square mile of land, north and south of the Zambesi, contains iron ore, and in some places regular mountains of solid iron are to be found."

CHEAP AT TWO MILLIONS.

That the line will pay, the writer argues by comparing the present and prospective cost of transportation. Now goods going from Chindi by Nyasa cost for overland transit £45 per ton. Then by rail from Cape Town £15 per ton. Now third-class passengers from London by the Chindi-Nyasa route must pay £70 per head and spend sixty days on the entire journey. From London, and by the new railway from Cape Town, the cost would be little over £20 and the time twenty-four days:—

The success which has crowned the Bechuanaland Railway will follow the Tanganyika extension. It is calculated that £2,000,000 will be required to build the line, and if, as suggested by Mr. Rhodes, the British Government gives its guarantee, which will be secured in such a way that the taxpayer can never possibly be called upon to pay a single penny towards it, the money will easily be found at 3½ per cent., which will only mean £75,000 per annum. As I have already shown, the building of this line is still more necessary to consolidate Great Britain's African Empire than ever was the Uganda Railway. Last, but not least, the Tanganyika line will put a stop to the traffic in slaves.

MANKIND AS SEEN BY A CYCLIST.

MR. JOHN FOSTER FRASER, having rolled round the world on his machine, so far as seas permit, has now arrived in the sober and dignified pages of the *Contemporary Review*. His "impressions of a world-wanderer" make a very clever and racy bit of satire. There is just enough good humour and moral anger to save the satire from sinking into cynicism.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN CASTE.

What he reports is certainly far from raising one's view of the English-speaking man over sea. He is especially hard on the Anglo-Indian :—

Social stilt-walking is only pursued as an art in India. Yet it is not artistic. I fancy it must be disagreeable, and that is why, after a limited study of the Anglo-Indian, I give thanks to heaven that there is no room for me to be ambitious. I saw different kinds of stilts in India. The military stilts are tall and unbending. The civil stilts are not so tall, but are very jealous of the military stilts. Then there are the common stilts, made by folks commercially engaged, rather rickety, and the cause of many a fall. If ever I go to India it will have to be as Viceroy or Commander-in Chief of the Forces. . . .

As a casual looker-on the impression I got in India was that everybody was anxious to dazzle every one else with his own magnificent dignity. So the rambling Philistine like myself may be pardoned the snigger that flutters in the sleeve. There is no cohesion among Englishmen in India except caste cohesion.

The Britisher abroad is an arrogant person and the arrogance of the Anglo-Indian is stupendous. As I am a Britisher, I suppose I am arrogant, and I daresay if I were a well-trained Anglo-Indian my arrogance would be insufferable.

"REMARKS ABOUT NIGGERS" BEFORE A HINDU.

Hindus are not necessarily vulgar animals. I believe some of them have English degrees and may be said to be more cultured than a good many of their English rulers. Some of them I would even call gentlemen. But I have heard subalterns deliberately make objectionable remarks about niggers in a Hindu's presence. Then I have heard wonder expressed that the natives of India do not love the British.

CONCUBINE VERSUS WIFE.

He tells of a Hindu lawyer, highly educated and a philanthropist, who married the daughter of a well-known public man in London. His wife was "cut" by the English in India. He touches on another phase of the same question :—

In India and Burma, more especially in Burma, many an official is well known to keep one or two native girls as concubines. There is no hiding the fact ; no attempt is made to keep it secret ; his chief's wife knows perfectly well all about the *ménage*. Never a door is closed to him. He dines out, flirts with young English girls from home, maybe marries one of them. All is in strict order. But let him fall in love with a native woman, honourably, sincerely. Let him be so foolish as to marry her instead of making her his concubine—what happens? Go to Burma, particularly, and find out. Is not every door slammed in his face, and his name wiped from every visiting list? Why?

THE EURASIAN PROBLEM.

Mr. Fraser predicts that the Eurasian population, rapidly increasing as it is, will one day prove a serious problem for the statesman. Be the Eurasian possessed of never so much English blood, husband even of an English wife, he is refused the name of Englishman :—

He may be fair of countenance ; yet he is called a nigger, and his children will be called niggers. He finds himself the pariah of India. Sneered at, called to his face "a damned half-breed," given low wages because of his birth, he feels the iron heel of caste driven savagely into his soul.

"THE TREATY PORT WOMAN."

Of the English folk at the treaty ports in China the "world wanderer" has a very low opinion. Their passion is social distinction. The men are leisurely, not to say idle, in business. But "the treaty port woman" is at the bottom of the mischief. "She affects the airs of a marchioness," and her extravagance corresponds :—

I have been in many countries and among many peoples, but the treaty port resident—full of warm and genial hospitality though he or she may be—is the most flippant, trashy, and ill-read person in the world.

"EARTH'S SUPREMEST SNOB."

The reader is now ready for Mr. Fraser's generalisation :—

The Englishman, when he gets away from his own shores, is inclined to develop with an extraordinary rapidity into the earth's supremest snob. It's a sad confession. Our overbearing manner on the Continent has passed into a proverb. We seem to have been suckled on national egotism. And the bad side of that egotism comes out more particularly when we have to deal with Eastern nations. The mere fact of coming in contact with natives deteriorates the man, and especially the woman, and they cloak themselves in a robe of wooden dignity that would be ridiculous in England.

AMERICAN FEELING TOWARDS ENGLAND.

The cyclist seems to find kindred traits in our American kin. He declares that neither in the Eastern nor in the Pacific States, but in the Middle West, do you find the American, "such as we think we know him—the pushing, loud-tongued, boastful, illiterate, buy-you-up American" :—

The citizen of the Republic, speaking of him in the mass, does not love the Englishman. Here in London we hear much about the Anglo-American alliance, an alliance founded on kinship, religion, like sympathies. But the American—not the statesman, nor the writer in the newspapers, but the average ordinary sort of man who goes to make up nine out of every ten persons you meet in the streets—has his views. I talked with hundreds of men right across the States. The general idea was this : "Yes, it would be a good thing for you English, but we've got nothing to gain. We can take care of ourselves and you can't. You want our help. As we are at war with Spain the English are taking advantage of the moment to force an alliance. You know we are the principal nation on the face of this earth ; we lick you in everything ; we've licked you in war ; and you want to keep on the best side of us." This is the way the ordinary American regards any arrangement to diplomatically bind the two countries together. It is nothing but an endeavour on the part of crumbling and decrepit England to seek shelter under the arm of Uncle Sam.

One hears much about the alertness of the American commerical man ; but he is not nearly so alert as our own commercial man and he falls far short of him in shrewdness. The reason the American seems more successful is that he makes a greater noise over it ; instead of calculation he is given to bluff, and above all he is a gambler. Fortunes are built up in England. In America they are won at the hazard.

PEERS AND A KING AT WASHINGTON!

The writer has no mercy on the standing American inconsistency of ridiculing aristocracy and yet grovelling before any and every aristocrat :—

A poor Persian girl never grovelled more dumfoundedly under the smile of a Shah than Chicago grovelled in the reflected glory of one of her daughters being the wife of an English peer appointed to rule over the Indian Empire.

Mr. Fraser hazards a prophecy :—

I do hope to read in a Chicago paper, ere I have finished my little strut in the world, that America has a House of Peers of its own, and that the Earl of Milwaukee and the Marquis of Wabash have been staying at Blackpool, and honoured Mrs. Jones by taking afternoon tea. Nay—and in no frivolity I say it—I should not be surprised if, some day, Americans went begging to the European Courts asking for some prince to be spared whom they can place upon a throne on the Capitol steps at Washington, encircle his brow with a crown of gold, and grow hoarse with shouting "Long live the King!"

THE PRESS AS THE PATH TO PUBLIC OFFICE.

TRUMAN DE WEESE, of the editorial staff of the *Chicago Times-Herald*, writes in the December *Forum* on "Journalism: its Rewards and its Opportunities." He strongly opposes the idea that his profession offers no career for educated young men desiring an independent old age. He argues that journalism, open to anybody, cannot be compared with callings like medicine, law, the pulpit, which require special technical preparation.

NO QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED.

The contrast he draws seems to suggest an opinion that similar safeguards might be exacted from would-be pressmen :—

The State imposes no conditions of scholastic attainment or technical knowledge upon the practice of journalism. The man who assumes the responsibility of moulding public opinion, of measuring the capacities of men, of discussing the problems of statecraft, science, society, or religion, recognises no statutory restraints except the law of libel,—and even this can safely be disregarded in many States by journalists of no financial responsibility. The State requires no certification of moral or mental equipment for the practice of a profession which is capable of doing more harm to society and the State than any other calling in the whole wide range of human endeavour. A newspaper writer is not required, as a safeguard against poisoning or polluting the body politic, to graduate as a Doctor of Journalism.

A STEPPING-STONE TO BETTER-PAID CALLINGS

The career of the journalist is not to be judged by the stipend he can command :—

Certainly no sane man enters journalism expecting to acquire a competency through the salary which he may command. The salary of the managing editor of the largest daily paper in America will not enable him to acquire property or provide against the future to any considerable extent. The same is true of nearly all other salaried positions. The possibilities of such a profession must not be measured by the contents of the pay-envelope. In my opinion, the most attractive fields of profitable usefulness opened up by the pursuit of journalism are politics and the business of publishing.

JOURNALISM A SCHOOLING IN POLITICS.

The profession of journalism requires extended knowledge of politics and familiarity with the theory and practice of government. The successful journalist must of necessity be a constant student of national issues and party politics. He need not abandon the profession of journalism to enter a public service for which years of study and training have pre-eminently fitted him. Politics and journalism go together; they are inseparable. . . . As a matter of fact, the average journalist is better fitted for the public service than the representative of any other profession.

PRESSMEN AS STATESMEN IN FRANCE

Journalists are, the writer shows, taking an increasing share in the prizes of office :—

Nearly every Frenchman eminent in civil life since the Revolution began his career by writing for the press. Thiers, Guizot, and Gambetta were among the more notable French journalists who achieved distinction in politics.

—AND IN THE UNITED STATES.

The process has been less marked in America, but, says the writer :—

the Administration of President Harrison brought into the Federal service a larger number of trained and accomplished journalists than any previous Administration; and the Administration of President McKinley has evidenced an equally generous recognition. . . . Although the present Administration is not yet two years old, the number of journalists drafted into executive, diplomatic, and consular positions is already large. Among them I recall the following: Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster-General; Perry S. Heath, First Assistant Postmaster-General; J. L. Bristow, Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General; Frank H. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint; J. E. Wilkie, Chief of Secret Service; Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser, New York; John K. Gowdy, Consul-General, Paris; Col. Chas. Page Bryan, Minister to Brazil . . . . John Hay, Secretary of State; Henry A. Castle, Auditor, Post-Office Department; and William Penn Nixon, Collector of the Port of Chicago.

IN THE HUMBLER OFFICES.

I have no means at hand of ascertaining the number of journalists and newspaper writers who have been appointed postmasters under the present Administration; but the First Assistant Postmaster-General estimates that there are from three to five thousand. In second- and third-class offices, at least one-half of the postmasters are newspaper men. After an experience of more than twenty-seven years in the newspaper business, and after having closely watched through twenty years of his life (about fifteen of which were spent at the national capital) the careers of many journalists, Mr. Perry S. Heath, the present First Assistant Postmaster-General, gives it as his opinion that "no man can rise higher through any channel than through the channels of journalism."

The writer mentions a great number of Congressmen who rose to their present positions through journalism.

PERSONALITY ON THE PRESS.

Passing to the second career most open to the journalist—that of publisher—the writer denies the common contention that literary service on the press disqualifies for success in the commercial branches. "The man who writes should assert himself,"—as the ego of the concern :—

We need a renaissance of the old-time journalism, which was the clarion voice of vigorous personality. Impersonalism means irresponsible journalism. Irresponsible newspaper writing means decadence of power and the gradual decline of a profession that should be paramount in its range of influence over all human endeavour. Every editorial and every article in a newspaper should be signed by the writer.

The writer ends his paper thus :—

We must survey the opportunities and rewards of journalism from a higher point of view than the weekly pay-roll. In the scope of its activities; in the expanse of its field of political attainment; in the richness of those compensations that come from a realisation of the power to exalt virtue, to uncover hypocrisy, to expose fraud, to redress wrong, to promote justice, to encourage high thinking, and to touch humanity in all its impulses, aspirations, and achievements, the profession of journalism is incomparable among the vocations of men.

The Progress of Canada.

FROM Confederation (in 1868) to the Diamond Jubilee (in 1897) stretches a period during which Canada has made extraordinary advance. Here are the figures quoted in the *National Review* from the *Canadian Gazette*, which culls them from the Statistical Year Book of the Dominion :—

	1868.	1897.
Revenue ...	$13,687,928	$37,829,778
Expenditure	$13,486,092	$38,349,760
Postage :—		
No. of Offices	3,638	9,191
No. of Letters	18,100,000	123,830,000
No. of Newspapers	18,860,000	97,234,976
Imports (Total Value)	$73,459,644	$119,218,609
Exports (Total Value)	$57,567,888	$137,950,253
Miles of Railway in Operation	2,269	16,550
Chartered Banks :—		
Paid-up Capital	$30,289,048	$61,949,536
Assets	$77,872,257	$335,203,890
Liabilities	$43,722,647	$247,766,150
Post Office Savings Banks :—		
No. (3 months to June 30th, 1868)	81	779
No. of Depositors ...	2,102	135,727
Balances (June 30th)	$204,588	$32,380,829

THE GOSPEL OF CHEERFULNESS.
EVANGELIST: MAX O'RELL.

THE first of what we hope may be a series of "Studies in Cheerfulness" is contributed by Max O'Rell to the December number of the *North American Review*. He begins:—

In our family life, in France, we preach a delightful philosophy. We preach the gospel, the duty, of cheerfulness.

He laments that this gospel is not usually taught in England. Anglo-Saxons find life very serious and often very sad. He goes on:—

The world has never been improved by scoldings. Josh Billings and Artemus Ward have been greater benefactors of mankind than Thomas Carlyle.

"THERE IS A HAPPY LAND" NOT "FAR AWAY."

With patriotic idealism the writer refers us to his own countrymen as masters in the art of moderation and contentment. It must be a happy land indeed just across the Channel, according to all that Max O'Rell says:—

To us French the world is not at all sad. We preach moderation, calmness, and toleration in order that we may be cheerful. . . . If there is something which is bound to strike the foreigner who pays France a visit, it is the cheerfulness written on the faces of the people. There is, pervading the whole country, an air of contentment and happiness that comes from the satisfaction of aims that are attainable because they are not too high. Most Frenchmen work to secure the comforts of life, material and intellectual. When they have attained that object, they knock off work and take life easy. Very few indeed run after wealth; practically none do outside of Paris. The race after wealth, with its suppression of any more desires, kills cheerfulness.

Thanks to their artistic temperament, the French are able always to look at the bright side of things and see their beauty. . . . Away, they cry . . . away with the man who is not cheerful, who is not grateful to God that he is allowed to breathe the perfume of flowers, to enjoy the hallowed joy of a pure woman's love, to hear the prattle of children, the sounds of Beethoven's symphonies, to set his eyes on Raphael's pictures, to contemplate the glorious beauty of nature. The world is full of joy, full of beauty, and we want the great thinkers to make us discover it.

"WE TAKE OUR WOMEN EVERYWHERE."

One of the secrets of French happiness is the domestic ascendency of woman. Perhaps with an implied fling at Comte's domestic trinity, Max O'Rell declares that the Frenchman—"easy-going, good-tempered man"—has been, is, or is going to be "under the government of three generations of women"—mother, wife, daughter—"and he enjoys every one of them." "He is master in all the great questions of life, but his conduct in all the details of everyday life is on the principle of the rule of *three*." Club-life has thus no roots in French life. "We take our women everywhere." The writer rejoices that in French cities they can be taken everywhere. "Our streets are clean, attractive, cheerful." He can take his ladies for a stroll after theatre in the streets of Paris or New York. But "in London . . . I have to see that the carriage is brought right opposite the door, that I may quickly push my ladies inside and take them home like criminals, to spare them a minute's sight of the London West End nights." The writer declares, on the testimony of a manager, that the really low places of "gay Paris" would have to shut up shop but for their English and American patrons. Such places are noted for their lack of French cheerfulness:—

We take our pleasures gaily . . . On Sundays, the masses of the French people throng to hear good music under the trees of our public gardens, or crowd the museums to behold the masterpieces of all the schools of the world. Then they sit and partake of refreshments that never inebriate. Our public resorts are free from swearing, free from drunkards. The masses of the people indulge in their pleasures in a spirit of moderation. They are gay without being riotous. They are truly cheerful.

"THE HAPPIEST MAN IN THE WORLD."

The writer generalises freely:—

The more nations I make the acquaintance of, the more deeply confirmed I get in this conviction, that the Frenchman, with all his faults and shortcomings, is the happiest man in the world . . . It is among the masses in France that, after all, I find the greatest amount of happiness. The Frenchman is a cheerful philosopher. He knows best of all how to live and enjoy life. Moderate in all his habits, he partakes of all the good things that Nature has placed at his disposal without ever making a fool of himself. He understands temperance in the true acceptation of the word, which means, not total abstinence, but moderation. When you say that a country has a temperate climate, you do not mean that it has no climate at all; you mean that it has a climate which is neither too hot nor too cold. We have no teetotalers, because we practically have no drunkards.

THE FRENCH WORKING MAN.

The Frenchman is badly governed; he is a bad politician, and a worse Republican; but, if he can envy the public life of most European nations, they, in turn, can envy his private life. The French working man goes to the theatre and can be heard humming operatic airs; he knows every picture that is to be found in the Louvre Museum; he is an artist, who can impart to his work that artistic feeling which is the result of several generations that have beheld the national works of art and have learned, not only that they are beautiful, but why they are beautiful. • • •

The masses of the French people live well and enjoy luxuries that are unknown to the corresponding classes in England, in spite of their Free-trade.

HAPPINESS AND BUSINESS.

The Frenchman will never allow even business to interfere with his happiness. His comfort, and that of his wife and family, are his first consideration. Money-making is not for him an end, but only the means to an end, comfort and happiness.

Max O'Rell effectively contrasts two pictures: a young Chicago man, possessed of twenty millions, a palace of a home, a beautiful wife, and "the loveliest little girl" for daughter, who had no time to tell the child stories, and died of a disease "that starts from the top of the head and takes from two to three years to kill you in a lunatic asylum," and a prosperous French hatter in St. Malo who could not serve the writer with what he wanted until, first, he had finished dinner; second, had been to his club; and third, had ended his game at dominoes; whereat Max O'Rell was delighted. "This man has solved the great problem, the only problem of life—happiness." This lively homily on cheerfulness concludes:—

Be cheerful, spend your life in returning thanks that you are alive. Rejoice, be happy, make as many people happy as you can. Live well, and live long. You will never have another chance.

THE Australian girl—"a Daughter of Greater Britain"—is sketched by Mrs. Campbell Praed in the *Girl's Realm*. The chief fault found with our town-sisters at the Antipodes is their over-eagerness to ape the manners and fashions of the home country. The Australian appears to best advantage as "Girl of the Bush," who however far in the Wilds is herself, active, fearless, capable, yet with a knack of refinement. Marie Belloc sketches the Queen's favourite grandchild—Princess Eva of Battenberg.

NEW AND EASY CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

MR. JAMES ARTHUR GIBSON contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* "a personal experience" of "the open-air cure of consumption." In 1895 he had completely broken down, eighteen months later he was pronounced by two doctors to be suffering from acute phthisis. After three months' milk diet in Ireland, he went to Nordrach, in the Black Forest, where the new treatment is followed, and spent three and a half months there. He returned home quite cured, having increased his weight from 9 st. 12 lbs. to 12 st. 8 lbs., and his chest measurement by 6 inches. He has been three years at work since, and is better now than when he returned. Mr. Gibson next gives a rough outline of the treatment as carried out by Dr. Otto Walther, and to a great extent originated and perfected by him, at Nordrach, in the Baden Black Forest, Germany.

PLENTY OF FOOD.

Of Dr. Walther's treatment the principal features are three :—

(1) *Over-feeding.*—Dr. Walther holds that there can be no cure without weight-gaining. He . . . stuffs his patients to their utmost capacity. It is amazing the amount one *can* eat when forced to it—twice or three times as much as one would feel inclined to eat. There is no harshness used, but somehow the Doctor is able to make every one eat the amount necessary. The food is of ordinary kind. . . . Every one gains weight. . . . This over-feeding causes no ill effects. . . . As the weight increases, the patient begins to feel more fit. . . . The cough leaves him after the first few weeks. . . . The meals are at long intervals and there are no snacks allowed between whiles. Breakfast at eight, dinner at one, and supper at seven o'clock. . . . No medicines are ever given.

PLENTY OF REST.

(2) *Regulation of the amount of exertion and rest.*—Dr. Walther gives great attention to this matter of regulating the amount of exertion, for he says that more consumptives kill themselves by doing too much than in any other way. Each patient has to take his temperature, by the rectum, four times every day, and to note it on a chart. The Doctor visits him three times a day, and can tell at a glance from the temperature chart if the patient is doing as he ought, and instructs him accordingly : whether he is to be in bed, to lie on his couch, to sit outside, or to go a long or a short walk.

PLENTY OF FRESH AIR.

(3) *Pure air.*—From the moment of arrival until leaving Nordrach the patient never breathes one breath of any but the purest air, as Nordrach is in the Black Forest, at an elevation of 1,500 feet, surrounded by trees, and a long way off from a town or even a village. The casement windows of the sanatoria are kept wide open day and night, winter and summer, and in some instances the windows are taken completely out of the frames. Thus it is practically an out-door life the patient lives continuously. There is therefore no danger of chills on going out in any kind of weather or at any hour, as the temperature within and without is equal.

Food, rest, air : these homely remedies have sent back "hopeless consumptives" so stalwart as hardly to be recognised by their friends.

QUITE FEASIBLE IN THIS COUNTRY.

There is no peculiar charm in the Nordrach air. The writer says :—

I asked Dr. Walther if he thought his system could be carried on with hope of success in this country. He said that it could be worked here quite as well as at Nordrach, or as in the balmiest clime ; that all that was required was a place where pure air was to be had, situated well away from a town, at a fair elevation, and the man to see that the system was properly carried out. I am now convinced that this is perfectly true. Absolutely nothing else is needed. . . . And this is the crux of the whole matter. It is possible to cure here, on the spot, almost all the people of this country who are ill of phthisis. Why, then, are sanatoria not erected at once to cure the hundreds of thousands of those who are ill, and who have not the means to go abroad—hundreds of thousands who are as certainly doomed to death as if they were already under the sod, if some such steps be not at once taken?

Dr. Walther will take no more than forty to fifty patients, feeling it impossible to overlook more.

FRENCH WOMEN AS CO-OPERATORS.

In the first December number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. d'Haussonville has an interesting paper on the economic position of women and the various methods of improving it. M. d'Haussonville notes that working-women make far less noise in the world than working-men, and he drily attributes that to the fact that the former are not electors. In some ways it is surprising, in view of the well-known independence and self-reliance of the average Frenchwoman, to find that co-operation has made such great strides, but M. d'Haussonville does not think so, for he excuses the much greater proportion of men in the French Co-operative Societies by the plea that the wages of the women are generally so low ; certainly 418,227 women, as compared with 114,758 men, is not a bad proportion, considering the circumstances. M. d'Haussonville explains that French Co-operative Societies are divided into three classes : first, those of recognised public utility (a very small number) ; secondly, societies approved by the Minister of the Interior ; thirdly, the societies authorised by the Prefect of Police in Paris, or the Prefects of the Departments in the country. Of these three he deals only with the second class ; in this class there are 5,326 societies composed entirely of men, 2,143 composed of men and women, and 227 composed of women alone. The cock and hen societies include 133,425 women, while the exclusively hen societies number 29,993, making a total of 163,418 women co-operators in the societies approved by the Minister of the Interior. M. d'Haussonville further limits his inquiry to these 227 exclusively feminine societies, because he wishes to study the phenomenon of mutual aid among women free from the disturbing element of the other sex. These 227 societies subscribed in the year 1895 a total of over £15,400 sterling ; their expenses amounted to about £17,800 for medical aid, sick pay, funeral expenses, and so on. The deficit is a serious matter ; it is of course covered by charity, and by the gifts and subscriptions of honorary members. Of course this is a very excellent form of charity, but those who desire the economic independence of women would undoubtedly much prefer that these mutual unions of self-help should be really self-supporting. M. d'Haussonville shows that the proportion of honorary members is greater in the case of exclusively feminine societies than it is in the case of mixed societies. In the former the proportion is 36 honorary members to 138 participating members, while in the latter the proportion is 29 to 136. M. d'Haussonville goes on to deal with three or four particular societies, into whose affairs it is not necessary to follow him. As regards the general question of independence of those unions for working-women he frankly avers that the acceptance of charity is essential, and he even encourages the subscriptions of the benevolent, in order that the unions may establish clubs and systems of lending money without interest for the benefit of their members.

THE NEW CATECHISM.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL PORTENT.

WHAT he declares to be "one of the most wonderful and far-reaching facts of the wonderful century now hasting to its close" is heralded by the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes in the *Contemporary Review*. This is a "little catechism" consisting of fifty-two questions and answers—one of each for every week in the year—prepared by a committee of the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches of England and Wales—a committee of which Mr. Hughes was both permanent chairman and secretary. Rev. Dr. Dykes was the draftsman.

WHOM THE COMPILERS REPRESENT.

From the list of members given by Mr. Hughes, it appears that the Committee consisted of twenty persons, of whom two were laymen (though both professional theologians). Of the twenty, five were Congregationalists, five Wesleyans, three Baptists, two Primitive Methodists, two Presbyterians, one New Connexion Methodist, one Bible Christian, one United Free Methodist. These men were not appointed by their own communions, but by the committee of the Free Church Council. They acted on "their own personal responsibility." But, says Mr. Hughes :—

We represent the substantial beliefs of the majority of those who profess the Christian faith in the United Kingdom, of the great majority of the British Empire, of the overwhelming majority in the English-speaking world. On the lowest calculation we are the kinsmen and the spokesmen of not less than 80,000,000 of Evangelical Christians, almost all of whom are citizens of the most progressive and powerful nations in the modern world.

SAMPLE ANSWERS.

The Catechism in which Mr. Hughes seems to see a genuine Formula of Concord, falls into five sections, following (1) the Nicene Creed, (2) the ten Commandments, which are given "a careful Christian interpretation," (3) the Lord's prayer, (4) the doctrine of the Church and of (5) the "last things." A few of the questions and answers cited by Mr. Hughes may be given here :—

The first question and answer are: "What is the Christian religion?" "It is the religion founded by our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, who has brought to us the full knowledge of God and of Eternal Life." This question strikes the keynote of the New Catechism. We begin, not with metaphysical abstractions, but with the Incarnate Christ; and our object is to discuss, not a verbal creed, but a living religion.

In our fundamental definition of God we have taken care to say that "He is Love," thus removing one of the greatest blemishes in the Catechisms of the past.

When we pray "Thy Kingdom come," we pray "that the Gospel may spread and prevail in all the world, till the power of evil is overthrown and Jesus reigns in every heart and governs every relation of human life."

Question: "What is the Holy Catholic Church?"

Answer: "It is that Holy Society of believers in Christ Jesus which He founded, of which He is the only Head, and in which he dwells by His Spirit; so that, though made up of many communions, organised in various modes, and scattered throughout the world, it is yet One in Him."

Question: "For what ends did our Lord found His Church?"

Answer: "He united His people into this visible brotherhood for the worship of God and the ministry of the Word and the Sacraments; for mutual edification, the administration of discipline, and the advancement of His Kingdom."

Question: "What is the essential mark of a true branch of the Catholic Church?"

Answer: "The essential mark of a true branch of the Catholic Church is the presence of Christ, through His indwelling Spirit, manifested in holy life and fellowship."

We found a formula of peace in the statement that the Sacrament of Baptism signifies "the washing away of sin and the new birth wrought by the Holy Ghost in all who repent and believe.'

THOMAS CARLYLE AT FAMILY WORSHIP.

THOMAS CARLYLE is much to the fore in the January *Century*. His "Dramatic Portrayal of Character" is the theme of Miss Florence Hotchkiss's prize essay in the *Century's* college competition; and the paper does the lady and her college—Vassar—great credit. Mr. John Patrick writes on "The Carlyles in Scotland," and illustrates his paper with photographs taken by himself of Thomas at Kirkcaldy in 1874.

"GET ME A PIPE AND AN EMPTY ROOM."

Two stories of the great man may be quoted. First comes one which has been variously told :—

A professor, nominally related, at least, to the host of St. Brycedale, Kirkcaldy, was rattling off his day's peregrinations: he had breakfasted at St. Andrews, dined in Aberdeen, "And now," he added with gusto, "I am sitting at supper in St. Brycedale with the great Thomas Carlyle." The storm burst "For God's sake!" roared the sage to his niece, "get me a pipe and an empty room!"

HE WOULD READ A CHAPTER.

Next is a picture of the sage at family prayers at the house of a friend in Kirkcaldy :—

The host, Provost Swan, an old pupil of Carlyle when he was school-mastering in Kirkcaldy, was proud of his distinguished visitors, and made them feel at home in his mansion. Untainted and untried in his faith, he kept up, bachelor though he was, the nightly practice of family worship; or "the readin'," as it was then best known in the vernacular of the people. Oftener than once he had asked his illustrious guest to conduct the ceremony. Carlyle was always in need of a smoke at such times, and so generally withdrew to his own room. One evening, however, when the conversation was quiet and genial, and one or two other friends were present, the provost once more pleaded with Carlyle to lead the service. He would rather be excused, but the kindly pressure and earnestness of his host made him volunteer to read a chapter to the company. The big Bible was soon on the table before him. He opened it and turned to the Book of Job. Carlyle was always an excellent reader, and his firm and sonorous voice soon filled the room. All present were deeply interested, and the provost was charmed at the idea of such a great man conducting family worship in his house, so he quietly touched the bell—the bell calling the servants to evening prayers. Soon they appeared in the doorway with their Bibles in their hands. Carlyle looked up and stared as if he had seen an apparition, and gave a strangely scowling murmur, fancying, perhaps, that he had been inveigled into a position he hated.

AN AWE-INSPIRING "LESSON."

Again, however, he resumed reading with greater apparent willingness than ever; he was warming with his subject. Verse after verse he continued to roll off. The company were puzzled, not apprehending whether the reader was treating them to a travesty or had become so absorbed in the subject-matter before him that he could not stop. Still he went on reading. Chapter third, in which Job curses the day of his birth, was reached. Carlyle's voice became stronger, more effective, terrible; and more than one of the company began to wonder if this were not the veritable Job himself come to earth again. The awe-inspiring voice rolled on, and in tones, too, that will live in at least one memory while it lasts. Rapt attention was still given to the reader, who was now in the sixth chapter.

HOW THE SPELL WAS BROKEN.

Job is still crying aloud in his despair, and in the sixth verse he asks, "Is there any taste in the white of an egg?" "God bless me!" exclaimed Carlyle, "I did not know that was here!" The spell was broken. Most of the company were vainly endeavouring to conceal a smile or muzzle a laugh. Miss Aitken took in the situation at a glance. "Uncle," said she, gently tapping his arm, "the company is waiting." In a moment he closed the Bible with both hands and an emphatic smack, then rose and retired to his own room.

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF ENGLISH REVIEWS.

IN the last number of the *Russkoie Bogatstvo* (Russian Wealth), a monthly Review edited by Korolenko and Mikhailovsky, we find a very interesting article by "Dioneo" dealing with the English Reviews, their origin, gradual growth and present character. Nowhere, says the Russian writer, can the character of different classes of people be better studied through the periodical press than in England. Each class has created a special type of periodicals for itself, which fully reflect its ideals, passions, merits and faults. The history of the English press is the history of the progress of English society. A careful study of the lower class papers and magazines will show you the mental aspect of that new class of reader which has appeared quite recently. On the other side, in order to become acquainted with the real cultured classes of English society, one has to study the great London dailies and the monthly Reviews.

If you open some of the latter you will be quite astonished to find the number of questions which interest a cultured Englishman. The Egyptian Question, the modern Spanish drama, the position of children in the factories, prison reform, the principles of ethics, etc., etc. —all equally absorb the attention of the reader. Every number of a Review is an encyclopædia of the questions of the day—a collection of material which the reader has to enlighten from his own point of view.

THE FIRST ENGLISH REVIEW.

The evolution of the Review from a fighting periodical to a magazine of information, says "Dioneo," came hand-in-hand with the self-consciousness of society. In the middle of the eighteenth century it was felt necessary to thoroughly discuss certain questions before fighting for them. The result was the appearance of the first English Review—*The Monthly Review.*

The object of that Review as set out in the first number was very modest—to criticise new books; but already from the first article the Review became a fighting organ. We find there a strong indictment against the intolerance of the Established Church, and some views and reflections on real patriotism and the position of political parties in the reigns of Georges I. and II. The *Monthly Review* had a great success. The Tories soon recognised in it a powerful weapon for political purposes, and, in order to fight their foes by the same means, they founded the *Critical Review.* But these and some other Reviews soon became the organs of certain publishing firms, advertising the latter's publications and abusing those of other firms.

THE "EDINBURGH" AND "QUARTERLY."

The development of progressive ideas at the end of last century and the beginning of the present led to the foundation of the *Edinburgh Review*, which later on united the most brilliant and progressive writers of Britain.

It was in the *Edinburgh* where Hallam published his first chapters of the English Constitution, so well known to every Russian student, and Wilberforce began his crusade against slavery.

The *Edinburgh* advocated everything that was best in the social and political programme of the Whigs. As an antithesis to the *Edinburgh* sprang up the *Quarterly Review*, the organ of the old Tories. With the years passing the different social influences in England have greatly changed. New classes have been added to her political life. The times have put forward new demands; but the *Edinburgh* remains unchanged.

The colours which were once new became worn out, mottoes which used to inflame the hearts of the fighters lost all their significance, because the principles involved therein became realised. The *Edinburgh* continued and still continues to appear as before, every three months, with the same views and arguments as the old school of Whigs at the time of Macaulay, while the *Quarterly*, says the Russian critic, adapted itself in the meantime to the new times and greatly changed its programme.

The party whose mouthpiece was the *Quarterly* has recognised that it will have to perish unless they take into consideration the interests of the new electors.

"THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW."

"Dioneo" further deals with the foundation of the philosophic and Radical *Westminster Review* for the propaganda of the doctrines of utilitarianism. The Review strongly advocated the emancipation of the Catholics and Jews in England, and the equality of all cults and creeds before th law, and urged the disestablishment of the Church. The *Westminster Review* was first to raise the question that the education of the people has not to be the business of private initiative, but the fundamental duty of the State.

While John Stuart Mill contributed to the *Westminster* the Review represented the features of the character of that eminent philosopher—his sincerity and logic. The *Westminster* continues to live up to the present, as little unchanged as the *Edinburgh*, preserving its dryness, and, as the critic in the *Russkoie Bogatstvo* puts it, the Review is more esteemed than read by the general public.

To continue the work of the *Westminster* as a Radical organ, but on a quite different basis and plan, has been left to George Henry Lewes, the ideal journalist of great erudition. He conceived the idea of establishing a Review like the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in order to place before the reader different views on certain questions interesting to all without distinction of convictions.

"THE FORTNIGHTLY."

"Dioneo" quotes from the first number of the *Fortnightly Review* the profession *de foi* of the new Review, which he calls an organ of practical political Radicalism. The *Westminster* and the *Fortnightly*, he points out, have been founded just before the great reforms of 1832 and 1867 respectively, and their appearance can be regarded as an epoch-making event in the political and social life of England. The golden period of the *Fortnightly* "Dioneo" puts from 1867–1882, when at the head of it appeared a young lawyer who had just left the Bar in order to become a journalist. John Morley, the new editor, was one of those pure, rather fanciful natures, with sound views and strong hate for bargaining with one's own conscience, who, after he became a Cabinet Minister, was given the name of "honest John." The *Fortnightly* at that time entirely reflects the views of its editor.

During the long time of its existence, says the Russian critic, the *Fortnightly* has marked out many of the new social and literary currents. The editor usually deputes one of the extremest representatives of a new current to expound his views as he pleases, on the only condition that he is not too long. The English are of the opinion that any question can be thoroughly dealt with in the space of not more than sixteen pages, and the articles in all the Reviews rarely exceed this maximum.

The *Fortnightly* a long time ago, after Morley's editorship, ceased to be a fighting and leading organ,

although it is still good and rich in contents. The political pages are conducted by "Diplomaticus," a former Minister, and, as "Dioneo" believes, a probable candidate for the Premiership as soon as the Conservative Ministry falls. In order to secure the services of the highest authority on a certain question the *Fortnightly* and other Reviews do not hesitate to pay even as much as twenty guineas and more per page!

The critic in the *Russkoie Bogatstvo* gives us a short sketch of the *Progressive Review*, *Contemporary* and the *Nineteenth Century*. He describes the *Contemporary* as the second of importance among the Reviews, and says that most of the contributors to the *Nineteenth Century* are very able writers who, put together, will give us a varied collection of opinions.

"THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS."

Until lately, continues "Dioneo," the Reviews were chiefly published for the well-to-do readers. Their price was not less than half-a-crown. In 1890 appeared a new Review accessible to every one, for it cost only sixpence. Everything in the new Review was original; it reviewed not only new books, but also other Reviews, and was given the name of REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Its founder was William Stead, an extremely original figure in English journalism. None of the English journalists has appeared before the public in so many different phases as Mr. Stead. He has been Socialist, Theosophist, Spiritualist, an admirer of Jesuits, a Jingo and accuser of tyranny in Ireland. To enumerate all the phases in which the editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has appeared, says the Russian critic, is as impossible as it is difficult to foresee what Mr. Stead will say in the next number.

A man of great talent and ability, Stead, equally pathetically sometimes writes on diametrically opposite questions. His sincerity is beyond any doubt. The writer in the *Russkoie Bogatstvo* gives us further a short biographical sketch of Mr. Stead, a "self-made man," his first journalist essays in the *North Daily Express*, his career as Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, his revelations of "Modern Babylon," and his association with Annie Besant, etc.

The REVIEW OF REVIEWS, continues "Dioneo," is excellently conducted by Stead. His articles on "The Topic of the Month" are written with great pathos; his Character Sketches are real *chef-d'œuvres*. Stead's article on "The Centenary of 1798" is perhaps his best, and has produced an extremely strong impression in England as well as in Ireland, as it came quite unexpectedly from a "Jingo" and a "Patriot."

"The History of the Month in Caricature" is conducted in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS more ably than in a similar French publication. The REVIEW as a whole is a splendid and a very useful magazine, although in the opinion of the Russian critic it has no educationary significance for the democracy, as Stead expected it to have.

Summing up his sketch of the English Reviews, the critic in the *Russkoie Bogatstvo* says they characterise the tastes of the highly cultured classes only. The Reviews mark different phases in the progress of social self-consciousness. They developed those ideals which were later on applied to the life. As soon as English life took a normal turn, the Reviews lost their fighting character and became Magazines, whose object is to give correct information on the questions of the day and enlighten them sometimes from diametrically opposite points of view.

M. A.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL.

INDEX TO GERMAN PERIODICALS.

THE second volume of the "Annual Index to German Periodicals," edited by Herr F. Dietrich, has now been issued. In it the contents of 399 periodicals are indexed, and though the Index deals with 1897, a few omissions from the 1896 volume are included. Many of the periodicals are scientific, for in Germany general miscellanies are comparatively few in number. The compiler contributes an interesting preface in which he sets forth some of the difficulties attending such a publication, and promises an author-index for the two volumes at an early date. In future the author-index and other new features will be included in the volume.

THE BOOK-CATALOGUE OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The first article in the *Quarterly Review* for October gives an account of the compilation and printing of the Book-Catalogue of the British Museum. The printing was begun in 1881 and will be finished, it is expected, before the end of the year 1900. The work when completed will consist of about 600 quarto volumes, each containing on an average 250 columns. As soon as the printing is completed the question of reprinting the Catalogue, and incorporating the accessions of the nineteen or twenty years during which the work has been in progress, will arise, and the writer estimates that this task, if begun in 1901, ought to be finished by the end of 1904. The cost might be from £50,000 to £60,000, but this price is considerably below that paid for the Ansidei Madonna in 1885, and the national importance of the acquisition of this picture for £72,000 can scarcely be deemed superior to that of a reprint of the Museum Book-Catalogue with accessions, which would make the work a complete record of the Library's possessions in every branch of literature at the end of the century.

AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY WORK.

From the Public Library of New South Wales at Sydney, we have a guide to the system of cataloguing the Reference Library. The books seem to be divided into ten main classes, with, of course, many sub-divisions. All the books which have been received since the library was opened in 1869 are catalogued under the name of the Author or Editor, but for the sake of students and original workers an index of subjects has been prepared. This Index is available for the years 1893-1897, and the Index for 1898 is being compiled from day to day. The Index for the years 1869-1892 is also nearly ready, but as it contains over 250,000 entries, it will take, it is estimated, over a year to print it. The "Guide" referred to above gives sixty-six rules for the guidance of the cataloguer, and a list of the main subject-headings with cross-references, used in the Index. The Librarian is Mr. Henry C. L. Anderson.

LIBRARY SOUVENIRS.

Two Library Souvenirs have also come to hand. The Library Supply Co. has brought out a very interesting Souvenir of the Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Library Association, which was held at Southport, Preston, and Wigan, last August. It includes the addresses of the President, Lord Crawford, on the private library, and the library at Haigh Hall.

On October 6th, Mr. Passmore Edwards opened the West Ham Technical Institute and Central Public Library, and in commemoration of the event a Souvenir containing the history and a description of these institutions has been prepared by Mr. A. Cotgreave, the Librarian, and Mr. A. E. Briscoe, the Principal.



Humoristische Blatter.] [Berlin.

DISARMAMENT—

—unless the poor horse falls exhausted before reaching the goal.



Ulk, Berlin.] [Dec. ?

A CHRISTMAS SURPRISE.



Kladderadatsch, Berlin.] [Dec. 18.

PEACE AND ARMAMENTS.

SCULPTOR (reading): "By the Romans, Peace was represented by a goddess with a palm branch, who had her foot on a bundle of weapons." Good! But every year I have to make the bundle larger. It is to be hoped that the figure will not tip over!



Amsterdammer.] [Dec. 25.

THE TSAR AS PEACE-ANGEL.

THE TSAR: "Peace on Earth!"
THE POWERS: "Amen! Amen!"

CONTINENTAL CARTOONISTS ON THE TSAR'S MESSAGE.

THE TSAR'S MESSAGE.

THE Editor of the *National Review* enters his emphatic protest against "the childish and humiliating habit (of which we can see the absurdity when our French neighbours dream of sinister British designs) of seeing a Russian plot in every action of the Russian Government." Speaking of the Conference, he hopes "that Great Britain will be represented by her leading men;" and mentions the rumour that "the Prince of Wales, Lord Salisbury, and Lord Rosebery, assisted by some naval and military experts, are to constitute the British Commission." Of the general effect of the Rescript, he says:—

The general belief is that nothing will come of a conference which has been set the impossible task of reconciling irreconcilable interests. In any case the influence of the Rescript has been excellent. It has brought M. de Witte to the front, and has necessarily weakened the Russian Chauvinists. That is a fact of cardinal importance for this country, and for our Indian Empire. M. de Witte believes it to be worth while to endeavour to establish a working agreement with Great Britain, and attaches less value to the French alliance than some of his colleagues. The battle between them is for the ear of the Tsar, who sometimes inclines one way and sometimes the other. The issue of the Rescript without consultation with the French Government was a heavy blow to the French Party in Russia, and the Muravieff influence has weakened of late. M. de Witte believes that French and German financial resources have been exhausted by Russia, and he desires to tempt the British capitalist to invest in Russian industry, and the British financier to look benevolently on Russian loans. At the same time it is whispered that there is to be a material modification of Russian diplomatic methods at Peking, for the Tsar recognises that recognition of our interests in the Far East is the necessary accompaniment of any serious Peace Conference. There are eminent and sagacious Englishmen who regard an Anglo-Russian agreement as within the sphere of practical politics. Did not Lord Beaconsfield declare that there was room for both in Asia? This school of British statesmen has now its opportunity, and it is the duty of Englishmen who do not belong to it—those, *e.g.*, who think that Russia's alliance with France makes it impossible for her to cultivate amicable relations with Great Britain—to stand aside and give it a chance. If the attempt is abortive we shall not be in a worse position than we are.

Facts about the Foreign Office.

MR. ROBERT MACHRAY furnishes *Cassell's* with many interesting particulars about the Foreign Office. He tells us among other things that the transaction of all our foreign affairs costs us some £700,000 a year. Every attaché is expected to need beside his official salary a private income of at least £400 a year. The confidential clerks are selected not by open but by "limited competition," their names having first been sent up and approved by the Foreign Secretary. Without this personal security, an open competition would make it possible for foreign governments to train up young men to pass and keep them in their pay. Of the treaty documents preserved, "it is rather amusing to note that the most striking and ornate of these ratifications have come from inconsiderable States, those of some of the lesser South American Republics being particularly gorgeous." Mostly these ratifications are thin volumes of paper or vellum set forth generally in fine clerkly script, handsomely bound and ornamented with silk, and signed, sealed and delivered by the hands of sovereign or president. Attachés must serve six months at Downing Street before proceeding to their posts.

ETHEREAL TELEGRAPHY.

THE speculations to which Marconi's wireless telegraphy has given rise are illustrated by the *Edinburgh* in this citation from Mr. Preece:—

"Strange mysterious sounds," he tells us, "are heard all along telephone lines when the earth is used as a return, especially in the calm stillness of night. Earth currents are found in telegraph-circuits, and the Aurora Borealis lights up our northern sky when the sun's photosphere is disturbed by spots. The sun's surface must at such times be violently disturbed by electrical storms, and if oscillations are set up and radiated through space, in sympathy with those required to affect telephones, it is not a wild dream to say that we may hear on this earth a thunderstorm in the sun. If any of the planets be populated with beings like ourselves, having the gift of language and the knowledge to adapt the great forces of nature to their wants, then if they could oscillate immense stores of electrical energy to and fro in telegraphic order, it would be possible for us to hold commune by telephone with the people of Mars."

THE INVISIBLE AIDE-DE-CAMP.

Yet the reviewer does not consider any revolution to be imminent:—

The addition to the resources of civilised mankind made by wireless telegraphy is of a subordinate, if of an extremely significant, kind. In the exigencies of war, above all, it might prove of vital consequence. The hostile raids of wire-cutters would, by its means, be rendered comparatively innocuous. . . . The mischiefs of cable-lifting would similarly be in part neutralised. Submarine connection will almost certainly very soon become superfluous between adjacent islands—between, for instance, Great Britain and Ireland, the Orkneys, Shetlands, Hebrides, and the Channel group. In military and naval operations this mode of signalling ought to prove invaluable. The galloping aide-de-camp may perchance be eliminated from the battle-field; the flutter of tell-tale bunting need no longer be anxiously watched for at the mast-head, and the flag-code may rest undisturbed in the captain's cabin.

Hertzian waves are as indifferent to weather as stormy petrels; they travel with the same ease in tempest, fog, or sunshine. This robustness of constitution adapts them peculiarly for one of their primary tasks—the office, that is, of keeping up communication with lightships and island lighthouses . . . the sunken defences of a fort can be entirely isolated, and need no longer offer to an enemy vulnerable lines of connection with batteries on *terra firma*.

THE PRESS CAPTURED FOR SCIENCE.

The *Quarterly Review* asks:—

Why has this "wireless telegraphy" become so sensational and interesting to the public? There is no novelty in the principle. It has been actually in practical use in different forms for years past . . . Mr. Marconi only introduced another mode of doing what had been done before, but his nationality, his youth, and the unworthy attempts made to belittle his success, attracted the attention of the Press, and a sensational article in the *Strand Magazine* secured the interested attention of the public. The subject has become popular. It is well that the Press should occasionally awake to the rapid forward strides of practical science. Civilisation has advanced more by the aid of the working engineer than by the talking politician. If newspapers devoted more space to scientific progress and less to political retardation the public would be benefited. Mr. Marconi with his beautiful development has certainly captured the Press much to the advantage of the public.

What prospect of commercial success is there in the system? We can reach inaccessible places and beleaguered towns. We can cross dangerous channels and raging floods. The sea has no terrors for us. We are not interfered with by rain or snow or storm, nor checked by mist or fog. Neither darkness nor season, temperature nor climate, impede our communications. The mariner can communicate with the land, and the lighthouse indicate its position to the passing ship.

A FEW STORIES FROM THE MAGAZINES.

DANIEL O'CONNELL is the theme of a study in *Cornhill* by Mr. W. B. Duffield, which naturally abounds with scintillations of the great agitator's fun.

THE PRINCIPAL SHARE IN LIQUIDATION.

This is how the youthful O'Connell made his mark on his first circuit :—

Cross-examining the principal witness for the prosecution, he had to prove that the witness was drunk when the prisoner was in his neighbourhood, but the only answer he could get was, "I had a share of a pint of whisky." "Now tell me, sir," said O'Connell, "wasn't your share all but the pewter?" The witness admitted that it was. "You'll do, sir," said the old attorney.

SOMETHING FOR LAWYERS AND DOCTORS.

O'Connell always asserted that he had himself heard the crier at Cork Assizes call out three times when ordered to clear the Court during the hearing of a certain case, "All ye blagyards, that aren't lawyers, leave the Court;" and of all his witnesses we should be inclined to select, as the most delightfully unconscious perpetrator of a bull, the physician who demanded three days' personal expenses on the ground that, having been detained so long as a witness, several patients he was attending would probably have got well in the interval!

MORE THAN QUITS WITH THE CHANCELLOR.

At the height of the outcry against him [O'Connell] arising from the monster meetings, Sir Edward Sugden, the Irish Lord Chancellor, struck him off the Commission of the Peace. Shortly after the Chancellor informed some one that he intended to pay a surprise visit to the County Lunatic Asylum, of which he was official visitor. Some of O'Connell's friends conveyed information to the keepers that a fussy little man, calling himself the Lord Chancellor, would call shortly, and was to be detained, being really a dangerous lunatic, until the arrival of his relations. When Sugden arrived at the asylum he announced himself as the Lord Chancellor; he was received with good-humoured laughter, and told that they had three there already. He was then locked in a room without furniture, from which transports of fury failed to release him until, after some twenty-four hours, some one arrived who knew him, and effected his release. For his own sake the Chancellor kept silence, but the Opposition took care that the story should get about in Dublin society, and O'Connell was more than amply revenged.

"THE BROTHER OF THE GIRLS."

Captain T. C. S. Speedy, member of our recent mission to Abyssinia, supplies *Harper's* with "a glimpse at Nubia, miscalled the Soudan." He gives much interesting information about the ways of the Soudanese. He illustrates their power of enduring pain by the contest among the youths for the championship of their camp :—

It is a much coveted honour to be called "Akho Benāt" (the brother of the girls), and the youth who attains this distinction is entitled to marry the belle. The competition itself is a most agonising spectacle. It commences by the maidens, on certain festivals, beating the drums to a quaint and peculiar tune, which so excites the spirits of the young men that numbers of them at once rush into the arena, each loudly exclaiming, "I am the brother of the girls! I am the brother of the girls!" They are then paired off by casting lots, and, when stripped to the waist, a powerful, flexible whip of hippopotamus-hide, five feet in length, is placed in the hand of each combatant, and at a certain signal a flogging-match commences. The strokes are not given at random or in haste, but with the utmost deliberation, each youth delivering his blow in turn, and keeping time to the music. The long, pliant lash descends with keen precision, cutting deep into the flesh at every stroke, while the monotonous "hwit," "hwit," "hwit," goes on unceasingly, and the red streams tell the tale of suffering which the tongues disdain to proclaim. At last the one who can endure no longer falls fainting to the ground, and is borne away by his kinsmen. The victors are subsequently pitted against each other, till the remaining one becomes the champion, and bears the proud title of "The Brother of the Girls."

THE SULTAN'S ADROIT SNUB.

Mr. Sidney Whitman, F.R.G.S., writes in *Harper's* on "The Sultan at Home." It is a thoroughgoing panegyric of Abdul the——adorable, he might have called him. He extols his sanitary and other reforms, his charming manners, his sublime self-control, his open house, his sensitive affectionateness, his mirthfulness, etc., etc. Here is a story of the polite way in which he disposed of an irate ambassador :—

A European ambassador one day happened to see a carriage coming along, guarded by a eunuch, containing some ladies of the Sultan's harem. The ambassador endeavoured to peep in at the window, when he received a blow across the face from the vigilant eunuch. Great uproar thereupon, and formal complaint to the Sultan on the part of the outraged diplomatist. He is received in private audience, and the Sultan listens patiently to the tale of woe. Thereupon the Sultan replies: "My dear X., I have gone carefully into the case and see exactly how it stands. You are a gentleman, therefore you could never have committed such a breach of good manners as that alleged to have taken place; therefore no eunuch could possibly have presumed to strike you. The whole affair must be the product of your fancy—as which, pray let us dismiss it."

THE LANGUAGE ENGINES UNDERSTAND.

Captain Mahan, contributing to *McClure's* a closely-reasoned scientific criticism of naval strategy in the recent war, supplies in the midst of it this little anecdote :—

An amusing story was told the writer some years ago by one of our consuls in Cuba. Making a rather rough passage between two ports, he saw an elderly Cuban or Spanish gentleman peering frequently into the engine-room with evident uneasiness. When asked the cause of his concern, the reply was, "I don't feel comfortable unless the man in charge of the engines talks English to them."

"A CROW TO PLUCK" WITH THE PRIMATE.

The *Sunday Magazine* concludes its sketch of Archbishop Temple with this kindly little tale :—

The following story came from Lambeth the other day, and even if it be not quite authentic, it illustrates most admirably the archiepiscopal method with those of his clergy who have not won his favour, as well as the rugged aptness of his wit. An incumbent of a living wanted to hold another living in plurality, and therefore had to apply to the Archbishop for leave to do so. What happened may without disrespect to the cloth be put in a dramatic form.

Scene: Lambeth. Time: 1897.

ARCHBISHOP: "How far is the new living from your present cure?"

APPLICANT: "About six miles, *as the crow flies*, your grace."

ARCHBISHOP: "You're not a crow, you can't fly; and you sha'n't have it."

Curtain.

A VERY bright picture is drawn by Helen McKerlie in the *Humanitarian* of the position of women in Sweden. She says, "The unhappy shrew and downtrodden slattern does not exist in Sweden. There is co-education in youth, co-operation in maturity, not only in trade, but marriage, and an unhappy household is almost a thing unknown. There are no superfluous women—although the women outnumber the men—no human vampires—although the Swedes, being human, can be hardly sinless—but owing to breadth of view, and woman being considered man's equal in every state, all things right themselves, and there are, therefore, not too many women to live happily in the world of Sweden."

A SUBMARINE AUTO-MOTOR CAR.

McClure's contains a very interesting account of the submarine boat "Argonaut" and her achievements. Mr. Simon Lake, inventor and builder, and R. S. Baker describe this strange piece of naval mechanism. When the maker was ten years old, he read Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea," and he has been working at submarine boats ever since. The "Argonaut" is "cylindrical or cigar-shaped, with a very bluff bow and a pointed stern, and is 36 feet long." She is made of the same steel used in the naval cruiser. She is propelled by a gasoline engine, and is provided with compressed air for the diver's room, electric light, telephone, searchlight, etc. She can sink 100 feet, but so far has not gone beyond 50 feet. The inventor says :—

We have been cruising on the bottom in rivers, in Chesapeake Bay, and beneath the broad Atlantic. In the rivers we invariably found a muddy bed; in the bay we found bottoms of various kinds—in some places so soft that our divers would sink up to their knees, while in other places the ground would be hard, and at one place we ran across a bottom which was composed of a loose gravel resembling shelled corn. Out in the ocean, however, was found the ideal submarine course, consisting of fine grey sand, almost as hard as a macadamised road, and very level and uniform.

The uses of his invention in naval war are so terrible as to lead Mr. Lake to consider it an important step towards universal peace. There is nothing to stop the destruction of any squadron afloat by submarine torpedo boats. They could crawl along cutting all cables and mine-wires and render all other submarine defences harmless.

THE TREASURES SUNK IN THE SEA.

The chief value will be in raising treasures sunk in wrecks :—

She not only swims either on the surface or beneath it, but she adds to this accomplishment the extraordinary power of diving deep and rolling along the bottom of the sea on wheels. No machine ever before did that. Indeed, the "Argonaut" is more properly a "sea motocycle" than a "boat."

Air is supplied at a moderate depth through the tall steel-tube mast, but is stored for greater depths compressed in steel cylinders. The compass guides as effectually below the surface as above. It is possible to remain days and even weeks below. With a crew of five men on board, the vessel has done one thousand miles above and below.

WHAT THE SEA-BOTTOM IS LIKE.

The idea of the thing wheeling over the sea-bottom suggests much discovery :—

The submarine wrecking boat will undoubtedly recover from the bottom of the sea many times the value of the vessels lost in war. Of the cargoes, treasures, and vessels lost in the merchant service, the aggregate amounts to over one hundred millions of dollars per year, according to the official report of Lieutenant-Commander Richardson Clover, Chief Hydrographer of the United States Navy; and as the loss has been going on for many years, the wealth lying at the bottom of the ocean transcends the fabulous riches of the Klondike. One authority said many years ago: "There is every reason to believe that the sea is even richer than the earth, owing to the millions of shipwrecks which have swallowed up so many a royal fortune." Fortunately the majority of these great losses occur in waters in which it will be practical to operate with submarine boats.

The colliers sunk in Chesapeake Bay would alone form quite a valuable coal mine. These submarine vessels would also be of great service in coral, sponge, and pearl fisheries. The diver simply steps out of his room filled with compressed air, and saves the weary descent and ascent. Mr. Baker gives a very lively narrative of his trip below. It seems to have been a remarkably safe and comfortable voyage.

"WILD TRAITS IN TAME ANIMALS."

THIS is the title of a piece of ingenious speculation which Dr. Louis Robinson contributes to the January *Pearson's*. He seeks to explain from their prehistoric wild life certain peculiarities of tame animals. The docility of the horse he traces to the custom of wild horses going together in herds, which involved a certain amount of discipline. The speed and endurance of the horse were developed in escaping from his chief enemy the wolf. "Shying" meant once a way of evading a beast of prey lying in wait for the horse, and buck-jumping was an excellent device for shaking off a panther.

Tail-wagging as a sign of pleasure in dogs is declared to be originally a species of signalling among hounds hunting in deep grass to let their comrades know they had discovered game. "Another sign that the dog's wild forefathers spent much of their time among long grass is the habit which still remains of turning round several times before lying down. The strong neck of the bull was evolved in the butting which decided the mastership of the herd. But why does a red rag so excite a bull? The smell of blood causes a similar excitement. Dr. Robinson puts these two facts together, and argues: "It is easy to see that a herd whose defenders readily became excited and pugnacious at the sight or smell of blood would be better defended from the attacks of enemies than another herd whose leaders were sluggish or timid."

Sheep pursued by a dog "invariably run uphill," grow wool all the year round, and not in winter only, follow their leader, because their original habitat was among the mountains, where it was cold all the year round, and because they were gregarious, and could only keep together by following one another. Pigs grunt, because in making their way through the jungle they needed to know where the rest of the herd was. They fatten easily, because in autumn, when acorns and other nuts were plentiful, they had to gorge to live through winter.

A Man's Time Bill.

ATTEMPTS to represent in graphic form the way we spend our time supply two curious articles to the January magazines. Mr. Alfred Arkas in *Harmsworth's* estimates "your everyday life for the last twelve months," and reckons that a man speaks 11,800,000 words and gives 1,200 handshakes representing force enough to lift an eighty-ton locomotive. He lifts his eyelids 94,600,000 times at a cost of energy equal to lifting a fifty-pound weight. Every week he goes up enough steps to reach to the top of St. Paul's. If he is a hard smoker, he strikes 70,000 matches in the course of the year. He walks in the year as far as from London to Constantinople.

In *Pearson's* Mr. P. W. Everett computes "how a man spends his time"—his lifetime of seventy years. The total pictorially represented are :—

	Yrs.	Mths.		Yrs.	Mths.
Sleep	24	9½	Dressing	2	11
Work	11	8	Illness	1	5½
Play	11	8	Odds and ends	1	5½
Eating and drinking	5	10	Reflection	1	5½
			Gossip	1	5½
Locomotion	5	10	Waste	1	5½

THE principal paper in the *New Century Review* is one by Mr. T. H. S. Escott, who finds the soreness of the French to lie, not in Fashoda incidents or thwarted colonial ambition, but in the fact that London, not Paris, has become the pleasure-resort of the world—and especially of the American world.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary* begins the New Year with an excellent array of interesting articles, many of which have claimed special notice on previous pages.

THE ONE REMEDY FOR AGRICULTURE.

Sir Edmund Verney declares that "until agriculture is regarded as a scientific profession, agricultural depression will always be with us." His contribution is all but entirely made up of a letter from a former farmer who tells how he made his farm to pay by brains, resolution, discipline, quickness, and science. This correspondent's suggestion is:—

> Every county where agriculture predominates ought to have one mixed farm set apart as a training-farm for young fellows about to embark their cash in farming; let the staff for teaching be, say roughly, a general manager and secretary combined, a farm bailiff, and a scientist, these men to be the smartest and most efficient obtainable, and the junior staff the same. Why, with a big old-fashioned farm-house and buildings, the whole thing could be rigged up and started at very moderate cost. Here the pupil would have ocular demonstration of smart and record work, and such a drilling as he would never forget. In every branch he would be prepared to meet the rapid and rushing competition of the age. There would be the library fully stocked and kept replete with all agricultural literature up to date . . . Such an institution, in my mind, ought to be a beacon-light, a "rallying-point" for the agriculturists of the county.

THE SCIENCE OF DOLLS.

"Dollatry" is the title of a study by Professor James Sully concerning the true inwardness of dolls. He finds, in all the vast range of dolldom, a tendency of the child to select what is rudely suggestive of the human form. "Children when in the serious mood of doll-play, appear to regard their dolls as beings like themselves. They are treated as if they were alive," as having senses, understanding, affections, and even a rudimentary conscience. This, the professor declares, "seems, so far as we can guess, to be the doll-idea, the indwelling preconception which colours the child's perceptions and directs her actions." Here is a mystery. "We have here to do with what is technically called an illusion of sense.... Our so-called art-illusions, even that of the theatre, are probably cold cynical disillusions by the side of the child's true doll-illusion." That the doll is chiefly a *girl's* plaything suggests the presence of the maternal instinct; and "the decline of the doll-passion" may be largely due to "the development of a new feeling of maidenly modesty."

DR. HORTON ON DR. DALE.

Dr. Dale's life is reviewed by Dr. Horton in a continuous eulogy. He pronounces Dale's "the most Catholic mind in the English theology of this last half of the century": Catholic because Congregational. The first note of his life and character was an ardour for the salvation of souls. "His one thought in entering on the work at Carr's Lane, Birmingham, in 1855, was to reach the masses of the people who were outside the Churches." The second note was "the immense intellectual energy which he brought to bear in thinking out and in expounding Christian truth." The third note was "a mystic element which pervaded all he did and said." "The chief characteristic of his life was the way in which he could blend the practical with the speculative, the political with the religious enthusiasm." "No writer of our time has had a stronger individuality." The body of his theology will be remembered in the next century as Berkeley, Butler, and Law are remembered in this.

AN ANTI-RITUALIST PROGRAMME.

Francis Peek, distracted by the spread of "the Sacerdotal heresy" in the Church of England, and despairing of any help from the bishops, calls on the laymen to take the matter into their own hands, and first to repeal the power given to the bishops by the Act of 1874 to veto any action by the laity against a law-breaking priest. "The Bishop of London," he says, "is perhaps the most dangerous enemy of the Reformed Church":—

> The Protestant spirit of England, however, is too strong to be denied, and if the present Government do not act, they will give an opportunity to the Opposition which will probably carry them into power. No better cry could possibly be used to re-unite the Liberal and the Liberal Unionist parties than to restore to the laity their proper share of power in the Church, and if to this were added one man one vote, one vote one value, success would surely attend them. This would not only confirm the Reformation, but get rid of that abominable over-representation of the Irish Roman Catholics. . . A centre should be formed in every parish for consolidating the efforts of those who place the maintenance of the Reformed faith above all political questions.

THE RESURRECTION IN THE LIGHT OF EVOLUTION.

Starting with Mr. Herbert Spencer's dictum that the religious faculty "is as normal as any other faculty," Rev. W. W. Peyton inquires after its correspondent environment. He finds that "The reasoning faculty translates the world of sense to us; the ethical faculty communicates with human society; the religious faculty communicates with supernatural society." His argument may be inferred from these paragraphs:—

> In the language of science, worship is the intercourse of the religious faculty with its environment. In the last evolution of religion, in the Christian era, the worship of Christ is the distinctive transaction with supernatural society. The response of the religious faculty to the impact of Christ has given the impulse and impress which have pushed the promising nations into the highest civilisation, stamped an ideal of character, and shaped the Western races into types. The Resurrection is the event which introduces Christ into the Unseen, to be henceforward the correspondent of the religious faculty, and when this intercourse is established the faculty passes into the new type we call Christian.
>
> Death passes us into a body of supersensible elements by which the sensible world is undergirded. The break-up is an illusion; assisted by the Resurrection we see a transfusion of persistent forces into a new form. There is a silent side to the body as to thought; it has a double, and just now the double is in its infancy. In death, consciousness slides into a body of silence and invisibility, composed of the invisibles of life, matter, and motion. The future body has definable antecedents in the present body. The chamber of death is a robing-room; the Ascension robe is already ordered.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE most striking paper in the January number is that on "The Disraeli of Liberalism," which, with the opening article on "Recreant Leaders" and L. Decle's prospectus of the Tanganyika railway, claim separate notice.

WHO SHALL HAVE SAMOA?

Mr. John George Leigh, writing on the Powers and Samoa, supplies a lengthy survey of the islands and their recent history. He claims that Samoa may be regarded as the germ of the American Empire beyond the Seas, for, on the initiative of Mr. Steinberger, sent by President Grant in 1873, the Samoans petitioned for admission into the United States. He suggests that they may repeat the application to-day. The States largely owe their navy to the hurricane which destroyed their protecting ships of war in 1889. The group lies almost in the direct line between America and Australasia, and forms a key point for naval strategy. Hence springs West American and Australasian jealousy of German designs on Samoa. The British Empire supplies over 50 per cent. of Samoan imports, and the carrying trade is essentially British, even though Germany takes most of the exports. The article has been called forth by a German suggestion that the group should be partitioned, Great Britain taking Savaii, Germany Upolu, and the United States Tutuila. In the last-named is Pago-Pago, of which the writer says:—

There can be no question as to the priceless importance of Pago-Pago itself. On the broad waters of this splendid harbour—beyond comparison the finest and safest in either South or North Pacific—a fleet of war-vessels may ride at anchor, still as on a lake. The inlet, which almost cuts in twain the island of Tutuila, is landlocked, sheltered by high cliffs, and, humanly speaking, exempt from those terrible hurricanes by which, sooner or later, every other harbour of the South Pacific is liable to be devastated. . . . So far as England is concerned, the United States need anticipate no objection, for—holding Suva, a safe and commodious harbour in the direct route between Vancouver and Auckland—we require no Samoan port.

It might, however, affect the scheme of an All-British Pacific cable, for which Pago-Pago would be an ideal cable-station. Meantime preparations are advancing for a Franco-American cable system, which might, by forestalling Australasian and Canadian plans, seriously affront Colonial feeling. New Zealand, backed by the Australians, asked the Home Government to be allowed to administer Samoa, and, nonsuited in this request, has suggested "that Great Britain should offer in exchange for such rights as the German Government may claim in Samoa absolute possession of the Gilbert Islands, which are situate nearer the Marshalls and almost within the sphere of German influence."

GOSSIP ON LAST YEAR'S CYCLES.

Mr. Joseph Pennell liberates much pent-up indignation on the subject of cyles and cycling. After visiting the two great cycling shows just closed, he concludes that "the spirit of invention is dormant in England." He pronounces the chainless cycle, whatever its merits in theory, to be practically a failure. "The wood-rim in this country is not a success." The aluminium machine "has made scarcely any progress." After many trials he has found that what he wants is "a machine geared to 75 or possibly 80, with 9- or possibly 10-inch cranks." He declares that, owing to careless workmanship and inferior metal, an average bicycle will not carry one for six months without extensive repair. "The pneumatic tyre is excellent in theory and abominable in use." He looks forward to inventions which will "add something like the quality of the cushion in resisting punctures to the pneumatic. He will gladly bear the extra pound weight. On the only fresh question this year—of brakes or free-wheels—he pronounces for brakes, and heartily commends the Bowden brake.

SEMANTICS: A "NEW SCIENCE."

Mr. Charles Whibley reviews M. Michel Bréal's "Essai de Sémantique." He hails the reaction from the foolish attempt to class philology under natural science, welcomes the purpose of the author who places Semantics, or the science of language, with politics, and sociology among the historical sciences. Words are devised by man as signs of man's meaning. Psychology, not physiology, is henceforth decisive. "The pedant, in despair, discusses the 'tendencies' of words. He might as well discuss the 'tendency' of screws and pistons." The artificer of language is no longer unconscious nature working on a feeble palate, but "the people." The doctors of language are impotent: the only true and good distinctions are made by the popular intelligence. Mr. Whibley thinks this "the single superstition of the new science." M. Bréal credits the democracy with too much, the elect with too little. "If the human will controls the meanest operations of speech, the human will must be exercised freely and intelligently, and it is only the intellect of the wise which can thus be exercised." Nevertheless he grants that "M. Bréal has provided us with a text-book which no ingenuity could better"—"the very best handbook which ever inaugurated a new science."

HOW TO GET GOOD ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. H. H. Almond writes on competitive examinations for Woolwich and Sandhurst, and insists on the need of giving marks for physical attainments to counteract the present unnatural mental strain and to furnish forth good officers. "An average of six hours daily sedentary brain-work for a growing lad" is as much as is safe or wise. The proper plan to get the best officers for our army would be to entrust the whole business of selection to a small sworn and competent commission, who would choose on grounds personal and physical as well as literary. But "the suspicion of one another, which is one of the drawbacks of democracy," leads the writer to despair of this ideal way and to fall back on marks for physical merit. He asks only 2,500 marks—as many as are given for chemistry and geography—which he would distribute thus:—"(1) Strength of grasp and (2) keenness of vision, 250 each. (3) Chest girth, or breathing capacity, relative to height, 300. (4) Girth of left upper arm, 120. (5) General physique, 300. And (6) 25 miles "go as you please" by use of legs alone, 780 marks." To tests of hearing power and vision he would assign 500 marks.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Literature is much to the fore this month. Fiona Macleod contributes an appreciation of a group of Celtic writers, chief of whom are Mr. George Russell, Mr. Yeats, Miss Nora Hopper, and Dr. Hyde. The peculiar Celtic flavour is suggested by saying, "We are nearer to our earlier clan of the woods and hills and haunted ancient shores, when the interpreter is a Celt; and in that nearness there is a certain gain, particularly in a note of exquisite sadness, of troubled longing, of spiritual exaltation, of emotional intensity." Mr. W. B. Worsfold furnishes an interesting study of Charlotte Brontë, and Mr. G. S. Street describes the joy of soul Horace Walpole's letters have given him. Professor Max Müller pronounces an affectionate eulogy upon the late Dean Liddell, of Greek Dictionary fame.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

BEYOND Mr. Swinburne's poem on Webster, there is not much of specially eminent importance in the January number of the *Nineteenth Century*—a title, by-the-bye, which has only two more years to run. The papers on the Liberal collapse, on the open-air cure of consumption, and on recollections of Burne-Jones, ask for separate notice.

POEM BY MR. A. C. SWINBURNE.

The distinction of the number is Mr. A. C. Swinburne's "Prologue to 'The Duchess of Malfy.'" It is a wondrously musical tribute to Shakespeare and to Webster, on whose head, the poet declares, "half Shakespeare's glory" shall rest. Two couplets may be quoted, one describing the fruit of Shakespeare's word :—

> Our skies were thrilled and filled, from sea to sea,
> With stars outshining all their suns to be.

And the other showing one phase of Webster's power :—

> High up the darkness of sublime despair
> He set the sun of love to triumph there.

THE FRENCH THORN IN NEWFOUNDLAND'S SIDE.

Mr. P. T. McGrath, of the Newfoundland *Evening Herald*, writes on "France in Newfoundland," and the grievances her presence entails. He hints that his narrative and his proposals are substantially those to be presented by the Royal Commission. What he suggests as a basis of agreement with France is as follows :—

(1) *The Treaty Coast.*—France to withdraw therefrom, compensation to be accorded her for the stations on the coast which would be removed thereby, and free bait being conceded in our southern harbours in return for her giving up her fishing rights on the Treaty Coast.

(2) *St. Pierre.*—The French to abandon their bounty system and compete with our fishermen on more equal terms. Baiting privileges to be conceded them in Newfoundland waters, subject to regulations for the preservation of the bait fishes binding on Americans, Canadians, French, and colonists alike. The French to recognise a British Consul at St. Pierre, to abandon their connivance at smuggling, and to frame enlightened and honest revenue laws.

WANTED—PUBLIC ELEMENTARY TRAINING SHIPS.

Mr. W. L. Ainslie and Mr. J. H. Yoxall, M.P., expound the scheme prepared by the Navy League with a view to securing "British seamen for British ships." In 1847, with a tonnage of three and a half millions, four-fifths of the quarter million seamen were British, and apprentices numbered about ten thousand a year. Now, with a tonnage of ten and a third millions, British seamen number about one-eighth of a million, and grow fewer every year. The essence of the plan suggested is that public training for the mercantile marine should cease to be merely reformative or semi-penal; that depôt training ships be placed at suitable points round the coast for training each some three hundred boys of good character and parentage—chiefly to be able seamen, with promotion for promising pupils; and that shipowners taking these pupils as apprentices be paid every month £1 for the first year, 15s. for the second, and 10s. for the third. The writers count on the active support of County Councils, City Companies, and Charity Commissioners.

A NEW RÔLE FOR OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Professor Percy Gardner gives his impressions of American universities. He remarks on the great change introduced by the adoption of post-graduation courses of study. He regrets that the value of doctoral theses, so prized in Germany and America, is underrated in England. He is stirred to Imperial ambitions for our ancient seats of learning, and laments their "comparative isolation" as "a deplorable dereliction" of duty to the Empire. He says :—

I found it to be in America the universal opinion that if the English universities organised graduate courses, and awarded the doctorate at the end of them, there would be a flow to England of young graduates from the United States and the English colonies. The opportunity is unquestionably present; it is for us either to use or to neglect it. Of course the first duty of Oxford and Cambridge is to England; but only Little Englanders would underrate the advantages of a closer federation of English-speaking universities. At the present time Harvard exercises great influence throughout the north and west of America by sheer intellectual force; it seems not impossible that Oxford and Cambridge might, if they chose, become the two hemispheres of the brain of the Empire.

IRISH UNIVERSITY FOR CATHOLICS.

The Bishop of Limerick is careful to point out that the Irish hierarchy do not ask for a Catholic University, which would be absolutely under the Pope's control, like University College, Dublin, but for a University for Catholics. Public funds would be spent only on the departments of secular knowledge. No tests would be imposed for any Chair excepting that of theology beyond a promise not to teach irreligion. The Bishop is ready to meet Mr. Courtney's requirements as to its government by giving a certain representation to each of the faculties on the Senate, the proportions to be fixed by Royal Commission. The purpose of the paper, which opens with a conciliatory reference to Sir William Harcourt's Kensit crusade, is evidently intended to disarm Liberal and Protestant opposition.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Dreyfus case arrives at last in a summary survey by M. Yves Guyot, who declares the issue now to be between "men of intellect" and "men of authority." Lieut.-Col. Adye shows up the Colonial weakness of France, who is trying to do two things, either of which would strain her powers to the utmost—to outvie the greatest military power in the world, and to become a great Colonial Power in hostile rivalry with the greatest naval and Colonial Power in the world. Mr. Reginald Hughes discusses the record of the Alps in 1898—exceptional fine weather, few successes, unusually many accidents, including thirty-one deaths. Mr. Andrew Lang claims to have proved over against Mr. Tylor's theory of borrowing, and from Mr. Tylor's own witnesses, that the savage gods of North America, and particularly of Australia, could not have been borrowed from missionaries.

McClure's.

McClure's for January is an excellent number. The paper of most solid worth is Captain Mahan's discussion of "the War on the Sea and its Lessons." He deplores the crippling effect of defective coast defence. Land fortifications ought to have been such as to leave the navy free for aggressive work. He goes over many possibilities, but suggests no important deviation from the strategy of the Americans. He declares the disparity between the opposing fleets to have been at the outset inconsiderable, but quotes a Spanish story to the effect that Cervera, months before the outbreak of the war, said that in the event of war he should go to a Trafalgar unless he were at once allowed to spend fifty thousand tons of coals in evolutions and ten thousand projectiles in target practice. Mr. Stephen Bonsal tells some finely touching and amusing stories of the "day of battle" before Santiago. Mr. Simon Lake's description of his submarine "Argonaut" asks for separate mention. Mr. Stephen Crane gives a vivid account of his experiences on the engine of the North Western Scotch Express.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE January number is a fresh reminder of the service which the *National* is rendering to the cause of Imperial and English-speaking unity. Its regular survey of the Empire as a whole, and its sympathetic chronicle of American affairs, dissipate by the light of knowledge much more effectually than by any tirades the Little England superstition. Its most important article is perhaps Mr. Morrow's on the new Irish revolutionary movement, its most racy is the "Radical M.P.'s" account of the leaderless Opposition; both of which claim separate mention.

ENGLAND'S DANGER IN THE DREYFUS CASE.

The editor discusses "international aspects of the Dreyfus scandal" as it affects Germany and Italy, Russia, and above all Great Britain. He pronounces the Tsar to be the most powerful friend of the *Cour de Cassation*, and suggests that his rescript on disarmament may have been partly dictated by disgust at the excesses of French militarism. The chief point is given in these quotations from M. Yves Guyot in his *Siècle*:—

These friends of the Headquarter Staff have only one pre-occupation, and that is to direct public opinion towards a conflagration with England. . . . The Headquarter Staff would take no part in it. Such a war would only concern the navy. . . . They are endeavouring, in the interests of the Headquarter Staff, of all the men compromised by the Dreyfus affair, to create a diversion. They believe that the only miracle which can save them is a war with a state of siege, the suppression of the independent newspapers, and the suspension of civil rights. And whilst our sailors are smashed at sea, our generals of the pronunciamento will have nothing else to do but to smash the Republicans and instal a military and clerical dictatorship. That is the true significance of the foreign policy of Messrs. Drumont, Rochefort, Paul de Cassagnac, and Jules Lemaitre expounded in the *New York Herald*.

The *Petit Journal* strives to make the war popular with the French masses by assuring them "only sailors would be killed!" Failing the triumph of justice, the editor expects a *pronunciamento* followed or preceded by a foreign war.

"THE POLICY OF JINGOISM."

It is a commentary on the times through which we have been passing that "Jingoism," once a word of reproach, is now calmly appropriated by one of its advocates as a suitable title for his policy. Mr. H. W. Wilson, author of "Ironclads in Action," and of the article before us, actually attributes to the shock produced by Gordon's death "the conversion of the country to Jingoism in the best sense." "We are all Jingoes now," repeats Mr. Wilson. Jingoism, he explains, does not mean constant wars; it means "the firm stand and vigorous policy"—the readiness to fight—which prevents war; it means a strong and well-organised army and navy; and a patriotic domestic policy. He puts the last thus:—

The British boy and girl, and the nation generally, should be made familiar with the story of heroic Englishmen—men such as Drake, Wolfe, Nelson, Cromwell, Havelock, Chatham, and Gordon himself. To hold up an ideal of statesmanship, the truest, strongest, and loftiest type of Anglo-Saxon, what study could be better than that of the life of Abraham Lincoln? . . . In our Board Schools an effort should be made to have the portrait of the Queen and the national flag always displayed and saluted on stated occasions, while the importance of the Navy should be taught as a lesson. In our public schools the Navy and Army should not be forgotten, and the geography of the British Empire should certainly be rescued from the neglect in which only too often it slumbers. The regular singing of patriotic songs and performance of military drill are not considered wicked by hard-headed Americans. It is difficult to understand why so many Englishmen should object to them in schools.

The *civis Romanus* policy of Palmerston, and Lord Rosebery as possible leader of the Jingo Party, close this programme of Jingoism.

FINDING HOMES FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN.

Lady Vane reports on the working of the scheme of boarding out of workhouse children under ladies' committees, which was approved by Mr. Goschen in 1870. After many years of practical experience of the carrying out of this order of the Local Government Board, the writer bears witness to the simple and easy working of it by all parties concerned, when the duties are undertaken in a proper spirit. She puts her plea very strongly when she says:—

The children exist, and in the length and breadth of England there are surely homes enough to receive them all. The meeting of children and homes could be effected if only all the ladies of England who have country places and influence with their neighbours would give time and thought to this work of free and loving service to the friendless.

OTHER ARTICLES.

"The Navy as a Profession," by "Captain R.N.," gives a gratifying picture of the high morals, hard work, low pay, thrifty habits, and promotion by merit which prevail in this all-essential service. Rich men's sons are fewer than in the army. Admiral Maxse blends most interesting personal reminiscences of the Crimea with his review of Admiral Lord Lyons' Life. Mr. Henry M. Grey, writing on the future of Morocco, suggests that we warn France against extending her frontier westward as another "unfriendly act," and retaliate if unheeded by annexing a strip of the littoral to ourselves, and giving Germany Sus and part of Southern Morocco. Mr. Maurice Low in his American chronicle reports that recruiting officers find great difficulty in getting men to fill the ranks. The prospect of having to serve in the new tropical acquisitions is mentioned as a special deterrent. Professor Schäfer objects to Mr. Coleridge's criticism of Lord Lister, that morphia used in vivisection is a complete anæsthetic, though not destroying "sensibility" in the physiological sense of irritability or response to stimuli.

Harper's.

"BROTHER Jonathan's Colonies" is the title of a paper by Professor Bushnell Hart, who laughs to scorn that the United States are only now acquiring colonies. He argues that they have had colonies and outlying dependencies from the first: only they called them territories. He grants, however, the new difficulties imposed by the latest colonies oversea, and asks for a special Colonial department to govern the new dependencies on necessarily oligarchic principles. Mr. H. L. Nelson, writing on "the weakness of the executive power in democracy," charges the Senate with having rushed into war with Spain which the President was on the point of successfully averting. The Senate has taken over the functions of commander-in-chief, and is responsible for the military maladministration. Mr. Nelson demands that these executive powers be taken from it and entrusted to the President, else a revolt will ensue. Mr. C. T. Lewis finds the motive of Bismarck's life in a Napoleonic lust of power. Captain Speedy's glimpse of Nubia, and Mr. Whitman's eulogy of the Sultan claim mention elsewhere. War papers are still prominent.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THERE are many good articles in the *North American Review*. Of these Max O'Rell's study in cheerfulness, the Hon. Hannis Taylor's onslaught on the Peace Commission, and Dr. Abbott's suggested solution of "Our Indian Problem," are quoted elsewhere.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT TROUBLE.

The Atlantic Fisheries question is discussed by Mr. M'Grath, editor of the Newfoundland *Herald*. The deep-sea fisheries, open to all nations, depend, he explains, on the supply of bait to be found almost exclusively in Newfoundland waters. The United States, with fisheries worth 20,000,000 dols. dependent, want to establish reciprocity with Newfoundland, obtaining the colony's bait, and admitting the colony's fish free to their ports; but object to extending that reciprocity to Canada, which would flood American markets with low-priced Canadian fish. Canada naturally objects to being kept out of a reciprocity enjoyed by Newfoundland. The writer's own solution of this pretty problem is thus briefly stated :—

The United States should grant Canada some special concession on some of the other issues before the conference, with the understanding that Canada shall offer no obstruction to a fisheries arrangement between the United States and Newfoundland.

"THE FIGHTING ENGINEER."

The first place is accorded to a symposium by leading naval experts on the proposed Bill for the "reorganisation of the naval personnel." The measure was drafted by a special board of naval officers, and its chief aim is thus expressed by one of the writers, the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt :—

Every officer on a modern war vessel in reality has to be an engineer, whether he wants to or not. Everything on such a vessel goes by machinery, and every officer, whether dealing with the turrets or the engine-room, has to do engineer's work. There is no longer any reason for having a separate body of engineers, responsible for only a part of the machinery. What we need is one homogeneous body, all of whose members are trained for the efficient performance of the duties of the modern line officer.

The naval officer is to be the fighting engineer. The Bill will, he believes in common with most naval officers, give a "navy whose efficiency will be far ahead of that of any other country." It also would secure "the rational promotion" of officers.

THE PRICE OF A FRENCH DOOR ON THE NILE.

Lieutenant W. Spencer-Churchill writes with sprightly vigour on the Fashoda incident. His picture of our newly-conquered territory is not too attractive :—

I do not myself believe that our generation will get much value out of the Nile Valley. For in what does the Soudan consist? It is, as it were, a single thread of blue silk drawn across a great brown nugget; and even the blue thread itself is brown for many months in the year. Where the waters of the Nile soak into the banks, there grow thorn bushes and poisonous weeds. Where the inhabitants splash the water over their scrappy fields—perhaps fifty yards square—there are hard-won crops. This belt of vegetation is rarely more than a few hundred yards broad. And the rest is desert—miserable, aching, desolate desert. There is plenty of room to lie down and die in. But it is no place for a man to live in.

Passing to the French desire for a door on the Nile, he argues :—

We English are a free-trade nation. Our doors are open. It is as easy for the French to send their merchandise up and down the Nile as it is for the English or the Egyptians or the Americans. Nevertheless, it is clear that the more traffic that passes up and down the Nile, the better for the peoples that dwell on its banks; and if the possession of a door of their own would encourage the French to increase the traffic on the Nile, there does not appear to be any reason why they should not be given their "door"—at a fair price. . . .

What is the price? It is scarcely likely that we should be so stupid as to abandon the substance of Bahr-el-Ghazal for the shadow of Fashoda. We do not mind how much French merchandise passes up the Nile, provided that the French will recognise that that river flows between banks on which the Union Jack is firmly planted. If France is prepared to recognise that our occupation of Egypt is likely to be indefinitely prolonged, and as an earnest of that recognition will abandon her power to interfere in and obstruct the financial arrangements of that country, then we may perceive the groundwork of a bargain, which might be satisfactory to both high disputants.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Hon. T. L. James argues that the National Bank examiners have done their work silently and well, and have made the National Bank system a great success. Mr. C. M. Stadden, writing on the latest aspects of the Nicaragua Canal project, presses for the determination of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by diplomacy or decree of the Senate, and for an enabling treaty with Central America. "The United States alone is master of the situation," and in the writer's opinion should forthwith build the canal. Dr. A. H. Doty, health officer of New York Port, writes in support of the Spooner Bill as a means for the prevention of yellow fever.

CORNHILL.

THERE is much readable matter in the January number. The anniversary study in history is wanting. The sketch of O'Connell supplies stories given elsewhere in these pages. The first place is given to "an eclogue" on Giovanni Dupré by Mr. Robert Bridges. The point of the poem is that Dupré succeeded as a writer where he failed as a painter :—

While in vain the forms of beauty heaped
A perfect spirit in himself he shaped.

Lady Broom contributes a delightful study in bird life.

THE "HOVELLER."

Mr. Frank T. Bullen describes "hovelling" and the "hoveller." The words he derives as a Kentish corruption from the verb "to hover." He thus portrays the class :—

However strange the word may sound in a landsman's ears, it is one of the most familiar to British seamen, especially among our coasters, although the particular form of bread-winning that it is used to designate is practically confined to the Kent and Sussex shores of the English Channel, having its headquarters at Deal. Briefly, a "hoveller" is a boatman who follows none of the steady orthodox lines of boatmanship—such as fishing, plying for passengers, etc.—but hovers around the Channel, a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles, a pilot, a wrecker, or, if a ghost of a chance presents itself, a smuggler.

WOMEN AS LETTER-WRITERS.

Miss Edith Sichel prefaces a study on this subject with the generalisation :—

Letter-writing seems, indeed, an art especially invented to suit the talents of women, and (since their defects are often their graces) even to suit their foibles. Women are not creators; they are interpreters, critics; their best qualities, sympathy and insight, are the essence of criticism; and good letter-writing *is* criticism—of life, of people, of art, as the case may be. The quick perceptions and elusive grace that are natural to women, their habit of producing and their gift for expressing themselves, their mastery of detail, their power of subtle suggestion and of intuition, their very inability to sustain thought, and therefore to become heavy, their faculty for intimacy which sums up all the rest—these are so many qualifications for the writing of letters, and of personal letters in particular.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THERE is not much of pre-eminent interest in the January number.

HOW TO CHECKMATE THE PEERS.

The House of Lords comes in for a considerable amount of hostile attention. One writer declares "the coming struggle" to lie between the democracy and the Peers, and expects it to be more arduous than that for the first Reform Bill or Corn Law Repeal. He hopes for some as yet unknown Cobden to form a league for the abolition of the veto of the Peers, and to rally the people around him. Mr. F. G. Thomas, writing on "The Liberal Party and the Peers," rejects other methods of warfare in favour of the Crown summoning only a few of the Peers. This is his scheme:—

The course of action which would have to be pursued by the Liberal Party in order to give effect to this constitutional change would be that, having obtained a majority in the House of Commons, the Liberal leaders should refuse to accept office unless they had received an assurance from the Sovereign that only such Peers as the Ministry should nominate would be summoned to the House of Lords, or, if summonses had already been issued, they should be withdrawn on the advice of the Ministry. A certain number of Peers who possess a statutory title to their writs of summons would necessarily remain. They are the Representative Peers, five of the Bishops, and the Law Lords. In addition, all Peers who had held high Ministerial office would undoubtedly be summoned, and also any Peers with special qualifications. It is probable, therefore, that a certain number, perhaps thirty or forty new creations, of Liberal Peers would be necessary, a very different matter, however, to three hundred and seventy-nine new Peerages. Having thus secured a majority in the House of Lords, a Bill would probably be passed through both Houses withdrawing the writs of the Representative Peers and the remaining Bishops, and possibly securing a right of summons to all ex-Ministers who were also Peers, and removing the disabilities of Peers, not members of the House of Lords, to sit in the House of Commons.

THE UNITED STATES THE GREATEST EXPORTERS.

Mr. Mark Warren is afraid that the scare of German competition will give place to a scare of American competition, now that the annual total of exports from the United States has exceeded the corresponding total of exports from the United Kingdom. As exporters of manufactured goods we are still altogether unrivalled, but the United States are advancing. The writer is confident our manufacturers need never lose their proud position, if only they show elasticity of adjustment to changing conditions. He says:—

The conclusions arrived at by the consideration of the ascendency of the United States' export trade should not give rise to any dejection as to the future of the United Kingdom's industrial supremacy. It is too often forgotten that we had a great start over the other nations, and that while they were warring we were building up a mighty trade, with the result now evident. The other nations are now awake to the importance of that trade, and are endeavouring to become more independent and more self-contained. They start at a low level and consequently make a greater relative progress. The United Kingdom is but a small country in area, but it possesses capital, labour, skill, and natural conditions not surpassed by any nation. In ordinary language, it has money and brains unapproached by any nation—with the important exception of the United States. It is well to note that if the whole Empire be included, the whole circumstances are vastly altered. The British Empire occupies a commercial position which is altogether unequalled, and which is persistently being improved.

AN AGNOSTIC AGAINST DISESTABLISHMENT.

"An Agnostic on the Church Question" opposes disestablishment as likely to send large reinforcements into the Roman camp, and pleads for liberal reforms. He further argues—

Hasty disestablishment would tend to the injury of the country, by the disappearance of that protection to freedom of theological thought which a national Church undoubtedly affords. If, however, the nation were to come into possession of a considering mood, it might, perhaps, be seen that there is nothing to prevent the enlargement of the national Church by the inclusion within it of the great bodies of Evangelical Nonconformists, having their due representation in Convocation, and, while agreeing with the most advanced Anglican section in all essentials, tolerating differences in respect of matters of ritual. A Church thus enlarged, and with its various sections exercising tolerance towards each other, might well deserve the appellation of "national." And in such a Church even the Agnostic might possibly find a footing.

EDMUND SPENSER DIED 300 YEARS AGO.

Mr. A. E. Spender calls attention to the Tercentenary of Edmund Spenser, who died January 16th, 1599. After pronouncing a discriminating eulogy on the poet "so rich and rare in talent, so versatile in thought, and so superabundant in unpurloined originality," he closes with a remark which may be commended to the London County Council:—

Sidney loved Spenser as a scholar, Milton praised this "sage and serious poet" as a moralist, and Dryden upheld him as a man of genius than whom none knew better how to use his gift to the best advantage. Other men than these have also given their full meed of praise, yet London has forgotten him. If her citizens wish to redeem their disgrace, the tercentenary of his death provides an ample excuse for the metropolis to perpetuate the fame of Edmund Spenser in some substantial form.

An unsigned article on Parnell laments the "mistaken morality" which led his followers to renounce him. A Volunteer Colonel of thirty-five years' service pleads for many reforms in our Volunteer system, and as a means to that end suggests that a Volunteer officer of experience should be attached as assistant at the War Office to the Inspector-General.

Scribner.

Scribner's for January contains Colonel Roosevelt's account of the raising of his own regiment—the now famous "Rough Riders." This title he opposed at first, but public opinion made it inevitable. Mr. S. Colwin contributes the first batch of the letters of Robert Louis Stevenson, descriptive of his early engineering expeditions in the extreme North of Scotland. Captain Cairnes tells American readers about our army manœuvres. Dr. C. R. Gill recounts how he took relief into the country districts where food and medical attention were terribly lacking. He had some difficulty, he says, in persuading the people that Cuba was free. Major Stuart Wortley, who commanded the Arab friendlies in co-operation with the Sirdar, narrates his experiences.

THE *Woman at Home* for January, like other illustrated magazines, remembers the infirmities of the season, and serves up very light fare for Christmas-worn-out readers. Mrs. E. T. Cook gives chatty advice to husband and wife for their "year of honey," and observes in a note that honeymoon is "so called from the practice of the ancient Teutons of drinking honey-wine or mead (hydromel) for thirty days after marriage." Frederick Dolman talks over the leading women of Canadian society, and enables one to form an idea of the social union the Countess of Aberdeen has created among them. Marie Belloc takes occasion from the Kaiser's tour to gossip about royal pilgrims to the Holy Land.

THE FORUM.

THE December number of the *Forum* is full of strong meat. The present turning-point in American history naturally claims chief attention. Professor Lombroso's paper on Venice is quoted elsewhere, as also several other papers.

"PROPERTY, NOT PART, OF THE UNITED STATES."

Professor J. B. McMaster, of Pennsylvania University, writes on "Annexation and Universal Suffrage." He points out that the political doctrines of the Declaration of Independence were not forthwith put into practice, even by the Fathers of the Republic, but were regarded as "ideals to be lived up to and gradually attained":—

The very men whose lips were constantly heard demanding the rights of man, the inalienable rights of man, went carefully to work and set up State governments in which the rights of man were very little regarded, in which manhood suffrage was ignored, the ballot given to men who owned property, and office-holding restricted to such as owned lands and houses and were members of some Christian sect.

Only gradually were these restrictions removed. The writer next traces the way in which annexed regions have actually been dealt with by the United States, and offers this summary conclusion:—

A review of the history of suffrage in the Territories thus makes it clear that foreign soil acquired by Congress is the property of, and not part of, the United States; that the Territories formed from it are without, and not under, the Constitution; and that in providing them with governments Congress is at liberty to establish just such kind as it pleases, with little or no regard for the principles of self-government; that in the past it has set up whatever sort was, in its opinion, best suited to meet the needs of the people, never stopping to ask how far the government so created derived its just powers from the consent of the governed; and that it is under no obligation to grant even a restricted suffrage to the inhabitants of any new soil we may acquire, unless they are fit to use it properly.

A RICH MARKET FOR UNCLE SAM.

Another of the idols of the old Americanism is deliberately renounced by the Hon. Charles Denby, late United States Minister to China. Non-intervention he pronounces as a doctrine out of place, and boldly substitutes "the doctrine of intervention": "that it is our duty to intervene in all matters occurring abroad in which it is our interest to intervene." He specially urges this policy in China and the Pacific. He says:—

The misfortune of the United States is that we do not know our real greatness. We do not know our riches, our force, our actual influence in the affairs of the world. It is good to reside abroad. It is glorious to come back after a long absence. . . . The returning American is struck with the general well-being of the people. He does not see, the world over, such crowds of well-dressed people, and—he cannot forbear saying—such hale and hearty men and such beautiful women. I desire particularly to allude to the suburban system of electric railways which has grown up in recent years. Remember that *there is not a single street-railroad in China*, and then look on such perfect systems as exist in all our cities! . . . The resident of Washington is a king compared to the native or foreigner in Peking.

The contrast seems intended by the writer to suggest the immense scope offered in China to American exploitation.

JAPAN AND AMERICAN EXPANSION.

Mr. D. W. Stevens, Counsellor of the Japanese Legation in Washington, treats of "The Relation of Japan to other Nations." He remarks on the approaching resumption of sovereign rights by Japan, and exclaims on the fact that in less than fifty years from the time when Commodore Perry anchored in Japanese waters, and Japan was virtually *terra incognita*, she will stand on a footing of equality with Western nations. He declares that there is no danger of her retrogression. The friendship of the United States, once based chiefly on sentiment, is now seen to have solid interest behind it. Recent events have made this abundantly clearer:—

The whole tone of public utterance in Japan shows that the Japanese people contemplate the acquisition of the Philippine Islands by the United States with cordial approval. They themselves have important commercial interests in the Islands, for the protection and increased prosperity of which they find ample promise in American control. But, what is even more, they welcome a neighbour against whom they need erect no safeguards, and whose interests in the Far East are practically identical with their own. I am not now hinting at an alliance: that we know would be foreign to the policy of both countries. The United States and Japan have, however, the same deep concern in the unrestricted development of commerce in the Far East. . . . The example of two such nations presenting a firm front to aggression may very well serve as a warning to others less scrupulous in a part of the world where so much is heard of aggression.

"PASSING THE PLATE" TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Perry Heath, first Assistant Postmaster-General, reports the glad news that the country has taken such strides in the purification of politics during the last ten years as to raise the question: Have we not sufficiently restrained the political activity of civil servants? "We have eliminated machine politics from Federal positions. We have restricted activity in partizanship to proper conduct." To show that there are other political influences which the citizenship of the civil servant might be used to check, the writer tells this story:—

About a year ago I removed for incompetency a man occupying a prominent place in the classified service. He had been given the required charge in writing and had submitted his answer, but he failed to disprove incompetency. On the day on which my removal order became effective the man's pastor called upon me. He was very much provoked over my action, even after I had made it clear to him that the removal was purely on the ground of the man's glaring incompetence to perform his official duties. "Suppose he is incompetent," said the pastor, "he is one of the best men in my church. He has been an usher and a deacon, and he passes the plate!" Inquiry disclosed the fact that this man was appointed at the instance of President Cleveland, upon the request of the pastor of the church which the President attended, and that the incompetency of the man was so well known to the postmaster prior to the appointment that he protested against receiving him into the service. The President sent for the postmaster, and insisted that the man should be given the position. When the postmaster still hesitated, the President is said to have stated, with a smile, but with firmness: "Why, this man puts the plate under my nose every Sunday at church; and, if I do not give him this place, after he and his pastor have insisted, I shall be ashamed to look into that plate again!"

OTHER ARTICLES.

Professor Scarborough, of Wilberforce University, inquires into the reasons which drive educated negroes to menial pursuits, and finds the cause to be necessity following on the general prejudice against the negro, which limits his chances of a career to a very few openings. Representative J. W. Babcock declares as one lesson of the recent election that the country has before it a long term of industrial peace and financial security and consequent prosperity. Mr. H. Gannett shows how the Eastern States have largely succeeded in preventing forest fires, the terrible nature of which may be learned from the fact that in 1880 alone as much as twenty-five million dollars worth of property perished from this cause. Gustav Kobbé sketches M. Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac."

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE December numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* can hardly be said to maintain the general reputation of the leading French magazine, but no doubt the falling-off is a trifling accident of the holiday month.

A FRENCHMAN IN NEW ENGLAND.

The talented and charming writer who signs her work Th. Bentzon has extended her tour in Canada to the New England States of Michigan and Massachusetts. She finds as profound a difference between the two countries as there is between France and England. Her description of the governments both in Canada and in New England as theocracies is very curious, the Canadian theocracy being of course inspired by the Jesuit Missions, while the New England theocracy drew its inspiration from such Puritans as Governor Endicott, who did not hesitate to cut out from the English flag the cross which was to him the sign of Papist idolatry. M. Bentzon does justice to the political and literary associations of New England; she has much to say of Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau; nor does she conceal the terrible superstition of witchcraft which dominated the old Puritan settlers.

A PRINCESS OF MONACO.

M. de Ségur contributes a study of Marie Catherine de Brignole, Princess of Monaco, who was born in 1736 and died in 1813. She was not only of surpassing beauty, the fame of which spread to Paris and along the shores of the Mediterranean, but her intellectual gifts were quite as extraordinary. Her mother unfortunately had a bad temper, and her father seems to have been a fool.

SIR EDMUND MONSON'S SPEECH.

In his Chronique, in the second December number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Charmes deals prominently with Sir Edmund Monson's astonishing speech at the banquet of the English Chamber of Commerce in Paris. M. Charmes naturally lays much stress on the somewhat meagre disavowal of this speech which was subsequently communicated to the Havas Agency, but he goes on to suggest that a passion for making speeches is a characteristic of the English race. Sir Edmund Monson, we are told, who certainly, if we study his previous career, has not erred on the side of talkativeness, took the opportunity to rebuke the English statesmen who have delivered some Jingo speeches on the Fashoda question. M. Charmes goes on to ask where, when, and how has France inflicted those pinpricks of which we have heard so much lately. Of course he knows that in the English view the pinpricks have been felt in Asia, Africa, Madagascar, Zanzibar, Tunis and on the Niger; and his argument is that, because the two countries have generally arrived at an agreement with which each side has, in accordance with diplomatic usage, expressed itself as being well content, therefore there has been no pinprick. M. Charmes stoutly denies the idea, which he calls a legend, that France has been disagreeable to England. M. Charmes goes on to assure us that France is not at all frightened at the international combinations foreshadowed by Mr. Chamberlain at Wakefield, evidently thinking that it was the Colonial Secretary's intention to frighten France. Finally, it is impossible not to recognise the goodwill of the French Republic in sending us so distinguished a successor to Baron de Courcelles as M. Cambon. It is noticeable that nothing can be more gratifying than M. Charmes's references to the affairs of Crete, and his cordial agreement with Lord Salisbury's eulogy on Admiral Noel.

THE SOURCES OF ELECTRICITY.

M. Weiller, who is evidently an expert, contributes an interesting paper on the modern history of electricity in its applications. The year 1881 was a great landmark in its history, for it was then that the Paris Congress completed the work begun by the British Association, and created a terminology of electricity which has since been used to denote and to measure the different kinds of electric power; then was established the precise meaning of the measurements of Volt, Ampère and Ohm. M. Weiller gives an interesting account of the modern development in the direction of distributing electric energy over long distances, to effect which use has been made of waterfalls; he goes on to deal with electric railways and tramways. Not so well known to the public are the great services which electricity renders in working metals; it has much cheapened the production of aluminium, and with its aid we can produce alloys of the nature of bronze with special qualities of hardness and resistance; in fact, electricity has reduced the price of aluminium in a few years from eighty francs to about four francs the kilogramme. The growing industry of acetylene gas-lighting is directly due to the advance in electric metallurgy.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other articles may be mentioned one on the youth of the Comte de Lisle by M. Tiercelin; a study of Richelieu in his diocese—that is to say, the years 1617 and 1618, by M. Anatole, a statesman who does not disdain to be also a historian; the conclusion of M. Lamy's description of the Emperor William's tour in the East, and a careful study of the recent strike in the building trade, which alarmed us on this side of the Channel with the fear of a revolution, by M. Grandmaison.

THE CENTURY.

THE *Century* for January is an excellent number. Its chief attraction is Lieutenant Hobson's account of his sinking of the *Merrimac*, which, along with the articles on Carlyle, demands separate notice elsewhere. Captain Sigsbee completes his narrative of the *Maine*. Captain Crowninshield extols the advantages of the Nicaragua Canal, of which a graphic panoramic view is given. The Bill now before Congress gives a United States guarantee to the Maritime Company, whose concession would otherwise expire next October. The Company in return gives the United States Government seventy per cent. of its stock, and nine out of eleven of its directors; while Nicaragua gets only six per cent. of the securities issued. Mr. Edmond Kelley describes his experiences as an American in Madrid during the war, and speaks in the highest terms of the courtesy with which he was treated. He says: "It is not the Spanish people which has degenerated; it is its governing class." But he confesses that "Spain is industrially as much in the hands of the foreigner as Egypt." He says that Barcelona intended to hoist the French flag had the American fleet threatened. In the thick of the war Spanish policy-holders crowded an American Insurance Company's offices in Madrid, eager to pay premiums early. The pretence of international hostility seems to be wearing very thin. The historical papers are studies of Alexander the Great and Benjamin Franklin.

PHOTOGRAPHS of models of our English Cathedrals—all in deep black and snowy white—form a very attractive feature of the January *Sunday Magazine*.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

M. CHEVALLEY has a most entertaining article on the bellicose poetry of England. He is quite convinced that what he calls the "recent explosion of Jingoism" in England is the natural outcome not of the famous pin-pricks, but of those men of letters whose Jingo muse has caused the whole nation to see red. M. Chevalley devotes much of his article to a study of Mr. Wedmore's excellent collection of "Poems of the Love and Pride of England," but he reserves the privilege of examining other books by the way. He is struck by the part which the sea plays in English patriotic poetry, in which the sea and the country seem to be regarded as single entities, so that it is not so much the love of England that her poets sing, as the empire of England on the seas. M. Chevalley willingly concedes to England a place amongst the first nations of the world in the eternal war which humanity wages against error, evil and oppression; but when he goes on to say that other nations who have done as much have not this overflowing self-satisfaction, it is not so easy to agree with him. In conclusion, M. Chevalley quotes an extremely unflattering description of England which Mr. Bernard Shaw puts into the mouth of Napoleon, and he actually adds that Mr. Bernard Shaw is the *enfant terrible* of British Society, which both adores and fears him.

SOCIALISM AND LIBERTY.

M. Jaurès has a portentously long article on socialism and liberty, in which he defends the socialist idea from the charge of antagonism to liberty. He says that this error is based on the confusion of collectivist or communist socialism with state socialism, and he assures us that in the former is to be found the remedy for the excessive centralisation, political, intellectual, and economic, from which France is now suffering.

DUMAS PÈRE AT NAPLES.

In the spring of 1860, when the revolution of Naples broke out, Alexandre Dumas chartered a vessel of eighty tons and went to join Garibaldi at Palermo. After the triumphal entry of Garibaldi into Naples on September 5th he went there and was nominated superintendent of the Fine Arts and Director at Pompeii; he founded a newspaper in which, up to the date of his departure in 1864, he advocated the ideas of the Garibaldean party with great eloquence. The *Revue de Paris* now publishes a number of letters which Dumas received in 1862 from 11, Bessborough Gardens, Pimlico, then the headquarters of the Græco-Albanian Junta.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

M. Tournier has been, inspired no doubt by recent events to discuss the naval strength of France. He begins by laying down that naval power is for France a historical necessity, an essential part of her greatness and of her prosperity, but he does not explain satisfactorily how France is to support both a strong army and a strong navy. He prefers to emphasise the necessity of a strong fleet in view of what he calls the insatiable ambition of England, which is everywhere entering into competition with France, and also in view of a possible combination of the fleets of the Triple Alliance in French waters. At the same time he realises to the full the objections which experts have urged against the existing French fleet, its lack of homogeneity, and its fashion of radically contradictory systems of naval construction and armaments, and he urges by way of remedy the exercise of ordinary common sense in the organisation of the squadrons, the provision of second-class cruisers and of torpedo-boat destroyers.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE Italian reviews do not devote much space to the peace prospects of Europe. The only important article bearing on the Tsar's Rescript is from the pen of an Italian deputy, Signor Branca, in the *Nuova Antologia* (December 1st). While hoping much from an international policy for Italy, he sums up the European situation from a distinctively Italian point of view. The classification of the six great Powers he declares to be a thing of the past. To-day the four predominant Powers of the world are England, Russia, Germany, and the United States. Two great causes of conflict loom in the near future: the rivalry of England, Russia in the Far East, and the disruption of the Austrian Empire. Signor Branca is of opinion that the time may come when England will regret her present policy of encouraging the United States to intervene in international politics, and he questions whether "the immense British Empire, scattered over five continents, may not, in less than a century, undergo a fundamental transformation by the growth of the various parts and their desire for complete autonomy." As regards Italy herself, he points to the South American States, whither vast numbers of Italians emigrate every year, as the natural field for her future colonial expansion. He sums up as follows:—

> Fresh problems and unsuspected germs of conflict arise every day. The salvation of States, more especially of the minor ones, may depend upon a vigorous effort of human conscience to uphold the ideal of right and to circumscribe the dominion of force. To this vigilant work of peace and of progress Italian thought and Italian policy ought to contribute all their influence if the prestige of the country is to be regained and its future welfare secured.

To the same number Professor Lombroso contributes a learned and suggestive article on the causes—racial, climatic, and political—which contributed to the mediæval greatness of Venice, together with those which induced her decline. He introduces many of his favourite theories into the discussion, and from his conclusions he draws appropriate morals both for the United States, whom he regrets to see suddenly imbued with a desire for conquest, and for modern Italy, "from which glory, wealth, industry, justice, and prosperity are lacking more and more." The old grievance of the obligatory abstention of Catholics from the ballot-box is trotted out once more by a "Catholic," and goes to prove that feeling in Italy is more and more in favour of untrammelled political action.

The *Civiltà Cattolica*, with some pardonable satisfaction, points out that whereas Catholics have always been accused of reactionary tendencies for advocating a certain measure of Press supervision, to-day it is a so-called Liberal Government which has been imprisoning editors wholesale, and which has given the widest possible application to existing Press laws. The same number (December 3rd) contains the annual appeal on behalf of poor communities of Italian nuns, whose property has been confiscated by the Government, with the usual pathetic stories of want and poverty.

The *Rassegna Nazionale* has an interesting study of the moral teaching of Father Hecker, the apostle of "Americanism," whose orthodoxy of late has been so unfortunately impugned in certain ecclesiastical circles—an attack mainly based, it is only fair to add, on an exceedingly inaccurate French translation of his writings.

Any one who is interested in the question of the reform of the Italian University system will find an exhaustive study of the measure which is being advocated by Professor Baccelli, the present Minister of Public Instruction in Italy, in *La Riforma Sociale*.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

MADAME JULIETTE ADAM'S organ is becoming more and more political in its scope and objects, and not unfrequently the clever editress manages to secure anonymous contributions from men who have at least the courage of their opinions. Such an article is that simply signed "B.," which criticises with a frankness rarely found among the French colonial party several of the later expeditions undertaken by the French Government, notably the disastrous conquest of Madagascar. On the other hand, he asserts that in the Dahomey expedition the French naval authorities, who had the real responsibility, proved that France is able to carry through a business of this kind more successfully—that is to say, with less loss of lives and less expenditure—than can Great Britain. It is quite evident that he holds that the salt of the French nation is to be found in the French navy.

M. G. Mauger gives an account, which happens to be specially topical, of a mission to Schang, a station on the Blue River. The Breton officer whose diary forms the base of both articles, gives some interesting and curious details about the Chinese Roman Catholic missions; but he admits that, notwithstanding the heroic efforts of numberless missionaries, belonging indeed to every creed and to every nation, Christianity makes but small progress in China; indeed, the French Bishop, Monsignor Benjamin, declared to him that if he himself had been willing to pay for converts he could have had as many as he liked, but that genuine converts were rare. As to why the Chinese nature is so rebellious to the elementary principles of Christianity, M. Mauger—who seems a shrewd observer—puts it down to the fact that the Chinese entirely ignore the first principle of a future life; and when the idea is first presented to them they very much prefer the Paradise of Mohammed to the Frenchman's or the Englishman's Heaven; and thus Islam makes more converts than does any other Western form of religion. Of the three religions which are held in honour in China, M. Mauger evidently considers that of Confucius the finest; after the cult of Confucius, Buddhism is the most popular. There are four hundred millions of Buddhists in China alone.

In addition to M. Mauger's two articles is a curious paper by M. de Pouvourville dealing with China's past revolutions considered in relation to the future of the country. M. de Pouvourville declares that the country is more or less governed by secret societies, the whole empire, from the highest to the lowest strata, being undermined by different associations in many cases affiliated one to the other. In one matter they all see eye to eye, each member is vowed to make a more or less vigorous effort to rid China of the "foreign devils." France, according to M. Pouvourville, cannot pursue a united policy in any portion of the whole world till the Dreyfus case is disposed of once for all. He winds up with the shrewd remark that although China may be dismembered, her conquerors, whoever they may be, will remain face to face with the really difficult problem of a population numbering hundreds of millions.

The historical student will find much to interest, indeed, to delight him, in the two articles entitled "Paris in 1777," consisting of a number of letters addressed by an intimate friend of the King to Stanislas Poniatowski, of Poland. There are many vivid accounts of the literary and artistic society of pre-revolutionary France, and some amusing anecdotes of Diderot, Rousseau, and Madame Dudevant are given. The writer knew and saw familiarly Buffon, the naturalist, at whose house he used to dine with Gibbon.

Other articles, including a learned critical account of Rembrandt, by M. V. de Swarte, written of course with a special view to the late Amsterdam Exhibition of the great Dutchman's paintings and drawings; some recollections of the poet Stephane Mallarmé, by M. C. Mauclair; a few pages on the well-worn subject of George Washington and his relations with the French Canadians, by General Rébillot; and Madame Juliette Adam's bimonthly analysis of the course of foreign politics as viewed by a Russophile-Anglophobe.

Some Illustrated Magazines.

THE *English Illustrated* for January is gay with coloured pictures and coloured letterpress. Among the former is a portrait of the Kaiser as "The New Crusader." A suggestive contrast is presented under the head of "Venus and Mars as Fountains of Honour." One page shows portraits of three of Charles II.'s mistresses—the Duchess of Cleveland, Nell Gwynne and the Duchess of Portsmouth—with their present-day descendants—the Dukes of Grafton, of St. Albans, and of Richmond. Facing this page is another with portraits of the first and present Dukes of Marlborough, Lords Nelson, and Dukes of Wellington. "The Devil's Own" is the title of a study in places named after his Satanic majesty. Alexander Macintosh discourses of M.P.'s and their fads, with comic cuts by E. F. Skinner.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* for January seems to have suffered something of a reaction after its gorgeous Christmas number. There is little calling for special remark. Notes from a Captain's diary during the Soudanese campaign give a vivid picture of the minor features of the campaign, and suggest something of the horrors of the battlefield four days after the fight. Miss E. T. Murray Smith begins a study of the naval heroes recorded in Westminster Abbey. Miss F. H. Low registers her impressions of the Rembrandt exhibition at Amsterdam. The frontispiece is a fine photogravure of Lauren's "Ushant fisherman."

IN the *Royal* for January, Mr. W. G. Tarbet gives an interesting account of detonators and their making at Nobles' Westquarter factory, Stirlingshire. Leslie Macgregor describes the crypt of skulls at the church of St. Leonard's, Hythe, which is believed to be the burying place of the Britons and Saxons who fell in battle near in 456. Caley Wainwright revives the mendacious exploits of Psalmanazar, and reproduces pictures from his book on Formosa—under the title of "A Forgotten Liar." William Will's account of the best shot in the world claims separate mention.

THE paper most calling for remark in *Lady's Realm* is Mrs. Archibald Little's gossip about court and society in China. The reigning Dowager-Empress writes *vers de société*, it appears; is said to be passionately fond of gambling, and is rumoured to be "really half-English—that is of Eurasian parentage." The husband of the writer tells how a viceroy used to be shampooed on open deck by his wives! She herself finds Chinese utter want of respect for women their most objectionable feature. She is repelled by the way Chinamen are curious to seek an English lady's dress, and even want to handle her clothes. Naturally, she explains, "in a country where men and women do not generally mix, when they do so they take the greatest liberties with one another."

AUSTRALASIAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE November number of the *Australasian Review of Reviews* contains much that is of interest to residents in the home country. Of chief importance is the account of the New Zealand Old Age Pensions Act, which we give elsewhere. Madam Forrest Ross's lively sketch of the New Zealand Legislature also claims separate notice. Mr. Fitchett, writing just after M. Marchand had been recalled, says the spectacle of England arming for war has "deeply affected" the Australian mind. "There is the sense that behind the Fashoda incident there is some untold fact, something which only the responsible statesmen of the Empire know, which justifies England in putting her fleets and armies on a war footing." He affirms that if war came, "these Colonies would realise more vividly and proudly than ever their partnership in the Empire." They "would certainly make a gallant fight for themselves and for the Empire." He predicts that the Colonies will have "a fair but not very golden harvest." South Australia has suffered from hot winds and black frosts. The drought in New South Wales has reduced the flocks of that Colony from 66 to 46 million sheep, which with the loss of natural increase means a loss ranging from 12 to 20 millions sterling. The excitement about the Melbourne Cup suggests the danger of the seven Colonies becoming a nation of gamblers. Tattersall's sweeps for this race alone amounted to £137,000. Mr. Fitchett thinks it probable that "capital generally throughout the Colonies perceptibly shifts its centre of gravity, so to speak, as a result of that one race."

"A QUITE NEW TYPE OF LAWYER."

An extraordinary innovation is reported from South Australia :—

> South Australia is making an effort, which has at least the merit of courage, to simplify law—or, rather, the process by which a lawyer is created. The Law Reform Bill, which has passed the Lower House, amazingly reduces the educational requirements of the law course. The knowledge of any other language than English is henceforth, for a South Australian lawyer, to be an irrelevant luxury; the future advocates of the Colony need not have even a nodding acquaintance with a University. The law is no longer so be one of the "learned professions." A quite new type of lawyer, indeed, is to be evolved. He will reach his profession in a shorter time, and at a less cost to brain and pocket, than any other lawyer known to civilised lands. He must know the particular business—that of law—which he is to practise; but he need know little else. The process will, no doubt, yield many lawyers; but whether it will conduce to cheap law, or even to good law, has yet to be proved. The South Australian lawyer under the new conditions will be a speckled bird amongst the fowls, a sort of legal Alexander Selkirk, who, in a sense, will be out of bewigged humanity's reach.

Blackwood.

Blackwood may be saving itself for February, which sees its thousandth issue; there is not much in the January number. A paper on the Carlists, their case, their cause, their chiefs, is chiefly notable for its record of Spanish progress since 1873, in population, railways, economic development, and national unity,—all of which make civil war too costly a luxury. On the strength of Parnell's motives, revealed in his biography, "Moga" stands on the grave of "the Rebel King," and indulges in the shrillest and loudest crowing over the English Home Rulers. Mr. Alfred Sharpe pleads for the preservation of African elephants, by prohibiting the export of tusks under 14 lbs. weight, and so saving the cows and the young.

THE ENGINEERING TIMES.

THIS is a new sixpenny monthly, which first appeared in December. The editor is Mr. Ben. H. Morgan. The publishers are Messrs. Ward, Lock and Co. The first number is attractive and promising. It aims at being "practical and popular," and will exclude all exclusively technical matter. Its editorial pages reveal much vigour, courage, and enterprise. Mr. Morgan strongly protests against our policy of throwing open to the world our Consular reports on trade. He resents it as "advertising misfortune" when British trade has suffered, and objects to making a present to other nations of whatever valuable suggestions Consuls have to make. He advises "the same Masonic-like bond of secrecy" between our officials and manufacturers as prevails in Germany. We sadly lack, he says, "a trade intelligence centre" for receiving and disseminating information and samples. He recommends imitation of the Austro-Hungarian manufacturer's device of "a floating exhibition" to be sent round to the principal foreign ports, where their wares, properly shown and pushed, may win trade. He emphatically disapproves the anti-Russian prejudice sedulously fostered by our war party, which hinders our manufacturers from pushing trade in Russia. "Perhaps in no country in the world are there greater possibilities for the machinery exporter than in Russia. Yet it is a remarkable fact that our manufacturers, with the exception, perhaps, of our agricultural machinery makers, entirely ignore these markets." Count Tatistcheff, of the Russian Ministry of Finance, is quoted as declaring Russia most anxious to increase her trade with us. "English traders are welcomed in every part of Russia, and more so than those of any other country." The editor proceeds :—

> Never before in the history of business have such favourable opportunities presented themselves to British machinery manufacturers and exporters for extending their trade abroad, as at the present time. Three of the world's greatest empires, viz., Russia, Africa, and China, are awakening to civilisation, and from the homes, the fields, and workshops of these countries the cry is for machinery.

He announces that he has appointed special trade correspondents in each of the countries named, who will send particulars of trade opportunities, so as to enable practical use being made of them. It is not his intention to make public their reports, but to send copies to those of our manufacturers to whom they will be of value. Among the first contributors are Professor V. B. Lewes, Mr. W. Bagshaw, Mr. E. C. Amos, Mr. W. F. Jones. The magazine is well got up and lucidly illustrated.

Harmsworth's Christmas number strikes the eye with a small novelty. At the right hand upper corner of each page is a small cut showing a man and woman in posture of dancing, and by swiftly turning over these corners representing slightly different movements, the reader is supposed to have the optical illusion of seeing one moving picture of the dance. Stories are told of costly Christmas crackers, and of one gigantic cracker over 30 feet in height to be fired by electricity, erected by a well-known sporting baronet in the North of England for the entertainment of his child guests. Tom Smith and Co. have reached, it seems, an annual output of thirteen million crackers. Oddities and "sensations" make up most of the bill of fare,—how royalty has been tattooed, undiscovered murders, sensational fares, pranks or feats with a cyclist by the cleverest amateur going, the world's champion whistler, and so forth, and so forth. The monthly gallery of beautiful and interesting pictures is one of the best features.

LEARNING LANGUAGES BY LETTER-WRITING.

PROPERLY speaking, this paper should bristle with the figures which clearly show how real is the work done by our organisation. Truly, the Post Office authorities ought to send M. Micille a vote of thanks for the additional business due to this exchange of letters, because, as new adherents come in to the tune of a hundred a month, and as only a small percentage of the original correspondents appear to have discontinued writing, the cost of the postage stamps used (and which amounted in the first year to the earnings of a first-class artisan) must have increased at a compound rate, for the International Correspondence, whether it concerns its first source—the scholars' scheme—or its large tributary —that for adults—is as a stream widening on its way, and continually reinforced by countless small rivulets. But during these weeks, when the mind is filled with the enormous possibilities for good now in the balance—in this time, when the germ of an International Europe may be in process of formation—figures are less interesting than such a programme as the following, put forward by *L'Etranger*, 77, Rue Donfert Rochereau, Paris, as its aim and reason for existence :—

The best men of all countries must unite in a vast league, an International League, the principal goal of which shall be to favour all efforts made for raising the moral level and welfare of mankind, apart from all political opinions. This International League will have recourse to active propaganda by literature and the press. The best abilities of all nations will contribute to these periodicals, and an intellectual life will be thus developed, stronger than anything that each national literature could ever yield. Doctors and men of science will gather together in academies in search of progress, and they will find it more rapidly than isolated nations. We shall take our schools, at the common expense, to the neighbouring countries, in order to show to our children, to impress upon their minds, that our neighbours are men like ourselves, our equals. The kindness they will meet with, the remarkable things they will witness, will give a new bent to their feelings and a new course to their whole life, and we shall thus form better hearts, higher beings, than any military service in the most elegant cavalry uniform could ever do.

This aim is surely a noble one. Let us each help to hasten the time when the world's money and skill will be used in furthering the happiness and well-being of the millions of our unfortunate brothers and sisters rather than in the provoking of national hatreds and increase of munitions of war. The International Correspondence is a real help in this direction, and will be more so the more our feelings of patriotism induce in us that courtesy towards others and sympathy for them, which, making the correspondence a continued pleasure to each pair of writers, will reflect honour upon our country and people.

Now for the educational side of the project.

LETTERS FROM TEACHERS.

Dear Sir, . . . The children are very well suited with good correspondents. The extreme amiability and willingness of the French boy or girl to send along photos, papers, cards, etc., to their English correspondents cannot but please the latter. We are just holding our annual Prize distribution. As far as possible we allow the prize-winners to choose the subjects of their prize books. This year, as a consequence of the French correspondence, there is quite a run on French books of all kinds. This is a very healthy state of affairs to me. We use the letters for teaching purposes and find them good material to copy—or avoid. It is a capital exercise to show how the French correspondent arrived at some funny bit of English by literally translating one of his own idioms. The letters are eagerly looked for, and there is always great interest when portions are read out or put on the blackboard.—Yours faithfully,

JOHN BIDGOOD.

Clapham High School.

. . . I find great interest and zeal for the whole thing. Enclosed you will find a list of most anxious girls who are counting the days till they receive their first letters. Some of the foreign correspondents are most helpful and interesting. I am sure it stimulates our girls, and both sides ought to get good from it. We often discuss the views contained in the letters, in our French conversation class. This gives a sort of *esprit de corps* to the whole body of correspondents.—Yours truly,

M. R. SCHWAB.

OUR METHODS OF INTRODUCTION.

For the information of those who have not our back numbers at hand I repeat the rules. *For the Scholars' Correspondence:* Teachers should send a list containing the name and age of each pupil desiring to correspond. A similar list is sent me by the *Revue Universitaire*. The names are then carefully paired, each scholar from any one school having a correspondent assigned him from a different place in France. The paired list is sent to Paris on the first of the month, published there the fifteenth, and letters may be expected in England the fourth week. Thus, if lists do not reach me before the first of the month, a delay of two months may occur. (This refers to boys ; girls' names are not published.) The French boy writes a French letter the fourth week of the month, correcting in that letter the bad French of his correspondent. The English boy writes in English the first week, and corrects his friend's bad English. The second week comes an English letter from France ; the third week a French letter should go to France. The letters in the native language are intended as models, and are as necessary as the letters in the foreign language ; they are, besides, a better medium for friendliness. Arrangements for Germany are much the same, but names not being printed we have to send 2½d. with each one. Herr Hartmann also likes to know the fathers' business, and the boys' school standing. As regards *adults* we need to know occupation as well as name and age, and a fee of one shilling should be sent to cover expense of search.

NOTICES.

Readers interested in our good friend M. Mieille, and cyclists, should read his delightful description of Tarbes as a cycling centre. Imagine a place from which four good cycling roads emerge, situated amidst the exquisite and varied scenery of the Pyrenees, and where, on account of good roads and fine air, it appears easy to reach comfortably a considerable altitude. Then, too, the very names of the places are words to conjure with. Here our Black Prince journeyed to and fro with his troopers ; Henry IV. of France was at home, and present-day pilgrims are not absent from Campan St. Marie, Luchon, Pau, or Lourdes ; the glorious Pic du Midi overlooking all. The article is to be found in the January *Practical Teacher*, 33, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

A Norwegian teacher would like English correspondents for his boys.

A French schoolmaster would like to exchange his son of sixteen with an English lad for a few months.

A young Frenchman would like to correspond with some one engaged in the silk trade.

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

American-German Review.—Dec.

American Appreciation of German Art. Illustrated. Arthur Hoeber.

Architectural Review.—Dec.

Italian Marriage Coffers. Illustrated. Oliver Brackett.
The Arts in Ancient Egypt. Illustrated. Rev. W. J. Loftie.
The Work of Mr. G. F. Watts. Concluded. Illustrated. W. E. F. Britten.
Supplements:—"The Old Bell Inn, Holborn," Photogravure by F. L. Emanuel; "Rouen Cathedral," by T. M. Rooke, etc.

Art Journal.—J. S. Virtue. 1s. 6d. Jan.

Frontispiece:—"The Edict of William the Testy," after G. H. Boughton.
Robert Sauber. Illustrated. A. L. Baldry.
George Boughton. Illustrated. Miss Marion Hepworth Dixon.
The Colour-Printing of Textiles at Messrs. Wardle's, Leek. Illustrated. Gleeson White.
Tintagel. Illustrated. J. Ranken.

Artist.—Constable. 1s. Dec.

Arthur Trevethin Nowell. Illustrated.
Glass and Ceramics in Sweden. Illustrated. Sunny Frykholm.
Design for Furniture and Other Woodwork. Continued. Illustrated.

Bookman.—(America). Dec.

A Century of American Illustration. Continued. Illustrated. Arthur Hoeber.
J. J. Tissot's Conception of the Life of Christ. Illustrated. Jean Jacques.

Dome.—Unicorn Press. 1s. Dec.

Frontispiece:—"The Concert," after G. Ter Borch.
Note on Genre-Painting. C. J. Holmes.
Miss Althea Gyles, Symbolic Artist. Illustrated. W. B. Yeats.

Ex-Libris.—A. and C. Black. 2s. Dec.

Parker Bookplates. Illustrated. A. J. Jewers.
The (Sydney) Smiths' Arms. Illustrated. W. Bolton.

Girl's Own Paper.—Jan.

How to decorate Furniture with Stencilling. Illustrated. Fred Miller.

Good Words.—Jan.

Lord Leighton; the Painter of the Gods. Illustrated. Sir Wyke Bayliss.

Great Thoughts.—Jan.

Memories of Michael Angelo. Illustrated. Marie D. Walsh.
Benjamin West and the "Christ healing the Sick." Illustrated. Rev. John Cuttell.

House.—*Queen* Office. 6d. Jan.

The Work of Mr. C. F. A. Voysey. Illustrated.
Old Sèvres China. Illustrated.
Heppelwhite Furniture. Illustrated. Connoisseur.

Idler.—Dec.

The Langham Sketching Club; In Best Bohemia. Illustrated. Arthur Lawrence.

Lady's Realm.—Jan.

Rosa Bonheur and Her Art. Illustrated. Robert Sherard.

Magazine of Art.—Cassell. 1s. 4d. Jan.

Frontispiece:—"By the Watchman's Fire," after Thomas Mostyn.
Mr. Mortimer Menpes as a Portraitist. Illustrated. M. H. Spielmann.
Is Photography among the Fine Arts? Illustrated. R. de La Sizeranne.
Professor Hubert Herkomer as a Painter of Enamel Shields. Illustrated.
Mr. John S. Sargent as a Portrait-Painter. Illustrated. Marion Hepworth Dixon.
The Perversion of the Infant Mind in Matters of Taste. Prince B. Karageorgevitch.
Flowers and Fancies; From the Garden to the Stage. Illustrated. C. Wilhelm.
Thomas Mostyn. Illustrated. Maxwell Reekie.
Sir Thomas Wardle and the Decorative Treatment of Textile Fabrics. Illustrated. Walter Shaw Sparrow.
The Statuettes of Théodore Rivière. Illustrated. Henri Frantz.

Month.—Jan.

Thoughts on the Art of Edward Burne-Jones. A. Streeter.

New England Magazine.—Dec.

Relief Tablets on the New Congregational House, Boston. Illustrated. Edw. G. Porter.
Adolf Friedrich Erdmann Menzel; Prussia's Greatest Artist. Illustrated. W. Henry Winslow.

New Ireland Review.—Jan.

Walter Armstrong on "Art." W. P. Coyne.

Nineteenth Century.—Jan.

Some Recollections of Sir Edward Burne-Jones. Joseph Jacobs.

Pall Mall Magazine.—Jan.

Suppressed Plates; Thackeray. Illustrated. George Somes Layard.
Impressions of the Rembrandt Exhibition at Amsterdam. Illustrated. Miss Frances H. Low.

Pearson's Magazine.—Jan.

Pictures and their Painters. Continued. Illustrated.

Strand Magazine.—Jan.

A Peep into *Punch*; Part I. 1841-1849. Illustrated. J. H. Schooling.

Studio.—5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. 1s. Dec.

The Work of Harold Speed. Illustrated. A. L. Baldry.
Mr. Arnold Mitchell's Cottage at Harrow. Illustrated. G.
Primitive Art from Benin. Illustrated. H. Ling Roth.
Mr. James Allan Duncan, Designer and Illustrator. Illustrated.
Puvis de Chavannes. Illustrated. Gabriel Mourey.
Supplements:—Studies, by Harold Speed; Design for Christmas Carol, by J. A. Duncan; Portrait of Puvis de Chavannes, by F. Vallotton; "Winter," by G. R. Quested.

Temple Magazine.—Jan.

F. C. Gould; a Leading Cartoonist. Interview. Illustrated. Frank Forbes.

Windmill.—Jan.

The Japanese and the Nude.
Photography in relation to Art. A. W. Goodman.

Womanhood.—Jan.

Famous Women in the National Portrait Gallery. Illustrated. Hon. Sybil Cust.

LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

American-German Review.—World Buildings, New York. 10 cents. Dec.

Frederick the Great; America's Friend. Illustrated. Henry W. Fischer.
Great Germans I have known. Illustrated. Joseph Howard, Junr.
Elizabeth Patterson, Wife of Jerome, King of Westphalia; Almost an American Queen. Illustrated. Vere Carewe.
Germany and America are Friends. Illustrated. Andrew D. White.
American Superstitions in Regard to Germany. Illustrated. Jas. L. Ford.
Reciprocity; a Necessity. Illustrated. Daniel T. Pierce.
Woman's Work and Influence. Illustrated. Florence Clinton Sutro.
The German Woman an Ideal Instructress. Illustrated. Josephine Meighan.

American Historical Review.—Macmillan. 3s. 6d. Jan.

The French Reformation and the French People in the Sixteenth Century. Henri Hauser.
The Causes of Cromwell's West Indian Expedition. Frank Strong.
The Administrative History of the British Dependencies in the Further East. H. Morse Stephens.
The Connecticut Loyalists. Geo. A. Gilbert.
The Politics of John Adams. Anson D. Morse.
The First Republican National Convention. Geo. W. Julian.

Antiquary.—Elliot Stock. 6d. Jan.

Farther Contributions toward a History of Earlier Education in Great Britain. W. Carew Hazlitt.
Haunts of the London Quakers North of the Thames. Illustrated. Mrs. Basil Holmes.
Windham's Tour through France and Italy. J. H. Lloyd.
The Repair and Reseating of a Parish Church, A.D. 1606. Rev. C. H. Evelyn White.

Architectural Review.—Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand. 1s. Dec.

The Castles of "The Three Musketeers." Illustrated. Khepr.
How They restore. Illustrated. W. R. Lethaby.
The Architecture of Michael Angelo. Illustrated. Continued. Beresford Pite.
The Designing of Town Houses. Illustrated. A. R. J.
Cyprus; Architectural Remains of the Classical Period. Illustrated. H. B. Walters.
Wild Bird Life in London. Illustrated. R. B. Lodge.

Argosy.—Macmillan. 1s. Jan.

Heavenly Problems.

Atlantic Monthly.—Gay and Bird. 1s. Dec.

Reminiscences. Julia Ward Howe.
The United States and the Control of the Tropics. Benj. Kidd.
European Experience with Tropical Colonies.
American Government of Newly Acquired Territory. Carl Evans Boyd.
Among the Birds of the Yosemite. John Muir.
The Landscape as a Means of Culture. N. S. Shaler.
Unpublished Letters of Carlyle. Continued. Chas. Townsend Copeland.
California and the Californians. David S. Jordan.
The Wholesome Revival of Byron. Paul E. More.
An Unpublished Poem by Byron. Pierre La Rose.
Edmond Rostand. Ellery Sedgwick.

Author.—Horace Cox. 6d. Dec.

Literary Property.
Australia; From the Sunny South. Justin C. MacCartie.

Badminton Magazine.—Longmans. 1s. Jan.

Racing, Past and Future. Illustrated. Alfred E. T. Watson.
A Day with the Stag-Hounds at Fontainebleau. Illustrated. Mrs. Rowley.
Stalking on a Ross-shire Grouse Moor. Illustrated. Arthur Lavington.
Figure-Skating Competitions. Illustrated. Edgar Syers.
Early History of the Football Association. R. G. Graham.
Some German and Russian Studs. Illustrated. F. Wrench.
The Development of Fox-Hunting. Illustrated. C. E. A. L. Rumbold.

Bankers' Magazine.—Waterlow and Sons. 1s. 6d. Jan.

Bankers and Public Companies.
Present Day Banking; a Survey and Some Suggestions.
Company Law as It affects Bankers.

Bibliotheca Sacra.—Kegan Paul. 75 cents. Jan.

The Outlook in Theology. Prof. Edw. Lewis Curtis.
The Place of a Miracle. Rev. S. Leroy Blake.
The Philosophical Disintegration of Islam. Rev. H. W. Hulbert.
Christianity and Idealism. Rev. Jas. Lindsay.
Sentimental Sociology. Rev. G. L. Cady.
The New Political Economy. Prof. F. Parsons.
Dr. Driver's Proof-Texts. G. F. Wright.
The Christian Conception of Wealth. Rev. C. C. Merrill.

Blackwood's Magazine.—Blackwood. 2s. 6d. Jan.

Romance of the Fur Trade: the Mountain Men.
Men who have kept a Diary. W. Sichel.
The Preservation of African Elephants. Alfred Sharpe.
Montrose and Argyll in Fiction.
The Carlists: Their Case, Their Cause, Their Chiefs.
Lord Lyons.
C. S. Parnell; the Rebel King.
The Looker-on.

Board of Trade Journal.—Eyre and Spottiswoode. 6d. Dec.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom.
Trade and Shipping of Portuguese West Africa, French Congo, and Congo Free State. With Map.
Trade and Shipping of South Africa. With Map.
Effect of the American Occupation on Porto Rican Trade.
Customs Tariff of Tasmania.
Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

Bookman.—(London.) Hodder and Stoughton. 6d. Dec.

My Bookshelves. Clement K. Shorter.
The Pearson People and Their Publications. Illustrated. Albert Dawson.

January.

Sidney Lee and Shakespeare's Sonnets. With Portrait. Prof. Dowden.
Reminiscences of William Black. Illustrated. "One Who knew Him."
Is Journalism a Career for Men over Forty? One of Them and One of the New Brigade.

Bookman.—(America.) Dodd, Mead and Co., New York. 25 cents. Dec.

The First Books of Eugene Field. Illustrated. Luther S. Livingston.
On Historical Novels Past and Present. Harold Frederic.
Names. Harry Thurston Peck.
An Interesting Thackeray Discovery; "King Glumpus," an Interlude in One Act. Illustrated.
Kipling's Men. Arthur Bartlett Maurice.
The Plays and Poems of Richard Hovey. Illustrated. Curtis Hidden Page.

Canadian Magazine.—Ontario Publishing Co., Toronto. 25 cents. Dec.

A Material Age. J. W. Longley.
The Red River Expedition. Continued. Capt. J. Jones Bell.
Christmas Dried Fruits and the Origin; What We eat. W. L. Edmonds.
Vancouver. Illustrated. Julian Durham.
Some Actors and Actresses. Illustrated. W. J. Thorold.
Rideau Hall, Ottawa: Past and Present. Illustrated. F. H. Randal.

Cassell's Magazine.—Cassell. 6d. Jan.

The Scotch Express. Illustrated. Stephen Crane.
With Slavers. Illustrated. Herbert Ward.
The Duke of Beaufort's Hounds; the Badminton Pack. Illustrated. B. Fletcher Robinson.
Almanacs. Illustrated. L. W. Lillingston.
Weather-Making. Illustrated. F. Banfield.
The King and Queen of Portugal. Illustrated. Weatherby Chesney.

Cassier's Magazine.—33, Bedford Street, Strand. 1s. Dec.

Luxury in American Railway Travel. Illustrated. Frank J. Bramhall.
The Transportation and Lifting of Heavy Bodies by the Ancients. Illustrated. J. Elfreth Watkins.
High Explosives in Naval Warfare. Illustrated. Prof. Chas. E. Munroe.
The Evolution of the Machine Tool. Illustrated. Prof. C. H. Benjamin.
Responsibility. W. D. Wansbrough.
British Four-Cylinder Locomotives. Illustrated. Geo. Fred. Bird.
The Vesuvius Cable Railway. Illustrated. A. Faerber.
Early Marine Engine Construction and Steam Navigation in the United States. Illustrated. Chas. H. Haswell.

Catholic World.—22, Paternoster Row. 1s. Dec.

Joost van Den Vondel, the Catholic. Rev. Chas. W. Currier.
A Word on the Church and the New American Possessions. Rev. H. E. O'Keeffe.
Catholic Life in St. Paul, Minn. Illustrated. Mary I. Cramsie.
"The Christian" and the Critics. Rev. S. FitzSimons.
Irish Local Government Act. Rev. Geo. McDermot.
Death of Monseigneur Affre, Archbishop of Paris. I. A. Taylor.
Ethical Culture in Place of Religion. Rev. Peter O'Callaghan.

Century Magazine.—Macmillan. 1s. 4d. Jan.

The Carlyles in Scotland. Illustrated. John Patrick.
Alexander the Great. Continued. Illustrated. Benj. Ide Wheeler.
Personal Narrative of the *Maine*. Concluded. Illustrated. Capt. C. D. Sigsbee.
The Many-Sided Franklin. Continued. Illustrated. Paul Leicester Ford.
Carlyle's Dramatic Portrayal of Character. Florence Hotchkiss.
The Sinking of the *Merrimac*. Continued. Illustrated. R. P. Hobson.
An American in Madrid during the War. Edmond Kelly.
Advantages of the Nicaragua Canal. Illustrated. Capt. A. S. Crowninshield.

Chambers's Journal.—47, PATERNOSTER ROW. 8d. Jan.
Civil Service Shop-keeping. R. W. Johnston.
The Officers' Mess.
Mauritius; the Island of "Paul and Virginia." Carlyle Smythe.
At Dinner with a City Company.
Reminiscences; Discovery of the Aden Reservoirs. Lieut.-Col. Sir R. L. Playfair.
Cigarette-Making.
Women in the Post Office.

Chautauquan.—KEGAN PAUL. 10s. 10d. per annum. Dec.
The Immensity of London. Illustrated. John Gennings.
Telegraphs and Telephones. Chas. Barnard.
Sir Robert Peel. Prof. H. M. Stephens.
Factory Life and Legislation in England. A. M. Anderson.
Woman's Work in the Cuban War. Illustrated. Etta Ramsdell Goodwin.
The Socialist Propaganda in Germany. Edgar Milhaud.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SALISBURY SQUARE. 6d. Jan.
The Egyptian Soudan. With Map. Rev. C. T. Wilson.
Native Churches; a Question and Its Answer. Bishop of Victoria.
Christian Literature in the Mission-Field. Rev. Dr. Weitbrecht.
The Spiritual Expansion of Buganda. Bishop Tucker.

Churchman.—ELLIOT STOCK. 6d. Jan.
The Authorship of the Pentateuch. Continued. Chancellor Lias.
Ecclesiastical Legislation in 1899. Chancellor P. V. Smith.
The Sacerdotium of Christ. Continued. Rev. N. Dimock.
Archpriests. John Alt Porter.
The S.P.G. in 1898. Archdeacon Sinclair.

Classical Review.—DAVID NUTT. 1s. 6d. Dec.
Homerica. Continued. T. L. Agar.
The *Ad Atticum* Superscriptions. Cora M. Porterfield.
The "Codex Romanus" of Catullus. Wm. Gardner Hale.

Clergyman's Magazine.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d Dec.
Ephesian Studies. Continued. Rev. H. C. G. Moule.
Points for Preachers on the Sunday Gospels. Rev. H. G. Youard.
The Millennium. Rev. G. Proctor.
The Mosaic Account of Creation. David Livingston.

Contemporary Review.—ISBISTER AND CO. 2s. 6d. Jan.
Bismarck. William Clarke.
After Omdurman. Ernest N. Bennett.
Robert William Dale. Dr. R. F. Horton.
A New Catechism for the Free Churches. Rev. Hugh Price Hughes.
Dollatry; a Study of Dolls. Professor Sully.
Impressions of a World-Wanderer. John Foster Fraser.
Theon and Son; Egyptian Bankers. Thos. Hodgkin.
Sacerdotalism Francis Peek.
Agricultural Depression. Sir Edmund Verney.
The Coming Social Revolution in France. "Tricolor."
The Resurrection; a Study in the Evolution of Religion. Rev. W. W. Peyton.
Wanted—a Man. A New Radical.

Cornhill Magazine.—SMITH, ELDER AND CO. 1s. Jan.
Giovanni Dupré; an Eclogue. Robert Bridges.
Daniel O'Connell. W. B. Duffield.
Women as Letter-Writers. Miss Edith Sichel.
George III. and Lady Sarah Lennox; a Royal Romance. James Mowbray.
"Hovelling." Frank T. Bullen.
Humours of Bird Life. Lady Broome.

Cosmopolitan.—5, BREAM'S BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE. 6d. Dec.
Art in Portrait-Photography. Illustrated. Rupert Hughes.
The Eclipse Expedition to India. Illustrated. Sir Norman Lockyer.
Geisha Girls. Illustrated. Alice Nielsen
Autobiography of Napoleon Bonaparte. Continued.
Home Life of English Royalty. Illustrated. Arthur H. Beavan.
What do I fear? Illustrated.
An American's Mission to Spain during the Cuban War. Continued. Illustrated.
The College of Cardinals in History. Illustrated. Chas. Henry Meltzer.
The Muff in Woman's Costume. Illustrated. Margaret S. Patterson.
What is a Gentleman? Julian Ralph.
Street-Cleaning Work of Col. Waring. J. Brisben Walker.

Dial.—315, WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO. 10 cents. Dec. 1.
The Revival of Romance.

Dec. 15.
William Black.

Economic Journal.—MACMILLAN. 5s. Dec.
Old Lights and New in Economic Study. James Bonar.
Rectification of Municipal Frontiers. W. M. Acworth.
Industrial Conciliation; a Retrospect. L. L. Price.
Comparison of the Changes in Wages in France, the United States, and the United Kingdom, from 1840-1891. A. L. Bowley.
Gladstone. Continued. F. W. Hirst.
The Expenditure of Middle Class Working Women. Clara E. Collet.
Compensation Acts in Europe. A. W. Flux.
Legislation of the Year 1898 in Its Economic Aspects. Montague Barlow.
Monetary Reform in the United States. F. M. Taylor.

Educational Review.—J. M. DENT. 1s. 8d. Dec.
Status of the American Professor. One of Them.
Massachusetts Public School System. A. W. Edson.
The Latin Author in French Schools. Stoddard Dewey.
The Training of the Teacher. Wm. H. Payne.
Text-Books of American History.
What is a University?

Educational Times.—89, FARRINGDON STREET. 6d. Jan.
Corporate Life and Games in Secondary Schools. F. P. B.

Engineering Magazine.—222, STRAND. 1s. Dec.
Chinese Railway Development, Past, Present, and Future. Chas. Denby and E. P. Allen.
Equipment, Management, and Economic Influence of the Ship Canal. W. Henry Hunter.
Old and New Forms of the Suspension Bridge. Illustrated. Gustav Lindenthal.
The Steel Foundation of the Ship-Building Industry. Jas. Riley.
A Simple and Effective System of Shop Cost-Keeping. H. M. Norris.
The Buildings of Oxford from an Engineer's Point of View. J. W. Parry.
Extensions of Submarine Telegraphy in a Quarter-Century. With Maps. Chas. Bright.
The Application of Electric Power to Pumping Machinery. Illustrated. Sterling H. Bunnell.
The Timber Wealth of Pacific North America. F. Haines Lamb.
Mining, Smelting, and Refining of Nickel. Titus Ulke.

Engineering Times.—WARD, LOCK AND CO. 6d. Dec.
The Advance of the Friction Clutch. Walter Bagshaw.
High Speed Steam Engines. W. Norris.
Stern-Wheel Steamers. Illustrated. E. C. Amos.
Rope-Driving. Illustrated. C. W. Ironmonger.
Modern Machine Tools. Illustrated. E. C. Amos.
Progress in Electrical Transmission of Power. Illustrated. Walter F. Jones.
Authentic History of the Diving Dress. Illustrated. R. H. Davis.
The Construction and Use of the Pulsating Pump. Illustrated. John B. Foxwell.
Water Gas as a Commercial Product. Illustrated. B. H. Morgan.

English Illustrated Magazine.—198, STRAND. 6d. Jan.
Rhinoceros and Lion Hunting in Africa. Illustrated. H. A. Bryden and F. G. Aflalo.
The Devil's Own. Illustrated.
M.P.'s and Their Fads. Illustrated. Alex. Mackintosh.
The Adventure of Lady Ursula. Illustrated.

Englishwoman.—8, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Dec.
Foxford Woollen Mills: a Woman's Work in West Connaught. Illustrated. L. McCraith Blakeney.
The Lady Farmer. Darley Dale.
Jane Porter; a Woman Writer of the Century. Illustrated. H. B. Nedham.
Christmas Jottings in Many Lands. E. C. Vansittart.
Lady Edw. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Wolfe Tone; Two Women of the Ninety-Eight. Illustrated. K. L. Montgomery.
The Mistletoe Bough. Miss F. A. Fulcher.
A Peep at the Javanese. Illustrated. Budgett Meakin.

Jan.
Mme. D'Arblay; a Woman Writer of the Century. Illustrated. Halboro Denham.
Rye and Winchelsea; Haunt of Artists. Illustrated. Cecil Vincent.
A Picnic at Taggia, Liguria. Illustrated. Jessie W. Brown.
The Daughters of the "Bien Aimé" (Louis XV.). Lucy Hardy.
Among the Maoris. Illustrated. Mrs. H. Weigall.
Dowager Duchess of Newcastle's Catholic Settlement in Whitechapel. Illustrated. E. R. E. W.

Etude.—T. PRESSER, PHILADELPHIA. 15 cents. Dec
Woman's Work in Music. E. A. Smith.
Behind the Scenes in Art Life. Alex. McArthur.
Hearing Music as a Factor in Musical Education. Dr. H. A. Clarke.
Music for Piano:—"The Carnival," by C. C. Draa; "Chant du Paysan," by A. Rendando; Tyrolean Air with Variations, by H. Wohlfahrt.

Expositor.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 1s. Dec.
Epaphroditus, Scribe and Courier. J. Rendel Harris.
"Dan to Beersheba"; Literary History of the Phrase, etc. H. W. Hogg.
Historical Commentary on the Epistle to the Galatians. Prof. W. M. Ramsay.
Difficult Passages in Romans. Continued. Rev. Prof. J. A. Beet.
Second Peter and the Apocalypse of Peter. Rev. A. Ernest Simms.

Jan.
Studies in the Epistle to the Romans. Rev. Principal A. Robertson.
The Problem of Foreign Missions. Prof. Henry Drummond.
Questions. Prof. W. M. Ramsay.
"The Burden of Dumah." Rev. Armstrong Black.
A Historical Commentary on the Epistle to the Galatians. Prof. W. M. Ramsay.
Liturgical Echoes in Polycarp's Prayer. Rev. Prof. J. Armitage Robinson.

Expository Times.—SIMPKIN MARSHALL. 6d. Jan.
R. W. Dale. Rev. W. Johnston.
The Greek of the Early Church and the Pagan Ritual. Continued. Prof. W. M. Ramsay.
The Great Text Commentary.
An Archæological Commentary on Genesis. Prof. A. H. Sayce.

Folk-Lore.—DAVID NUTT. 5s. Dec.
Andrew Lang's "Making of Religion"; the "High Gods" of Australia. E. S. Hartland.
The Shrew Ash in Richmond Park. Illustrated. M. C. Ffennell.

Fortnightly Review.—CHAPMAN AND HALL. 2s. 6d. Jan.
Recreant Liberal Leaders. The Author of "Life in Our Villages."
Dean Liddell: As I Knew Him. Prof. F. Max Müller.
The Tanganika Railway. Lionel Dècle.
A Group of Celtic Writers. Fiona Macleod.
The Powers and Samoa. John George Leigh.
Charlotte Brontë. W. Basil Worsfold.
Competitive Examinations for Woolwich and Sandhurst. Hely Hutchinson Almond.
Language and Style. Charles Whibley.
Cycles and Cycling. Joseph Pennell.
After Reading Horace Walpole. G. S. Street.
Lord Rosebery; the Disraeli of Liberalism.
Sierra Leone Troubles; Letter. W. E. B. Copland Crawford.

Forum.—G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1s. 6d. Dec.
The Doctrine of Intervention in the United States. Chas. Denby.
Annexation and Universal Suffrage in the United States. Prof. J. B. McMaster.
Lessons of the Recent Election in the United States. J. W. Babcock.
Forest Fires. Henry Gannett.
Political Activity in the American Civil Service. Perry S. Heath.
The Relation of Japan to Other Nations. D. W. Stevens.
The Educated Negro and Menial Pursuits. Prof. W. S. Scarborough.
Journalism; Its Rewards and Its Opportunities. Truman A. de Weese.
Recent Construction of the Federal Anti-Trust Act in the United States. David Willcox.
Germany and Great Britain. Continued. His Excellency Albert von Schäffle.
The Protest of the Pillager Indians. Francis E. Leupp.
Sociological and Ethnical Sources of the Greatness of Venice. Prof. Cesare Lombroso.
Cyrano de Bergerac. Gustav Kobbé.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—141, FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. 10 cents. Dec.
The Romance and Tragedy of Schönbrunn Castle. Illustrated. John Paul Bocock.
Cuban Bygones. Illustrated. Mrs. Frank Leslie.
Naval Divers. Illustrated. Minna Irving.
The Praise of Golf. Illustrated. W. G. van Tassel Sutphen.
Women in Journalism. Illustrated. Continued. Cynthia Westover Alden.
Space Telegraphy. Illustrated. Arthur Vaughan Abbott.

Genealogical Magazine.—ELLIOT STOCK. 1s. Jan.
The Philip Faulconbridge of Shakespeare's "King John." Francis P. Barnard.
"The Earldom of Landaff." George F. Matthews.
The Armorial Bearings of Nottingham.
Notes on the Walpoles. Continued. H. S. Vade-Walpole.
The Arms of Mowbray and Howard. Illustrated.
An Old Scottish Manuscript. Continued. Chas. S. Romanes.
A Treatise on the Law concerning Names and Changes of Names. Continued.

Gentleman's Magazine.—CHATTO AND WINDUS. 1s. Jan.
The Last Writings of Landor. Maltus Questell Holyoake.
The Names of the Stars. J. Ellard Gore.
St. James's Hospital, Chichester; an Old Time Charity. A. Ballard.
The Poet's Heaven. Miss P. W. Roose.
Scenes of Siamese Life on the Menam. C. Dimond H. Braine.
Oaths and the Law. W. H. Olding.
The Romance of Whaling. Malcolm Rees.

Geographical Journal.—1, SAVILE ROW. 2s. Dec.
The Glaciers of North America. Prof. Israel C. Russell.
The Environs and Native Names of Mount Everest. With Map. Maj. L. A. Waddell.
Oceanographical Expeditions.
The Crawford Mappemonde Reproductions. C. Raymond Beazley.
The Influence of Geographical Conditions on Social Development. Prof. Patrick Geddes.
Acclimatization of Europeans in Tropical Lands. Dr. L. Westenra Sambon.
Map of Lake Nyassa and the Upper Shiré River. Alfred Sharpe.

Geological Magazine.—DULAU AND CO. 1s. 6d. Dec.
Note on a Devonian Coelacanth Fish. With Diagram. A. S. Woodward.
Notes on Lower Tertiary Shells from Egypt. Illustrated. R. Bullen Newton.
On a Deformed Ammonite from the Gault of Folkestone. Illustrated. G. C. Crick.
Studies in Edrioasteroidea. Illustrated. F. A. Bather.
Value of Type-Specimens. Prof. O. C. Marsh.
Blind Trilobites. Continued. F. R. Cowper Reed.
Areniz Shales at Menai Straits. Illustrated. Edw. Greenly.
On the Martley Quartzite. Illustrated. Prof. T. Groom.
Glacier Motion and Erosion. Illustrated. R. M. Deeley.

Girl's Own Paper.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Jan.
China Marks; English Porcelain. Illustrated.
Practical Aids to the Culture of Lilies. Continued. Illustrated. Chas. Peters.
Social Incidents in the Life of an East-End Girl. Illustrated.
Old English Cottage Homes. Continued. Illustrated. H. W. Brewer.

Girl's Realm.—HUTCHINSON. 6d. Jan.
Princess Ena of Battenberg: the Queen's Favourite Grandchild. Illustrated. Marie A. Belloc.
Royal College of Music, Kensington Gore. Illustrated. Grace Cooke.
The Australian Girl; a Daughter of Greater Britain. Illustrated. Mrs. Campbell Praed.
The Virgin Saints and Martyrs. Illustrated. S. Baring Gould.
A Living Santa Claus. Illustrated. Laurence Lucas.
New Year's Day in Many Lands. Illustrated. C. L'Estrange.
Christmas Stars. Illustrated. Agnes Giberne.
Learning to Ride. Illustrated. E. M. Symonds.

Good Words.—ISBISTER AND CO. 6d. Jan.
A Visit to Whittier. Edmund Gosse.
The Inhabitants of an Egg-Shell. G. Clarke Nuttall.
Siberian Silhouettes. Illustrated. Evan Aspray.
Cat and Dog Life. F. G. Aflalo.
Vagrants in Winter. Illustrated. T. W. Wilkinson.
Historic Houses of Paris. Illustrated. G. A. Raper.
The Gaiety of Martin Luther. Rev. Wm. Cowan.
Chili and Peru—1881; a Diplomatic Scramble. Vice-Admiral A. H. Markham.

Great Thoughts.—28, HUTTON STREET, FLEET STREET. 6d. Jan.
Lewis Carroll. Illustrated. Gerald Lee.
The Pathos and Power of Charles Dickens. Illustrated.
John Ruskin as a Prose Poet. Illustrated.
A Day at Versailles. Illustrated. W. K. Greenland.
Mrs. Jack Johnson, Journalist; Interview. Illustrated. Raymond Blathwayt.
Frederic Harrison; a Modern Guide to Victorian Literature.
W. E. Channing; a Thinker worth remembering. Illustrated. Editor.
The Palm; a Flower of Chivalry and Religion. Illustrated. Rev. H. Friend.
Clement Shorter; Interview. Illustrated. Raymond Blathwayt.

Harmsworth Magazine.—HARMSWORTH. 6d. Dec.
Costly Christmas Crackers. Illustrated.
Making a Football. Illustrated.
1898—Your Everyday Life in the Past Twelve Months. Illustrated. Alfred Arkas.
Tattooed Royalty. Illustrated. R. J. Stephen.
Irish Beauties. Illustrated. Ignota.
Lieut. Orde Lees; the Cleverest Amateur Cyclist in the World. Illustrated.
London's Undiscovered Murders. Illustrated. Lincoln Springfield.
Some Sensational Fires. Illustrated. E. A. A. Talbot.
Frank Lawton; the World's Champion Whistler. Illustrated.
Sleighs for Christmas. Illustrated. J. E. Whitby.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.—45, ALBEMARLE STREET. 1s. Jan.
Naval Campaign of 1898 in the West Indies. Illustrated. S. A. Staunton.
The Weakness of the Executive Power in Democracy. Henry Loomis Nelson.
A Glimpse at Nubia; miscalled "the Soudan." Illustrated. Capt. T. C. S. Speedy.
The Sultan at Home. Illustrated. Sidney Whitman.
The Naval Lessons of the Cuban War. H. W. Wilson.
Fifty Years of Francis Joseph. Sydney Brooks.
Brother Jonathan's Colonies; an Historical Account. Albert Bushnell Hart.
Bismarck the Man and the Statesman. Charlton T. Lewis.

Harvard Graduates' Magazine.—6, BEACON STREET, BOSTON. 75 cents. Dec.
Harvard and the Charles River. F. L. Olmsted, Jun.
The Rowing Question. H. Richards.
The True Measure of Valour. N. S. Shaler.
The Franchise Question; Official Statements.

Humanitarian.—DUCKWORTH. 6d. Dec.
The Situation in the West Indies, by Mr. Nevile Lubbock: Interview. With Portrait.
The Gods of Greece. Oscar Browning.
The Chinese Hypocrisy. Harold E. Gorst.
Vegetarianism. Dr. Paul Carus.
Madame Récamier and Her Worshippers. Rosa Baughan.
Some Mysteries of the American Continent. Samuel B. Evans.
How to Think. Jean Porter Rudd.

Jan.

Madame Dreyfus. G. F. Lees.
Mark H. Judge on the Sunday Question: Interview.
The Akkas, or African Pygmies. Sir Richard F. Burton.
The Law's Delays. A. R. Whiteway.
Racial and Individual Temperaments. Percy W. Ames.
The Position of Women in Sweden. Helen McKerlie.
The March of Silenus. Mrs. Julia J. Wright.

Idler.—W. R. RUSSELL AND CO. 1s. Dec.
The Misfortunes of the House of Hapsburg. Illustrated. A. de Burgh.
Ponderous Pachyderms. Illustrated. G. B. and A. H. L.
Camelot; the Idler Out of Doors. Illustrated. Walter Raymond.
The Bloodhound. Illustrated. Edgar Farman.
A Christmas Holiday in Davos, Switzerland. Illustrated. G. Wood.
Egerton House, Newmarket; a Famous Racing Stable. Illustrated. "Z."

International.—A. T. H. BROWER, CHICAGO. 10 cents. Dec.
Chicago's Skyscrapers. Illustrated. Fred. Nicholas.
Ben Hird; a Friend of R. L. Stevenson. Wm. J. Etten.
A Woman in Washington. Illustrated. Emily M. C. Kilvert.

International Journal of Ethics.—SWAN SONNENSCHEIN. 2s. 6d. Jan.

The Tsar's Rescript. T. J. Lawrence.
Cosmopolitan Duties. John MacCunn.
"The Will to believe" and the Duty to doubt. Dickinson S. Miller.
The Idea of Progress. J. S. Mackenzie.
Some Aims of Moral Education. Frank Chapman Sharp.

Irish Ecclesiastical Record.—24, NASSAU STREET, DUBLIN. 1s. Dec.

Secondary Education in Ireland. Rt. Rev. Monsignor Molloy.
Gort and Portumna, Galway; Two Pioneer Convents. Rev. J. O'Donovan.
A Current Controversy in Moral Science. Rev. M. Cronin.
The New Legislation on the Index. Rev. T. Hurley.
Mr. Mahaffy on Irish Intermediate Education. Rev. L. Healy.

Irish Monthly.—M. H. GILL AND SON, DUBLIN. 6d. Dec.
"Helbeck of Bannisdale" and Its Critics. Chas. T. Waters.

Jan.
Richard Dowling, Novelist. M. R.

Irish Rosary.—WILLIAMS AND BUTLAND. 6d. Jan.
A Pilgrimage to Bethlehem. Illustrated. Rev. Wm. Doherty.
St. Columba of Derry. Continued. Illustrated.
St. Odilia; Patroness of Alsace. Illustrated. E. Leahy.
Among the Savage Tribes of Ecuador. Continued. Illustrated.
The Dominicans in the Philippines. Illustrated.

Journal of the Board of Agriculture.—1, ESSEX STREET, STRAND. 1s. Dec.
The Thinning of Woods. J. Nisbet.
The Influence of Manures on the Production of Mutton. W. Somerville.
The Chaffinch. Illustrated.
English Orchards. Continued.
Beneficial Insects.
Our Imports of Honey.
The Cattle Industry of the United States.

Journal of Finance.—EFFINGHAM WILSON. 1s. Dec.
South Eastern and Chatham Affairs. W. J. Stevens.
The Position in Westralians. A. J. Norman.
The Reports of the Cycle Companies. Harold Langley.
South American Notes.
French Railway Prospects. A. Henri d'Escailles.
Some Notes on Japan. H. N. Robson.

Journal of Geology.—LUZAC AND CO. 50 cents. Nov.
The Classification of Rock Formations. H. S. Williams.
The So-Called Cretaceous Deposits in Southern Minnesota. F. W. Sardeson.
The Silurian Fauna interpreted on the Epicontinental Basis. With Maps. Stuart Weller.
Bysmaliths. With Diagram. J. P. Iddings.
The Development and Geological Relations of the Vertebrates; Reptilia. Continued. With Diagram. E. C. Case.

Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.—NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE. 6d. Dec.
Western Australia in 1898. E. H. Wittenoom.
Systematic Colonisation. Rev. Alfred Honner.

Jan.
The Native Races of South Africa. Alfred P. Hillier.
The Sugar Industry of Mauritius. Jas. Forrester.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.—J. J. KELIHER AND CO. 2s. Dec.
Manœuvres in France of Two Divisions of Cavalry and of an Army Corps in September, 1897. Maj.-Gen. R. A. J. Talbot.
A Suggested Correction of the Accepted Theory of the Tides. Rev. J. H. S. Moxly.
The State Defences of Russia. Lieut.-Col. C. E. de la Poer Beresford.
Smokeless Powders of Nitro-Glycerine Type. I. Poncet.

Knowledge.—326, HIGH HOLBORN. 6d. Jan.
The Mycetozoa and Some Questions Which They suggest. Illustrated. Sir Edw. Fry.
Ozone and Its Uses.
Two Months on the Guadalquiver; the River. Illustrated. H. F. Witherby.
Considerations on the Planet Saturn. Illustrated. E. M. Antoniadi.
Electricity as an Exact Science. H. B. Little.

Lady's Realm.—HUTCHINSON AND CO. 1s. Jan.
Ladies' Clubs in London. Illustrated. Evelyn Wills.
The Court and Society in China. Illustrated. Mrs. Archibald Little.
Fashions for Men. Illustrated. George Paston.
Our Afternoon Tea. Illustrated. Harold Macfarlane.
Incomes for Ladies; Singing as a Profession. Wilhelmina Wimble.

Land Magazine.—149, STRAND. 1s. Dec.
A Nation's Waste. Jas. Long.
Irish Land Problem; a Statesman's Opportunity. Lord Castletown.
Scottish Farm Labourer. Andrew Hutcheson.
Some Notes on Grass Land. Wm. Somerville.
Sheep Scab. John Bowen-Jones.
The Weight of Cattle by Measurement. J. P. F. Bell.
Lady Warwick's Agricultural Scheme for Women. J. Marshall Dugdal
Poultry-Keeping in Suburban and Rural Districts. R. Easton Stuart.

Leisure Hour.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Jan.
Lumbering on the Ottawa. Illustrated.
The Port of London. Continued. Illustrated. W. J. Gordon.
Eolia and Vulcano; Fire Islands. Illustrated. Dr. Louis Sambon.
Major André. Travers Buxton.
How some Gentlewomen earn a Living in America. M. B. Wetherbee.
Women's Home Industries in London. F. W. Newland.
How a London Police Court is worked. Howard H. Birt.

Library.—LIBRARY BUREAU. 1s. Dec.
Sunday Opening of London Libraries.

Library World.—4, AVE MARIA LANE. 6d. Dec.
Text-Books, Elementary and Other. Ernest A. Baker.
Sandeman Public Library, Perth. Illustrated.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.—6, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 1s. Jan.
The Great Debate of 1833 on the Tariff Laws in the Southern States of America. Chas. Cotesworth Pinckney.
Liberty; an International Study. Felix L. Oswald.
A Reporter's Recollections. J. L. Sprogle.
Fin de Siècle Individualism. Gertrude E. King.

Lute.—PATEY AND WILLIS. 2d. Dec.
Mr. d'Auvergne Barnard. With Portrait.
Christmas Carols. Cuthbert Harris.
Anthem:—"O Worship the Lord," by H. McKintosh.

McClure's Magazine.—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 10 cents. Jan.
Submarine Boat *Argonaut*; Voyaging under the Sea, etc. Illustrated. Simon Lake and Ray Stannard Baker.
The Cuban War on the Sea and Its Lessons. Continued. With Map. Capt. A. T. Mahan.
The Later Life of Lincoln. Continued. Ida M. Tarbell.
The Sweeping out of Spain; From War to War. With Maps. F. W. Hewes.
The Scotch Express. Illustrated. Stephen Crane.
Battle of Santiago; the Day of Battle. Stephen Bonsall.

Macmillan's Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. Jan.
Public Opinion in Public Affairs. Frederick Greenwood.
An Egyptian Protectorate. Spencer Brodhurst.
Leather-Stocking. T. E. Kebbell.
A Portuguese Bull-Fight. Charles Edwardes.
The Burden of London. P. H. Oakley-Williams.
America's Problem. A. G. Bradley.

Medical Magazine.—62, KING WILLIAM STREET. 1s. Dec.
Provincial Provident Dispensaries. D. H. Goodsall.
The Science and Art of Medicine. Concluded. Prof. Kanthack.
The Association of Medicine and Literature in England. Concluded. H. Nazeby Harrington.
Lectures on Medical Relief; the Dispensary. L. A. Hawkes.
Medical Relief; the Hospital. Clinton T. Dent.
North Wales Coast as a Health Resort, and for the Open-Air Treatment of Phthisis. Concluded. J. Lloyd Roberts.

Metaphysical Magazine.—GAY AND BIRD. 1s. 6d. Nov.
A Chapter on the English Language. Alex. Wilder.
The High Office of the Poet. Stanton Kirkham Davis.
A Study from Faust. Emily S. Hamblen.
The Passing of Dogma. Continued. Rev. H. Frank.
The Different Planes of Consciousness. Continued. Frank H. Sprague.
The New Learning. C. H. A. Bjerregaard.

Month.—LONGMANS. 1s. Jan.
Rationalism in Religion. Rev. Geo. Tyrrell.
Lewis Campbell's "Religion in Greek Literature." Rev. Joseph Rickaby.
"La Femme Studieuse"; a Forgotten Book. F. Jackson.
Dr. Karl Witte's Essays on Dante. Edm. G. Gardner.
Sprigs of Heather; Spiritual Songs of the 16th and 17th Century. Rev. G. Cormack.
Dr. Johnson's Catholic Tendencies. Percy Fitzgerald.
St. Mary Magdalene and the Early Saints of Provence. Rev. Herbert Thurston.
Repartees. S. C. Richards.

Monthly Musical Record.—AUGENER. 2d. Jan.
The Year 1898.
Wanted—a Standard of Taste. E. Baughan.
Cavatina for Piano, by F. Dreyschock.

Monthly Packet.—A. D. INNES AND CO. 1s. Jan.
Monna Befana. E. C. Vansittart.
American Women. Miss Evelyn March-Phillipps.
A Glimpse of Military Life in India Ninety Years Ago. Mary E. Palgrave.
An English Girl's Life in Penang. O. M. Kindersley.

Music.—186, WARDOUR STREET. 2d. Jan.
Musical Leipzig. Illustrated. Kathleen Schlesinger.
Ernest Sharpe. With Portrait.
The History of the Violincello. Continued. E. van Der Straeten.

Musical Herald.—8, WARWICK LANE. 2d. Jan.
Madame Marchesi. With Portrait.
"The Song of Britannia," in Both Notations, by W. A. Montgomery.

Musical Opinion.—150, HOLBORN. 2d. Dec.

The Instrumentation of Haydn's Symphonies. Continued. A. T. Froggatt.
Rheinberger's Organ Works. Continued. C. J. Frost.
The Real Rubinstein. With Portrait. Frank Merry.
Greek Popular Music. J. Goddard.

Musical Times.—NOVELLO. 4d. Dec.

Prof. C. V. Stanford. With Portrait.
Recollections. Continued. Joseph Bennett.
Lincoln Cathedral and Its New Organ. Illustrated.
Anthem:—"Through the Day Thy Love has spared Us," by C. L. Naylor.
Christmas Carol:—"Sweeter than Songs of Summer," by F. Bridge

Jan.

Edward Lloyd. With Portrait.
Lost! British Music at the Queen's Hall.
Ernst von Dohnanyi. With Portrait.
Four-Part Songs:—"Love and Gold," by Hamilton Clarke; "Waken, Lords and Ladies Gay," by A. H. Brewer.

National Review.—EDWARD ARNOLD. 2s. 6d. Jan.

The Policy of Jingoism. H. W. Wilson.
The Leaderless Opposition. A Radical M.P.
Admiral Lord Lyons. Admiral Maxse.
The Future of Morocco. Henry M. Grey.
American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.
Boarding-Out Under Ladies' Committees. Lady Vane.
The Navy as a Profession. Captain R.N.
Recent Fiction; the Point of View. Miss Jane H. Findlater.
The New Irish Revolutionary Movement. F. St. John Morrow.
International Aspects of the Dreyfus Scandal. L. J. Maxse.
Mr. Coleridge's Attack; Letter. Professor Schafer.

Naval and Military Magazine.—HORACE MARSHALL. 6d. Jan.

Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk; Nelson's Birthplace. Illustrated. Lieut.-Col. T. A. Le Mesurier.
Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Illustrated. E. E. Dodsworth.
Ipswich Volunteers. Illustrated.
The Soudan Forty-five Years Ago. With Map. A. W. à Beckett.
The North Sea Coast Guard. Illustrated. Athol Forbes.
Norwich and Norfolk Volunteers. Illustrated. Capt. Ernest Felce
Garrison Towns of East Anglia. Illustrated. Henry Light.

New Century Review.—4, PILGRIM STREET, LUDGATE HILL. 6d. Dec.

Paul Kruger and Krugerism. Douglas Story.
The Mystery of Shakespeare's Sonnets; Who was "Mr. W. H."? Cuming Walters.
France as a Military Power. Continued. C. A. Healy.
George Müller and His Prayers. Author of "Evil and Evolution."
The True Character of "Ninety-Eight." J. A. O'Sullivan.
Round the London Press; Mr. Appleton and Sir Charles Dilke, "Two Aristarchuses." Dyke Rhode.
Logic, Lymph and Lancet; Reply to Dr. Hardy. Alexander Paul.
Reminiscences of a Professional Politician. Continued.

Jan.

The Pickwick Club, etc. Percy Fitzgerald.
Lewis Carroll. C. M. Aikman.
Spain; a Retrospect and a Criticism. S. F. Saville.
Is University Teaching What It ought to be? Arthur Oldham.
The Cult of the Ugly. E. Morgan Dockrell.
Punch, etc.; Turveydrop and Weller in Type. Dyke Rhode.
Will Queen Victoria be an Historical Personage? W. M. Sutherland.

New England Magazine.—5, PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 25 cents. Dec.

The Red Squirrel at Home. Illustrated. Wm. Everett Cram.
Boston Writing Masters before the Revolution. Illustrated. Wm. Carver Bates.
Journal of Rev. Samuel Stearns, Minister of Bedford. Illustrated. Abram English Brown.
Old Plantation Hymns. Wm. E. Barton.
Battle of the Migrations in the United States. E. P. Powell.
Fall River Boys' Club; a Remarkable Boys' Club. Illustrated. Edith Parker Thomson.
Colonial Architecture. Illustrated. E. C. Gardner.

New Ireland Review.—BURNS AND OATES. 6d. Dec.

The Sedan Chair. Canon J. A. Carr.
Is the Irish Nation dying? D. P. Moran.
The Art of Stitchery; Evolution of the Needle. Marion Mulhall.
Kinsale; an Old English Colony. Sophie MacIntosh.
Irish Primary Schools and Their Inspectors. A.

Jan.

Irish Primary Schools and Their Inspectors. T. C. Murray and P. Walsh.
Official Record of Wolfe Tone's Trial and Death. J. Kelly.

New Orthodoxy.—30, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Jan.

The Divine Being a Postulate. Rev. R. Tuck.
What is a Simple Believer? Rev. J. Rhondda Williams.
The Holy Spirit in the Early Histories. Rev. R. Tuck.
Religious Message of Tennyson. J. S. Pattinson.

New World.—GAY AND BIRD. 3s. Dec.

Imperial Democracy. David Starr Jordan.
John Caird. R. M. Wenley.
Religious Ideals and Religious Unity. John W. Chadwick.
Harnack *versus* Harnack. Wm. Benj. Smith.
The Religion of Kipling. W. B. Parker.
Adin Ballon and the Hopedale Community. Geo. L. Cary.
A Study of the Philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche; Beyond Good and Evil. C. C. Everett.
Nanak and the Faith of the Sikhs. Jas. T. Bixby.
Paul and the Jerusalem Church. J. Warschauer.

Nineteenth Century.—SAMPSON LOW. 2s. 6d. Jan.

The Liberal Collapse:
The Party and its Leaders. Dr. J. Guinness Rogers.
A Case for Coalition. Sidney Low.
The Independent Labour Party's Programme. J. Keir Hardie and J. R. MacDonald.
British Seamen for British Ships. W. L. Ainslie and J. H. Yoxall.
France in Newfoundland. P. T. McGrath.
The Colonial Weakness of France. Lieut.-Col. Adye.
University Education for Irish Catholics. Bishop of Limerick.
Vittoria Accoramboni. Margaret Maitland.
Prologue to "The Duchess of Malfy;" Poem. Algernon Charles Swinburne.
The Open-Air Cure of Consumption; a Personal Experience. James Arthur Gibson.
Impressions of American Universities. Prof. Percy Gardner.
Fly-Fishing. Sydney Buxton.
Are Savage Gods borrowed from Missionaries? Andrew Lang.
The Alps in 1898. Reginald Hughes.
The Dreyfus Drama and its Significance. Yves Guyot.

Nonconformist Musical Journal.—29, PATERNOSTER ROW. 2d. Dec.

The Coventry Nonconformist Choir Union and Its Work.

Jan.

Bloomsbury Chapel: Music at the Jubilee Services.
Choral March: "Come, Sing with Holy Gladness," by E. H. Smith

North American Review.—WM. HEINEMANN. 2s. 6d Dec

The Reorganisation of the American Naval Personnel. Symposium.
Scientific Prevention of Yellow Fever. Dr. A. H. Doty.
Studies in Cheerfulness. Max O'Rell.
Latest Aspects of the Nicaragua Canal Project. C. M. Stadden.
Do American National Bank Examiners examine? Thomas L. James.
The American Indian Problem. Rev. Lyman Abbott.
The Atlantic Fisheries Question. P. T. M'Grath.
The Fashoda Incident. Lieut. Winston Spencer-Churchill.
The Work of the Spanish-American Peace Commission. Hannis Taylor.
Concerning Ethics and Etiquette. Geraldine Meyrick.

Organist and Choirmaster.—9, BERNERS STREET. 3d. Dec.

The Organ. Mr. Casson.
Anthem:—"The Beatitudes," by O. D. Belsham.

Outing.—5, BREAM'S BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE. 25 cents. Dec.

The Green Spring Valley Hunt Club. Illustrated. Hanson Hiss.
The Collie and the Sheep-Dog. Illustrated. H. W. Huntington.
From the Schuylkill to the Potomac Awheel. Illustrated. Geo. H. Streaker.
The New York Athletic Club. Illustrated. Malcolm W. Ford.
Sporting Rambles in Ceylon. Illustrated. F. Fitz-Roy Dixon.
Line-Shooting on Long Island Sound. Illustrated. C. H. Chapman.
The Yarn of the *Yampa*; Moscow and Return. Continued. Illustrated. E. L. H. McGinnis.
Golf and the American Girl. Illustrated. H. L. Fitzpatrick.

Overland Monthly.—SAN FRANCISCO. 10 cents. Dec.

The "Pardon" of Sainte Anne de la Palue; a Strange Custom of Brittany. Illustrated. Algernon G. Shaw.
Ostrich-Ranching in California. Illustrated. S. M. Kennedy.
Some Aspects of the Washington Hop-Fields. Illustrated. Susan Lord Currier.

Pall Mall Magazine.—18, CHARING CROSS ROAD. 1s. Jan.

Naval Heroes at Westminster Abbey. Illustrated. E. T. Murray Smith.
The Fall of Khartoum; Notes from a Captain's Diary. Illustrated.
The Ship; Her Story. Continued. Illustrated. W. Clark Russell.
Quail-Shooting in Southern California. H. Annesley Vachell.

Parents' Review.—28, VICTORIA STREET. 6d. Dec.

Plato's Ideal of Education. W. de Burgh.
On Fathers. Rev. H. S. Swithinbank.
Reckoning. P. G. O'Connell.
The Psychology of Attention. Continued. M. Carta Sturge.
Characteristic Forms of the Lake District Flora. S. Armitt.

Pearson's Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. Jan.

Ice-Flowers. Illustrated. E. Main.
How a Man Spends His Time. Illustrated. P. W. Everett.
Wild Traits in Tame Animals. Illustrated. Louis Robinson.
How to pose as a Strong Man. Illustrated. E. Barton-Wright.
Boomerangs. Illustrated. Herbert C. Fyfe.
The Sport of an Earthquake. Illustrated. Ada A. Scarth.
Horses of History. Illustrated. Marcus Tindal.

Physical Review.—MACMILLAN. 3s. Nov.

Polarisation and Internal Resistance of Electrolytic Cells. With Diagrams. K. E. Guthe.
The Dielectric Strength of Insulating Materials. Thomas Gray.
A Photographic Study of the Electric Arc. Illustrated. N. H. Brown.
The Magnetic Deflection of Reflected Kathode Rays. With Diagrams. Ernest Merritt.
The Measurement of Short Electrical Waves and Their Transmission through Water Cells. With Diagram. A. D. Cole.
The Influence of a Short-Circuited Secondary upon the Oscillatory Discharge of a Condenser. J. H. Smith.
A Device for recording Photometer Settings. With Diagrams. Chas. P. Matthews.
The Most Efficient Thickness of Transformer Plate. With Diagrams. F. Bedell, R. M. Klein, and T. P. Thompson.

Poet-Lore.—GAY AND BIRD. 65 cents. Dec.

A Night in a Cathedral. William Morris.
Tennyson and Other Debtors to Spenser's "Faerie Queene." W. S. Kennedy.
José Zorilla; a Spanish Poet-Laureate. F. H. Gardiner.
Cleopatra; the Serpent of Old Nile. Gamaliel Bradford, Junr.
Hecate in "Macbeth." Mary E. Cardwill.
The Sigfrid Stories in the "Nibelungenlied" and Elsewhere. Camillo von Klenze.

Positivist Review.—WILLIAM REEVES. 3d. Jan.

The Sea. J. H. Bridges.
The Exploitation of the Tropics. S. H. Swinny.
The Coal Question. Robert Newman.
The Dervish Danger. E. S. Beesly.

Public Health.—129, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE. 1s. Dec.

Cancer in Relation to the Dwelling. W. H. Symons.
Story of the Middlesbrough Small-pox Epidemic and Some of Its Lessons. With Diagram. C. V. Dingle.

Public School Magazine.—131, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 6d. Dec.

Shrewsbury School. Illustrated. E. Tudor Owen.
Physical Culture. Illustrated. Continued. H. H. Hulbert.
Joseph Wood; Headmaster-Elect of Harrow School. With Portrait. Percy L. Babington.
Chapters in the Life of Bishop Hannington. Continued. Illustrated.
Rowing at the Public Schools. Illustrated. F. Neville Wells.
On Boxing. Illustrated. Rev. J. Hudson.

Quiver.—CASSELL. 6d. Jan.

Peace; the Queen's Wish. Illustrated. Alfred T. Story.
Some Remarkable Services. Illustrated. George Winsor.
As Chaplain to Mr. Speaker. Illustrated. Continued. Dean Farrar.
Tello J. D'Apery; an American Boy-Editor. Illustrated. Miss Eliz. L. Banks.

Railway Magazine.—79, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 6d. Dec.

Lord Claud John Hamilton; Interview. Illustrated. Scott Damant.
Self-Acting Inclines. Illustrated. Chas. A. Harrison.
The Signal Department. Illustrated. H. R. Wilson.
The Emerald Isle *viâ* Holyhead. Illustrated. V. L. Whitechurch.
Decorative Painting for Railways. Illustrated. R. R. Dodds.
How the Railways deal with Theatrical Touring Companies. Illustrated. S. T. O'Brien.
What Our Railways spend. With Diagrams. W. J. Stevens.
Great Northern Engine "990." Illustrated.
Some Cornish Winter Resorts. Illustrated. A. Bluett.
The Great Southern Railway. Illustrated. D. T. Timins.

Jan.

Thomas Addy Wilson. Interview. Illustrated.
Social Organisations existing among Railway Employés. Illustrated. G. K. Mills.
How the Traffic is worked at St. Enoch Station, Glasgow. Illustrated. Victor L. Whitechurch.
Electricity's Contribution to the Safety of Railway Travelling. Illustrated. F. T. Hollins.
The Glasgow Cable Railway. Illustrated. W. H. Hawley.
To the Sunny South by Railway. Illustrated. "Cosmopolitan."
Exhaust Steam Injectors for Locomotives. Illustrated. R. R. Dodds.
The Country Termini of the Local London Railways. Illustrated. W. J. Scott.
Some New Great Northern Engines. Illustrated. Chas. Rous-Marten.

Reliquary.—BEMROSE AND SONS. 2s. 6d. Jan.

On the Decoration of a Scottish Distaff. Illustrated. Fred. R. Coles.
On Some Interesting Essex Brasses. Illustrated. Miller Christy and W. W. Porteous.
The Kosi Peshitta. Illustrated. F. F. Irving.
On the Discovery of a Roman Tesselated Floor near St. Nicholas' Church, Leicester. Illustrated. W. Trueman Tucker.
The Changes and Chances of a Monastery. S. M. Crawley Boevey.
The Symbolism of Some Cornish Bench-Ends. Illustrated.

Royal Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 3d. Jan.

After the Accident; the Risks We run. Continued. Illustrated. Jeffrey Denison.
M. G. Bordeverry; the Best Shot in the World. Illustrated. Wm. Will.
George Psalmanazar; a Forgotten Liar. Illustrated. Caley Wainwright.
Westquarter Detonator Factory, Stirlingshire. Illustrated. W. G. Tarbet.
St. Leonard's Church, Hythe; a Crypt of Skulls. Illustrated. Leslie MacGregor.
Whales. Illustrated. Chas. Ray.

Saint George.—ELLIOT STOCK. 1s. Jan.

Ruskin as a Religious Teacher. Dean Farrar.
Ruskin's Educational Ideals. Rev. J. P. Faunthorpe.

Saint Nicholas.—MACMILLAN. 1s. Jan.

Maria Theresa, Infanta Margarita, Queen Mariana; Three Little Spanish Princesses. Illustrated. Isabel McDougall.
Mark Twain's Pets. Illustrated. Edwin Wildman.
Intercollegiate Basket-Ball for Women. Illustrated. Anita L. Corbert.

Saint Peter's.—37, ESSEX STREET, STRAND. 6d. Jan.

The Island of Elba. Illustrated. Montgomery Carmichael.
The Canons Regular of the Lateran. Illustrated. Very Rev. A. Allaria.
The Serious Side of a Comic Paper. Illustrated. Arthur W. à Beckett.
With a Camera in Iceland. Illustrated. W. F. Lanchester.

School Music Review.—NOVELLO. 1½d. Dec.

American School Singing-Books. Continued. Dr. W. G. McNaught.
Songs in Both Notations:—"Christmas Bells," by N. W. Gade; Christmas Song, by T. Facer, etc.

Jan.

Staff Modulators. Dr. Sawyer.
"Ave Maria," Solo and Chorus (in both Notations), by Mendelssohn.
"Wishing," Unison Song (in both Notations), by W. Hatchy.

Scots Magazine.—HOULSTON AND SONS. 6d. Dec.

Dr. John Macleod. D. R. Henderson.
Jas. Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell. Adam Smail.
Dr. Pryde's Book, "Pleasant Memories of a Busy Life." D. Brown Anderson.
Poets and Poetry. Geo. C. Pringle.
Dr. Walter C. Smith. A. P.
Robert Pollok, Author of "The Course of Time." Jas. H. Young.
Bute Lore. Delta Maclea.

Jan.

Berlin and the Berliners. W. Mason Inglis.
Some Old Scottish Acts of Parliament. Adam Smail.
"Phases of My Life," by Francis Pigou; a Dean's Fond Memories. D. B. A.
The Growth of Humour. E. L. T. Harris-Bickford.
The Jura.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—E. STANFORD. 1s. 6d. Dec.

The Island of Sokotra. Mrs. Theodore Bent.
Oceanographical Results of the Austro-Hungarian Deep-Sea Expeditions. Dr. K. Natterer.
The Journey from Shanghai to Pekin and Back. Illustrated. Major A. C. Yate.
On the Asymmetry of the Northern Hemisphere.

Scribner's Magazine.—SAMPSON LOW. 1s. Jan.

The Rough Riders. Illustrated. Theodore Roosevelt.
Letters of R. L. Stevenson. Illustrated. Sidney Colvin.
British Army Manœuvres. Illustrated. Capt. W. E. Cairnes.
A Ride into Cuba for the Red Cross. Dr. Chas. R. Gill.
With the Sirdar. Major Edw. S. Wortley.

Strad.—186, FLEET STREET. 2d. Jan.

The Literature of the Violincello. E. van Der Straeten.
Antonius Stradivarius. Continued. H. Petherick.
Mr. W. H. Squire. With Portrait. Gamba.
Beethoven's Violin Sonatas. Continued. J. Matthews.

Strand Magazine.—GEO. NEWNES. 6d. Jan.

Mme. Melba; Interview. Illustrated. Percy Cross Standing.
In Nature's Workshop; Sextons and Scavengers. Illustrated. Grant Allen.
Animal Friendship. Illustrated. Albert H. Broadwell.
Unique Log-Marks. Illustrated. Alfred I. Burkholder.
The Wedding Tour of M. and Mme. Flammarion in a Balloon. Illustrated. M. Dinorben Griffith and Mme. C. Flammarion.
The Training Ship *Exmouth*. Illustrated. Dr. Ch. H. Leibrand.
A Funeral at Sea. Illustrated. J. H. Barker.

Strand Musical Magazine.—84, NEW BOND STREET. 1s. Dec.

Frédéric Chopin. Illustrated. Cécile Hatzfeld.
Musicians in Westminster Abbey. Illustrated. G. F. Ogilvie.
Miss Ada Crossley. With Portrait.
Songs:—"The Angel's Bidding," by Ernest Holt; "My Treasure," by Erik Meyer Helmund; "Give My Love Good-morrow," by R. K. Armitage; "Cossack's Cradle Song," by A. Reichel, etc.
Piano Music:—Berceuse, by T. Leschetitzky; Third Barcarolle, by A. Rubinstein, etc.
Romance for Violin and Piano, by Paul Aubry.

Sunday at Home.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Jan.

Born at Bethlehem. Rev. S. G. Green.
Something accomplished. Illustrated. I. Fyvie Mayo.
Robert Wm. Dale of Birmingham. With Portrait. Richard Lovett.
The Huguenot Refugees at Canterbury. Illustrated. C. H. Irwin.
A Sunday at Jokea, New Guinea. Illustrated. Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson.
Chinese Festivals. Illustrated. Mrs. Arnold Foster.

Sunday Magazine.—ISBISTER. 6d. Jan.
New Year's Day. Illustrated. Jas. Wells.
Gladstone and His Missionary Heroes. Dr. Geo. Smith.
Jewish Contemporaries of Our Lord. Rev. Prof. Alfred Church.
"Rock of Ages." Alex. Whyte.
Our Cathedral Churches. Illustrated.
Red-Letter Days. Illustrated. Annie S. Swan.
Archbishop Temple of Canterbury. Illustrated.

Temple Bar.—MACMILLAN. 1s. Jan.
Optimists and Pessimists. F. C. Hodgson.
"Christopher North." A. C. Hillier
The Early Years of Alphonse Daudet. E. H. Barker.
Covilha: the Manchester of Portugal.

Temple Magazine.—HORACE MARSHALL. 6d. Jan.
The Prince of Wales. Illustrated. Howard Cameron.
"Bradshaw's Railway Guide"; a Story of Success. Illustrated Fred. A. McKenzie.

Theosophical Review.—26, CHARING CROSS. 1s. Dec
Clairvoyance. Continued. C. W. Leadbeater.
The Western Wonderland. Mrs. Hooper.
The Development of Consciousness. N. A. Knox.
Ibn Gebirol's "Source of Life." Miss Hardcastle.
Prayer and Atonement; Problems of Religion. Continued. Annie Besant.
Towards the Hidden Sources of Masonry. Mrs. Cooper-Oakley.

United Service Magazine.—13, CHARING CROSS. 2s. Jan.
King Edward III.: A Naval Hero. Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood.
Flotilla Craft. John H. Burton.
Wei-Hai-Wei as It is now. A. N. O.
Events in Cuba subsequent to the Ten Years' War (1878-1895) Continued. Antonio Gonzalo Pérez.
The Union of the Flags. Rev. Philip Young.
The Battle of Flodden, 1513. Capt. L. W. G. Butler.
Turenne. Continued. William O'Connor Morris.
Krasnoé-Sélo. Lieut.-Col C. E. de la Poer Beresford.
Establishment of Sikh Military Colonies. Selim.

Werner's Magazine.—108, EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK. 25 cents. Dec.
Homeric Tableaux. Illustrated. Prof. C. M. Moss.
Christmas Carols. Eugene Wood.
Madame Anna Lankow.
Shakespeare in Music. L. C. Elson.
Song in Child-Life. Miss M. R. Hofer.

Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.—2, CASTLE STREET, CITY ROAD. 6d. Dec.
The Total Solar Eclipse of January, 1898. Illustrated. Rev. Wm. H. Dallinger.
Colchester. Illustrated. R. Corlett Cowell.
Chas. Ross; a Yorkshire Methodist. With Portrait. Rebecca Foster

Westminster Review.—F. WARNE. 2s. 6d. Jan.
O'Brien's "Life of Charles Stewart Parnell."
Legislative Powers of the House of Lords; the Coming Struggle.
The Liberal Party and the Peers. F. G. Thomas.
The Ascendency of th United States' Export Trade and Its Significance. Mark Warren.
Our Volunteers. "Volunteer Colonel."
H. S. L. Alford's Book "The Egyptian Soudan."

The Book of the Master of the Secret House. J. F. Hewitt.
The Present Aspect of the Sunday Question. Sidney Herbert Laing.
The Fallacies of Amateur Medicine. Ralph W. Leftwich.
An Agnostic on the Church Question.
The Tercentenary of Edmund Spenser. A. E. Spender.
Practical Religion: a Reply to Lawrence Irwell's "Practical Religion." C. G. Henderson.

Wide World Magazine.—GEORGE NEWNES. 6d. Jan.
How Mohammedans pray. Illustrated. Syed Ibrahim Ali, Khan Bahadur.
Carnac, Brittany; Where Beasts are baptized. Illustrated. J. S. Stuart-Glennie.
Congo Money. Illustrated. J. R. Wade.
The Floating Church on the Seine. Illustrated. H Merle d'Aubigné.
The Palio, at Siena; the Strangest Horse Race on Earth. Illustrated. R. H. H. Cust.
The Havoc wrought by One Man. Illustrated. Edwin R. Jackson.

Windmill.—SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 1s. Jan.
A Dream of Charity. J. T. Grein.
Periodical Literature. Vernon Gibberd.
Christmas Carol, by H. S. Ryan.

Windsor Magazine.—WARD, LOCK AND CO. 6d. Jan.
Vesuvius the Terrible. Illustrated. H. J. W. Dam.
Some Animal Oddities. Illustrated. Gambier Bolton.
The Ice Palaces of Canada. Illustrated. Geo. Mowbray.
How They dance in London. Illustrated. W. Pett Ridge.
Whale Island, Portsmouth; Greatest Naval Gunnery School in the World. Illustrated. Archibald S. Hurd.
Flags with Thrilling Histories. Illustrated. Jas. R. Abbott.

Woman at Home.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. Jan.
The Year of Honey. Illustrated. Mrs. E. T. Cook.
Ladies of Canada. Illustrated. Fred. Dolman.
Royal Pilgrims to the Holy Land. Illustrated. Marie A. Belloc.

Womanhood.—5, AGAR STREET, STRAND. 6d. Jan.
An Anti-Vivisectionist's Visit to the Institute of Preventive Medicine. Illustrated. Nellie Mahony
A Lady's Balloon Ascent. Illustrated. Mrs. R. Lachlan.
A Visit to Netley Hospital after the War. Illustrated. C. E. de Moleyns.
Women's Work in Local Government. Mrs. Chas. Mallet.
The Pioneer Club. Mrs. R. Lachlan.

Yachting Monthly Magazine.—143, STRAND. 1s. Dec.
The Chesapeake Again. Illustrated. Robert Barrie.
Two Men and a Canoe in South Africa. Illustrated. J. Mackenzie.
How We cruised in Argentina.
Reminiscences of Bermuda. Illustrated. Col. E. Mitchell.
From the Severn to the Clyde. Illustrated
The Lowestoft Beach-Yawls. Illustrated. F. J. Tansley.

Young Man.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. Jan.
Robert Barr at Home; Interview. Illustrated. Mrs. Sarah A. Tooley.
A Surgery in the Slums. Lady Dispenser.

Young Woman.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. Jan.
Baroness von Bistram on Women's Work in Germany: Interview. Illustrated. St. Honoré.
Messrs. Cadbury's Chocolate Factory at Bournville, near Birmingham; the Luckiest Girls in the World. Illustrated.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Allgemeine Konservative Monatsschrift.—E. UNGLEICH, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. Dec.
The Christmas Tree. Spanuth-Pöhlde.
Zionism and the Second Zionist Congress. Continued. Prof F. Heman.
Deaconesses. Continued. J. Pentzlin.
The Pilgrimage to the Holy Land. R. J. Hartmann.

Alte und Neue Welt.—BENZIGER, EINSIEDELN. 30 Pf. Dec.
The Pine Tree. Dr. C. Roth.
The Black Forest. Illustrated. J. Odenthal.
The Emperor Francis Joseph. Illustrated. F. Zöhrer.
Luise Maria Hensel. With Portrait. Karl Höber.
The Riviera. Illustrated. Isabelle Kaiser.

Daheim.—POSTSTRASSE 9, LEIPZIG. 2 Marks per qr. Dec 3.
The Pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Continued. Prof. E. Heyck.
Prince Bismarck. Concluded. A. Andrae.
Dec. 10.
The Pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Continued.
Luigi Galvani. With Portrait. Julius Stinde.
Dec. 17.
The Pyramid of C. Cestius at Rome. Illustrated. K. N. Matthiessen.
The Pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Continued.
Dec. 24.
Christmas Customs in the Erzgebirge. H. von Königswalde.
Old and New Clocks and Watches. Illustrated. H. van Geldern.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—F. PUSTET, REGENSBURG. 40 Pf. Heft 3.
The Emperor Francis Joseph. With Portrait. Dr. P. Genelin.
The Symbolism of Christmas. Dr. Dreibach.
Osnabrück. Illustrated. Dr. A. Wurm.
The Jungfrau Railway. Illustrated.

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The Bible, Joseph, and the Egyptian Monuments. Dr. Poertner.
Anton Muller. With Portrait. A. Pichler.
The Emperor's Visit to Jerusalem. Illustrated.

Deutsche Revue.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART. 6 Mks. per qr. Dec.
Unpublished Letters of Bismarck's.
Entering the German Foreign Office and the First Visit to Varzin. L. Aegidi.
Fear before an Operation and the Consequences. Prof. J. Brandt.
Papal Legates. G. M. Fiamingo.
The World under Our Feet. Herr Gross.
American Dreams. A Former Minister.
André Theuriet. F. Loliée.
The Rights and Wrongs of Strikes. G. von Schömberg.
The Marquise de Brinvilliers. Continued. Frantz Funck-Brentano.
Greek Papyri. F. G. Kenyon.
Animals and the Weather. Dr. H. Düring.

Deutsche Rundschau.—GEBRÜDER PAETEL, BERLIN. 6 Mks. per qr. Dec.
The Emperor Francis Joseph. A. Fournier.
The Reasonableness of Religion. F. Max Müller.
The Length of Life. E. Strasburger.
Goethe Intime. H. Grimm.
The Rembrandt Exhibition at Amsterdam. O. Seeck.
The Berlin Bookselling Trade. A. Buchholtz.
The Far East. M. von Brandt.
F. X. Kraus's "Dante." C. Neumann.

Deutsche Worte.—Langegasse 15, Vienna VIII./1. 50 Krs. Nov.

The Industrial Development of Siberia. L. Studnicki.
J. G. Fichte and Socialism. M. Eitelberg.

Dec.

The Poor Law in the Landtag of Lower Austria. Dr. L. Kunwald.
The Jewish Question. Henriette Fürth and Others.

Gartenlaube.—Ernst Keil's Nachf., Leipzig. 50 Pf. Heft.

Thoughts and Reminiscences. Prince Bismarck.
Professor Max von Pettenkofer. With Portrait. M. Haushofer.
Christmas Presents in Ancient Times. M. Hagenau.

Gesellschaft.—H. Haacke, Leipzig. 75 Pf. Heft 24.

The Woman Movement and Love in the Future. Concluded. H. Starkenburg.

Neue Deutsche Rundschau.—S. Fischer, Berlin. 1 Mk. 50 Pf. Dec.

The Price of Wheat and the Cost of Production. Rudolph Meyer.
Multotuli. W. Spohr.
Hermann Stehr and Emil Strauss. M. Heimann.

Nord und Süd.—Schlesische Verlags-Anstalt, Breslau. 2 Mks. Dec.

Maurice Maeterlinck and Mysticism. With Portrait. Friedrich von Oppeln-Bronikowski.
Tunis and Carthage. F. Rösiger.
Heinrich von Kleist and the Two Plays ascribed to Him by Eugen Wolff. Helene Zimpel.
Counting and Numbers. Hermann Hirt.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Georg Stilke, Berlin. 2 Mks. 50 Pf. Dec.

The Growth of the United States. Dr. A. Wirth.
Greek Monastic Life. Dr. Karl Holl.
Hanoverian Newspapers before 1848. Dr. O. Kuntzemüller.
Napoleon I. and His Family. Dr. Emil Daniels.
Gerhart Hauptmann. Max Lorenz.
The Rembrandt Exhibition at Amsterdam. Dr. H. Weizsäcker.
Phædra and Messalina. Dr. W. Ribbeck.
Czec Literature. Dr. S.
Bacchylides. W. Crönert.
Austrian Politics.
German Politics, etc. D.

Jan.

On Faith. Konrad Rudolf and Dr. Julius Kaftan.
The Upanishads. K. Gjellerup.
The Peasant and Art. A Parson.
Is Goethe's "Egmont" an Historical Drama? Dr. R. M. Meyer.
The Remuneration of French Authors. Tony Kellen.
The Practical Results of the Educational Programme of 1892 in Prussian Grammar Schools. Dr. P. Hartmann.
Panslavism. J. von Dorneth.
North-Schleswig. Dr. Julius Kaftan.
The Policy of Expulsion. D.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Herder, Freiburg, Baden. 10 Mks. 80 Pf. per annum. Nov. 28.

Father Hecker. Concluded. O. Pfülf.
Popular Materialism and Science. S. von Dunin-Borkowski.
Veremundus and Catholic Criticism. W. Kreiten.
Eyeless Animals. C. Wasmann.
Edward von Steinle's Correspondence. A. Baumgartner.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart. 1 Mk. Heft 5

Marriage Customs among the French Basques. Illustrated. P. Kauffmann.
Ownership a d Theft. T. Duimchen.
Quick-Firing Guns. Illustrated. Hauptmann Rütten.
An Excursion to the Jordan and the Dead Sea. Illustrated. M. Danneil.
A Shipbuilding Problem. Illustrated. E. T. Meyer.
Theodor Fontane. P. von Szczepanski.

Ver Sacrum.—Gerlach und Schenk, Vienna. 2 Kr. Nov.

The Post r. Illustrated. G. Gugitz.
Coloured Lithographs for Schools. Illustrated.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Union-Deutsche-Verlagsgesellschaft, Stuttgart. 75 Pf. Heft 8.

Anna Ritter. With Portrait. E. Garleb.
Kiou-Chau. Illustrated. C. W. Allers.
The Glass Industry. Illustrated.

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Christmas in German East Africa. Illustrated.
Belgian Art of To-day. Illustrated. A. Ruhemann.

Die Zeit.—Günthergasse 1, Vienna IX./3. 50 Pf. Dec. 3.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. R. Specht.
The German-Moravian Ausgleich. Dr. A. Fischel.

Dec. 10.

Baron Desider Banffy. Arpad.
The Political Crisis in Hungary. Dr. H. Ganz.
Hermann Jellinck. G. Jellinck.
Mozart. Edvard Grieg.

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The Tisza Clique. Arpad.
Col. Picquart. Pollex.
Twardowski; the Slav Faust. A. N. Harzen-Müller.

Dec. 24.

Col. Picquart. Continued.
Child-Labour in Austria. S. Kraus.
Bismarck the Artist. F. Servaes.

Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde.—Velhagen und Klasing, Leipzig. 6 Mks. Heft 8/9.

Dances of Death. Illustrated. W. L. Schreiber.
The Munich *Fliegende Blätter* and Its History. Illustrated. G. Boetticher.
Frederik Hendriksen and the Danish Book Trade of To-day. Dr. F. Deneken.
Johannes Gutenburg and the Schöffer Printing of the German Livius. Dr. H. Heidenheimer.
The Bibliographical Institute at Leipzig. Illustrated. T. Goebel.
A Bibliography of "Robinson Crusoes." F. von Zobeltitz.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Association Catholique.—3, Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris. 2 frs. Dec. 15.

Saint Simon and the Social Problem. G. de Pascal.
The Jewish Question and the Social Revolution. Marquis de la Tour-du-Pin Chambly.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—18, King William Street, Strand. 20s. per annum. Dec.

Diplomacy in the Eighteenth Century. Edmond Rossier.
Friedrich Nietzsche. Maurice Muret.
A Boating Expedition on the Salado. Concluded. Th. Chapuis.
The Dreyfus Affair. Ed. Tallichet.

Correspondant.—24, Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris. 2 frs. 50 c. Dec. 10.

Saint Ambrose. Duc de Broglie.
Polar Exploration. A. de Lapparent.
The Bismarck Memoirs. A. de L. de Laborie.
Récamier and His Contemporaries. Dr. Triaire.
The War of 1870. Prince de la Moskowa.
The Socialist Movement in England. Concluded. A. Gigot.
Women of the Renaissance. H. Chantavoine.

Dec. 25.

Saint Ambrose. Continued. Duc de Broglie.
"France," by J. E. C. Bodley. Cte. de Villebois-Mareuil.
French Bronze Money. H. Gournay.
Schleswig-Holstein. Pierre de la Gorce.
Comtesse de Lipona. D. Melegari.
The Proposed Monument to Bossuet.

Humanité Nouvelle.—15, Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris. 1 fr. 25 c. Dec.

Finance, Credit, and Banking. Concluded. G. de Greef.
Determinism and Responsibility. Dr. Laupts.
The Labour Market in France. F. Pelloutier.
Fashoda. James Leakey.

Journal des Économistes.—14, Rue Richelieu, Paris. 3 frs. 50 c. Dec.

Adam Ferguson and His Political and Social Theories. H. Bouet.
The Population Question. G. François.
The Development of the Sugar Industry in Russia. E. D.
The Annual Meeting of the Cobden Club.

Ménestrel.—2 *bis*, Rue Vivienne, Paris. 30 c. Dec. 4, 18.

The Comédie-Française and the French Revolution. Continued. A. Pougin.

Dec. 11.

The New Opéra-Comique, Paris. A. Pougin.

Mercure de France.—15, Rue de l'Echaudé-Saint-Germain, Paris. 2 frs. Dec.

Félicien Ross. Hugues Rebell.

Monde Économique.—76, Rue de Rennes, Paris. 80 c. Dec. 3.

The Commercial Relations between France and Italy. Paul Beauregard.

Dec. 24.

Protection. Paul Beauregard.

Monde Moderne.—5, Rue Saint Benoit, Paris. 1 fr. 60 c. Dec.

Perugia. Illustrated. Gerspach.
The New French Chamber. With Portraits.
Beauty and Hygiene. Dr. E. Monin.
Nine Days in the Egyptian Desert. Illustrated. Gervais Courtellemont.

Nouvelle Revue.—18, King William Street, Strand. 30s. per half-year. Dec. 1.

Paris in 1777: Unpublished Letters. E. Mottaz.
On the Blue River. G. Mauger.
Recollections of Stéphane Mallarmé. C. Mauclair.
Colonial Expeditions. B.

Rembrandt. V. de Swarte.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

Dec. 15.

The Future of China. A. de Pouvourville.
Washington. General Rébillot.
Paris in 1777. E. Mottaz.
On the Blue River. G. Mauger.
Secondary Education. Baur.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—23, Boulevard Poissonière, Paris. 3 frs. 50 c. Dec. 1.

The Dreyfus Case. Jean Reibrach.
Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Urbain Rattazzi. Continued. Mme. Rattazzi.
American Society. Etienne Richet.

Dec. 30.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Henri Lavedan. Jules Bertaut.
Urbain Rattazzi. Continued. Mme. Rattazzi.
Unpublished Letters, etc., of Comte de Cavour.

Réforme Sociale.—54, Rue de Seine, Paris. 1 fr. Dec. 1.

Child Labour and the Family. Abbé Marcel Guérin.
The Peytral Income Tax and the Reform of Law of Succession in France. Comte de Luçay.
Non-Transferability and Non-Divisibility of Patrimony. Concluded. R. de la Grasserie.
Is the French Merchant Marine in Decadence? H. Dubreucq and Ch. Le Cour Grandmaison.

Dec. 16.

Frédéric Le Play and Jean Reynaud; Unpublished Correspondence. E. Cheysson.
Prices and Values. Alfred de Cilleuls.
Agricultural Associations in Germany.

Revue de l'Art Ancien et Moderne.—28, Rue du Mont-Thabor, Paris. 7 frs. 50 c. Dec. 10.

The New Opéra Comique, Paris. Illustrated. Concluded. H. Fiérens-Gevaert.
Marie Antoinette and Mme. Vigée Lebrun. Illustrated. Pierre de Nolhac.
The Chateau of Vaux-le-Vicomte. Illustrated. Concluded. Fournier-Sarlovèze.
The Rembrandt Exposition at Amsterdam. Continued. Marcel Nicolle.
Louis Gallet. Camille Saint-Saëns.

Revue Blanche.—1, Rue Laffitte, Paris. 1 fr. Dec. 1.

Democratic Military Organisation. Gaston Moch.
Friedrich Nietzsche. Jules de Gaultier.

Dec. 15.

The Term of One Year or Two Years for Military Service. Gaston Moch.
An Essay on Medicine. Pierre Fluet.

Revue Bleue.—Fisher Unwin, Paternoster Square. 6d. Dec. 3.

The Swiss Army.
Camille Pelletan. Marcel Théaux.
Enrico Ferri and His Theories on Penology. Jean Cruppi.

Dec. 10.

America and the Study of French. René Doumic.
L. A. Garnier-Pagès. Ernest Charles.

Dec. 17.

Democracy and Ethical Education. Alfred Fouillée.
The Psychology of Socialism. Émile Faguet.

Dec. 24.

Democracy and Ethical Education. Continued. A. Fouillée.
France before the Consulate, 1795-1800. Continued. Gilbert Stenger.

Dec. 31.

Extract from the Memoirs of Comte de Moré.
The Ashes of Christopher Columbus. Victor Tantet.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—18, King William Street, Strand. 30s. per annum. Dec. 1.

In New England. Th. Bentzon.
Marie Catherine de Brignole, Princesse de Monaco, 1736-1813. P. de Ségur.
Scientific Questions; Osmose. Dastre.
Confucius and Chinese Morality. G. Valbert.

Dec. 15.

Richelieu in his Diocese. G. Hanotaux.
The Language of Molière. F. Brunetière.
The Sources of Electricity. L. Willier.
France and the Levant; the Journey of the Emperor William. E. Lamy.

Revue d'Économie Politique.—23, Rue Soufflot, Paris. 20 frs. per annum. Nov.

Variation in Discount Values. Continued. F. S. Nitti.
Responsibility for Accidents to Workmen. H. Pinon.
The Economic Progress of Japan. G. François.

Revue Encyclopédique.—18, King William Street, Strand. 7s. per q. Dec. 3.

Adam Mickiewicz, 1798-1855. Illustrated.

Dec. 17.

Empress Elizabeth of Austria. Illustrated. Ernest Tissot.

Dec. 24.

The Benedictine Abbey of Ligugé. Illustrated. J. K. Huysmans.
Poitou. Illustrated. Constant Roy.

Dec. 31.

Madame Cécile Carnot. Illustrated. Bertol Graivil.
The Brisson Ministry in France. Illustrated. Marcel Paisant.

Revue Générale.—16, Rue Treurenberg, Brussels. 12 frs. per annum. Dec.

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Recent Declarations of Rome on the Social Question. A. Castelein.
Madame de Miramion. Concluded. A. Chevalier.
Montalembert. Ch. Woeste.
Nietzsche. Henry Gauthier-Villars.

Revue Hebdomadaire.—10, Rue Garancière, Paris. 50 c. Dec. 3.

Freedom of Education. François Coppée.

Dec. 10.

Memoirs of the Time of Louis XIV.
The Colonisation of Madagascar. Illustrated. L. Sevin-Desplaces.

Revue Internationale de Musique.—3, Rue Vignon, Paris. 20 frs. per annum. Dec. 1.

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Royal English Musicians in the Fifteenth Century. F. de Ménil.
The Modern School of Chamber Music. Concluded. H. Eymieu.

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Revue Internationale de Sociologie.—16, Rue Soufflot, Paris. 18 frs. per annum. Nov.

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French Industry in the XVII. and XVIII. Centuries. Germain Martin.
Greece and the Græco-Turkish War. N. Politis.

Revue pour les Jeunes Filles.—5, Rue de Mézières, Paris. 1 fr. 25 c. Dec 5.

Women and Politics. Jeanne Violet.
Some Contemporary French Poets. Continued. Dauphin Meunier.
Tomsk. Jules Legras.

Dec. 20.

Egypt. Pierre Mille.
The Origin of the Waltz. G. Drec.
Some Contemporary French Poets. Continued. Dauphin-Meunier.
The Care of Flowers in the House. H. Dauthenay.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—76, Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris. 2 fr. 50 c. Dec.

The Conservative Parties in France and the Clergy. P. Lapeyre.
The Lay Clergy in France in the Nineteenth Century. Concluded. F. Garilhe.
The *Naiade* and the Blockade of Dahomey in 1890. Continued. A. de Salinis.
The Vendée Insurrection. Continued. Dom Chamard.
Rabbi Akiba. V. Davin.
Saint Martin, the Patron of France. Camille Derouet.
The Martyrdom of Mary Stuart. Concluded. Abbé A. Petit.

Revue de Paris.—Asher, 13, Bedford Street, Covent Garden. 60 frs. per annum. Dec. 1.

Socialism and Liberty. J. Jaures.
A Neapolitan Adventure of Dumas-Père. Duc d'Andria.
War Navies. E. Tournier.
British War Poetry. A. Chevalley.

Dec. 15.

France and Russia in 1870. I. Comte Fleury.
Joseph Chamberlain. V. Bérard.
The Reaction of Thermidor in Paris. F. A. Aulard.
Mickiewicz and Pouchkine. L. Leger.
Against the Baccalauréat. E. Lavisse.

Revue Philosophique.—108, Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris. 3 frs. Dec.

The Development of Invention. F. Paulhan.
Auguste Comte and Stuart Mill, from Their Correspondence. Lévy-Bruhl.
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Revue Politique et Parlementaire.—5, Rue de Mézières, Paris. 3 frs. Dec. 10.

Income-Tax in Florence in the Fifteenth Century. H. Barboux.
The Prussian Elections. Lefèvre-Pontalis.
The Law of Association. Yves Guyot.
The Socialistic Crisis. G. Sorel.
The Catholic Cult and Legislation in France. Fr. Roussel.

Revue des Revues.—12, Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris. Dec. 1. 1 fr.

Germans and Poles. K. Waliszewski.
The Intellectual Proletariat in Italy. Concluded. R. Paulucci di Calboli.
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Radical Novels and Woman Novels in the Seventeenth Century. Illustrated. R. Deberdt.
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The "Collège Libre des Sciences Sociales," Paris. Dick May.

Dec. 15.

The Peace Movement in 1898. Frédéric Passy.
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L. O. Roty and the Modern Medallion. Illustrated. H. Frantz.

Revue Scientifique.—Fisher Unwin, Paternoster Square. 6d. Dec. 3.

Practical Industrial Schools. Max Sonbeiran.
Great Telescopes. G. E. Hale.

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Dec. 31.
Alcoholic Fermentation and the Evolution of the Microbe. E. Roux.

Revue Socialiste.—78, Passage Choiseul, Paris. 1 fr. 50 c. Dec.
Intellectual Culture of the People of Berlin. Willy Wach.
Mutual Aid in Animal Societies. C. Fages.
Some Points of Socialist Doctrine. Paul Louis.
The Application of the Collectivist System. Concluded. X.

Semaine Littéraire.—1, Boulevard du Théâtre, Geneva. 15 c. Dec. 3.
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Université Catholique.—Burns and Oates. 20 frs. per annum. Dec. 15.
The Triple Alliance. Comte J. Grabinski.
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Voix Internationale.—55, Rue Stévin, Brussels. 1 fr. Nov. 1.
The Future of the United States. A. Charlot.
Women and Christianity. J. de Castilles.
Art in France. Continued.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

Civiltà Cattolica.—Via di Ripetta 246, Rome. 30 frs. per ann. Dec. 3.
Press Abuses and State Abuses.
The Practical Logic of Emanuel Kant.
Charity for Poor Italian Nuns.
Dec. 18.
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The Commercial Treaty between France and Italy. M. Ferraris.
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Naples; Verses. Arturo Graf.
Manzoni and Tolstoi. E. Panzacchi.
The Rembrandt Exhibition at Amsterdam. L. Beltrami.
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Riforma Sociale.—Piazza Solferino, Turin. 12 frs. per annum. Dec.
The Functions of the Custom House. L. Fontana Russo.
University Reform according to the Baccelli Scheme. G. Gorrini.

Rivista Internazionale.—Via Torre Argentina 76, Turin. Dec.
Trade Associations in Italy in the Past. C. Calisse.
Social Problems and Their Social Formula. V. Rivalta.

Rivista Italiana di Sociologia.—Via Nazionale 200, Rome. Dec
The Use of Economic History. W. Cunningham.
Sociology and Political Economy. V. Tangorra.
Ethical Elements in the Italian Character. V. Vitali.

Rivista Politica e Letteraria.—3, Via Marco Minghetti, Rome.
Foreign Policy in the King of Italy's Speech. XXX.
The Commercial Policy of Italy. D. Carafa.
Cyrano de Bergerac. V. Morello.

THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE MAGAZINES.

Ciudad de Dios.—Real Monasterio del Escorial, Madrid. 20 pesetas per annum. Dec. 5.
Palestine as It was and is. Juan Lazcano.
St. Augustine and the Eternity of the World. Q. Burgos.
On Second Marriages Where Proof of Husband's Death is Not Obtainable. Pedro Rodriguez.
Dec. 20.
Psychological Phenomena and What Psychologists say about Them. Marcellino Arnaiz.
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A Year's Progress in Sociology. Prof. Adolfo Posada.
Some Mussulman Beliefs and Superstitions. R. A. de los Rios.
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The Present State of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.

Revista Brazileira.—Travessa do Ouvidor 31, Rio de Janeiro. 60s. per annum. No. 81.
The First Communion. Alfonso Celso.
How My Political Character was formed. Joaquim Nabuco.
The Architecture of a Rio Church of the Seventeenth Century. Dr. A. de Paula Breitas.
Our National Law: Some Notes on Its History. S. Romero.

Revista Contemporanea.—Calle de Pizarro 17, Madrid. 2 pesetas. Nov. 30.
The Positivist Criterion in the Sciences. T. Rodriguez.
Recollections of a Spanish Parish. J. Ortega Rubio.
Capital Punishment; Another Contribution to the Discussion. A. Lopez Pelaez.
Dec. 15.
Revolution! A Manifesto of 1866 viewed in the Light of Subsequent Events. B. Oliver.
Some Reflections on Gambling. Mariano Sáez.
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THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift.—Luzac and Co., 46, Great Russell Street. 1s. 8d. Dec.
Siebe ten Cate. Illustrated. Bulée.
From Ghent to Rouen. Illustrated. Valdheer.

De Gids.—Luzac and Co. 3s. Dec.
Marnix van St. Aldegonde, a 16th Century Celebrity. Prof. Fruin.
How Zeeland has fought the Waters. R. P. J. Tutein Nolthenius.

Vragen des Tijds.—Luzac and Co. 1s. 6d. Dec.
The Solitary Confinement System of Punishment. A. van der Elst.
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T. M. C. Asser; Professor, Advocate and Councillor. F. Smit Klein.
The Maritime Glory of Portugal and the Netherlands, as shown in the Vasco da Gama Celebration. Illustrated.
The Ethnographical Museum at Amsterdam. Illustrated. Dr. de Meliere.

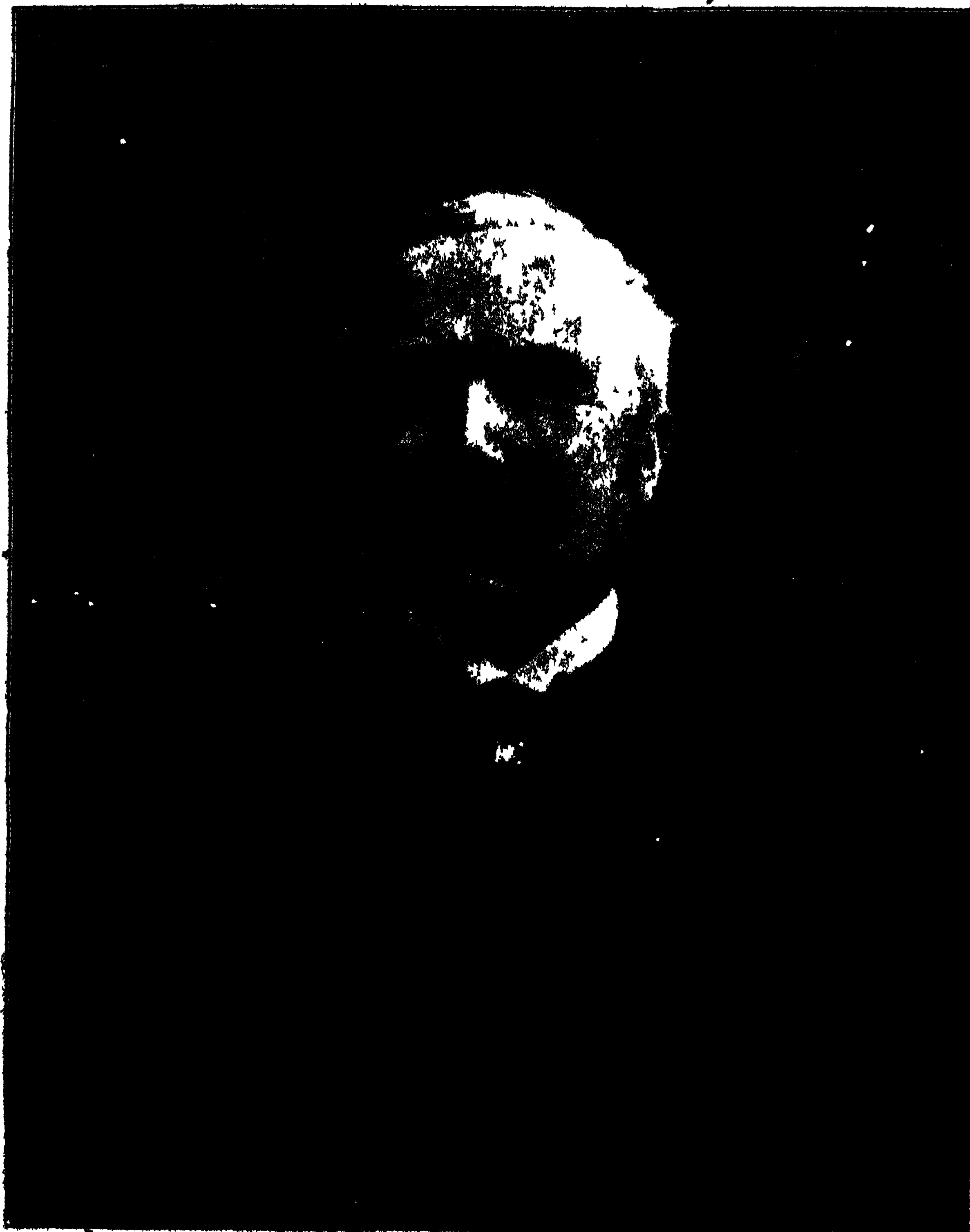
THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Finsk Tidskrift.—Helsingfors, Finland. No. 5.
Erik the Holy. C. M. Kjellberg.
Brandes on Ibsen. I. Leopold.
Tolstoy and Art. N. Erdmann.

Kringsjaa.—Olaf Norli, Christiania. 2 kr. per quarter. Nov. 30.
Friedrich Nietzsche. Aasta Hansteen.
Dec. 15.
"The Making of Religion," by Andrew Lang.
French Criminal Statistics.

Nordisk Tidskrift.—P. A. Norstedt and Sons, Stockholm. 10 kr. per ann. No. 7.
The First Natural Science Research Expedition in Sweden. Continued. Th. M. Fries.
The Origin of the Hindoo Caste-Division. K. F. Johansson.
The Monopoly in Financial Science. Harald Westergaard.
Julius Lange. Niels Möller.
Art in the Netherlands. [illegible] Wrangel.

Tilskueren.—Ernst Bojesen, Copenhagen. 12 kr. per ann. Dec.
Fru Beate. Peter Nansen.
A New Light on "Neutrality." Fredrik Bajer.
My Friend the Anarchist. Emil Rasmussen.



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SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

[The New Liberal Leader.]

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

February 3rd, 1899.

The Poet in Politics.

The early days of February opened with a trumpet appeal from Mr. Rudyard Kipling to the American public, which in many ways is one of the notablest signs of the times. In the first case, it indicates the fact that the mind of man is broadening, and that even in political matters the politician is no longer regarded as in the first line. Nothing that was said by any Senator or Congressman appealed more directly to the heart of the American people than the somewhat rugged and spirited verses in which Mr. Rudyard Kipling, in "The White Man's Burden," summed up in half a dozen verses the whole case in favour of Imperial expansion. Seldom has the appeal to the conscience of the English-speaking man been put more plainly and simply, and however little our carping critics on the Continent may believe it, this motive will probably dominate the decision of the question of the Philippines as it has dominated many another similar question nearer home. In Rudyard Kipling's verses there is an almost brutally frank recognition of the fact that empire is a burden and not an increase of strength, and that the duty of maintaining a Roman Peace among the peoples is one which should be regarded as a pious work rather than as a profitable business operation. Therein we see the influence of Anglo-India operating directly upon American politics.

"The White Man's Burden."

It may seem strange to some who have not realised that men are often more moved by appeals to self-sacrifice than to self-indulgence, that Rudyard Kipling's exposition of the sacrifices entailed by the subjugation of coloured races will probably be much more potent in silencing the protests of Mr. Carnegie and the Anti-Imperialist League than all the seductive appeals that are made to the vanity and avarice latent in every human heart.

The Crucial Question.

The appeal of the poet is irresistible, unless it can be encountered as the Tsar of Russia encounters it, by asking whether, after all, these "silent, sullen peoples" are improved by the white man undertaking the duty of their tuition. This is the real question that has got to be fought out and decided, each one for himself alone—whether or not the extension of the civilising sovereignty of the white man over the coloured races of the world makes for righteousness or does not. The clishclash of contending partisans, who bandy to and fro the question-begging epithets of "Jingo" and "Little Englander," is barren as the exercitations of the schoolmen. It does not touch the real question which is that which Kipling has stated. On this question nothing is better than the frank expression of personal experience. I began life with a very strong prejudice against interfering with native races, a prejudice born largely of books like Howitt's exposition of the way in which the unfortunate aborigines had suffered at the hands of the whites. But after a time, when I began to look more closely into matters and see what was actually going on, I came to the very definite conclusion that although it might be an open question whether the white races should be kept from all contact with the coloured peoples, that was manifestly impossible, and we were therefore shut up to a choice of two evils. Were we to allow the individual white man—filibuster, adventurer, slave-trader, colonist, speculator, or what you please—to go forth armed with all the panoply of modern civilisation to prey upon these weaker races without being followed by the strong restraint of Imperial authority? It was admitted as only too palpable that we could not keep the rowdy at home. The worst, the most lawless, the most licentious of our breed were continually pouring out from the cradle-lands of our race, and spreading themselves like a pestilence over the continents peopled by coloured races. Were we then to sit still, folding our hands, and allow this devastating scourge to continue without any attempt to abate its virulence?

A Case in Point.

This question came to a head in the typical case of Fiji. On the Fiji islands, what may be called the Uhlans of civilisation descended in the shape of adventurers, beachcombers, blackbirders and others, whose relations with the natives were hardly distinguishable from those of the slavetrader and the pirate of bygone centuries. The natives repeatedly appealed to the British Government to take them under their protection, and the British Government refused. In those days Imperialism was not in fashion, and there was the strongest possible prejudice against any extension of the responsibilities of the Empire; so the natives were left to

be eaten up piecemeal by the blow-flies of civilisation, which, Lord Rosmead used to say in a grim way, ought always to be spelt in the South Seas as "syphilisation." At last, however, the pressure of continued representations as to the hideous abominations which went on compelled even Mr. Gladstone to recognise that he must reluctantly shoulder "the white man's burden" in Fiji. So Fiji came under the British Protectorate. This case was the winning point of modern British Imperialism. The decision was taken distinctly upon moral grounds, and was not in the least promoted by any lust of territorial ambition or by any desire to plant our flag over an eligible coaling-station. The question was fought out and decided on precisely the same grounds as those upon which Rudyard Kipling's appeal to the Americans to annex the Philippines is based.

Why I am an Imperialist.

The discussion raised by the proposed annexation of Fiji led me to look pretty closely into the working of British Imperialism as a moral force in the Indian Empire. No books influenced me quite so much in coming to the definite conclusion that, with all its faults and drawbacks (and there were many), the civilising sovereignty of Britain was of incalculable benefit to India, as the writings of Sir W. W. Hunter, whose "Annals of Rural Bengal" and "Orissa" left a deep impression upon my mind. But the spectacle of the Anglo-Indian terrestrial providence, acting as a kind of tutelary deity for the extirpation of the worst evils which afflict humanity, fascinated my imagination and converted me to the Imperialism which I have steadily preached and continue to preach. It is an Imperialism based upon the sense of moral responsibility—not an Imperialism which vaunteth itself and is puffed up by a consciousness of its great strength, but rather an Imperialism that would shrink from taking up the immensity of the burdens laid upon its shoulders, were it not for the feeling that there is no duty so unmistakably incumbent upon us as the protection of the weak against the strong.

Follow the Rowdy with the Policeman.

Notwithstanding the somewhat pessimistic estimate of the result of English influence in India that is formed by the Emperor and by other travellers, I still remain of the opinion that, without expressing any judgment as to whether it might have been better if the Asiatic and African races had been kept hermetically sealed and cut off from all contact with white men, the extension of Imperial authority and control is a less evil than those which follow the handing over of the coloured races to be the unrestricted prey of the white-skinned rowdies of the world. We must, it seems to us, follow up the rowdy with the policeman. We have no right to breed the rowdy, to fill him full of all the lawless, adventurous instincts of our race, to arm him with all the weapons of civilisation, and to send him forth like a wolf to prey upon the sheepfolds of Asia and Africa. This is a root question that is not adequately discussed—one of the many questions which underlie all the idle froth of party disputation. It would be very interesting to see after all at what conclusion our American kinsfolk arrive on the moral issue which Kipling has stated with such characteristic vigour and directness.

The Crusade of Peace.

The event of the month at home has been the discussion of another question, that arising out of the proposed Peace Conference. In this the English people have taken a hand to some purpose. The proposed Pilgrimage of Peace has fascinated the popular imagination, and among all classes of society, notably among those which lie near the base of the social structure, there has sprung up a vague hope that at last something is to be done to rid the world of one of its greatest curses. Lord Salisbury's reply to the Emperor's despatch, dated 24th October, was only published last month. It gave



Ulk.] [Berlin.

EXPANSION-POLICY.

Not quite round yet, but that may come!

general satisfaction, being indeed as emphatic a declaration as to the evils of the existing system as anything in the Imperial Rescript itself. If Lord Salisbury, instead of confining himseif to despatches which are written six weeks late and published three months afterwards, were to devote a single great speech to setting forth the possibility of attaining that which he has told us he regards as the "one hope" for averting a catastrophe in which "Christian civilisation must perish," he would do more to promote the success of the Conference and to assure his own leadership, not merely of England but of Europe, than by any other step which could be suggested. Unfortunately, for such an utterance we have still to wait.

The Tsar and the Socialists.

The issue of Lord Salisbury's despatch incidentally brought about the publication of a covering despatch from our Ambassador in St. Petersburg, in which he explained what was said to him by Count Mouravieff on handing him the Rescript. It has a very significant passage, and one which will attract much more attention hereafter than it has received at present. Speaking of the Tsar's proposal, Sir Charles Scott writes as follows :—

> His Excellency thought that the fact that the initiative of this peaceful effort was being taken by the Sovereign of the largest military Power, with resources for increasing its military strength unrestricted by Constitutional and Parliamentary limitations, would appeal to the hearts and intelligence of a very large section of the civilised world, and show the discontented and disturbing classes of society that powerful military Governments were in sympathy with their desire to see the wealth of their countries utilised for productive purposes rather than exhausted in a ruinous and, to a great extent, useless competition for increasing the powers of destruction.

The discontented and disturbing classes of society will not be slow to note the importance of this declaration. It is equivalent to an Imperial certificate as to the justice of their impeachment of the existing system; and from it will naturally be deduced the argument that if this effort fails on the part of governments, the people would be justified in resorting to the *ultima ratio populorum*. There can be little doubt that if the Peace Conference fails, those who are answerable for its failure will be answerable for a great increase in the virulence of social and revolutionary agitation on the Continent.

The Second Circular.

Lord Salisbury concluded his despatch by requesting some indication of the special points to which the attention of the Conference is to be directed. To this the Russian Government replied by a circular inviting the Powers to proceed to a preliminary exchange of views upon certain points. First of all, they are asked to say whether they think the present moment is opportune or inopportune, and then, if they consider it opportune, they are invited to a preliminary exchange of views. The objects of the Conference are thus defined :—

> (*a*) Of seeking without delay means for putting a stop to the progressive increase of military and naval armaments, a question the solution of which becomes evidently more and more urgent in view of the fresh extension given to these armaments ; and
>
> (*b*) Of preparing the way for a discussion of the questions relating to the possibility of preventing armed conflicts by the pacific means at the disposal of international diplomacy.

Mediation and Arbitration.

Of these two objects the latter is much the most important. Upon this point Count Mouravieff summarises as follows the suggestions of the Russian Government :—

> To accept in principle the employment of the good offices of mediation and facultative arbitration in cases lending themselves thereto, with the object of preventing armed conflicts between nations ; an understanding with respect to the mode of applying these good offices, and the establishment of a uniform practice in using them.

This is, of course, much the most important project that can possibly be brought before the Conference. All the other suggestions fade into insignificance compared with it, for it marks the declaration on the part of the greatest military Empire in the world that the moment has arrived when mankind can seriously discuss, as a matter of practical politics, the establishment of some kind of international institute or centre which might be made immediately available for the settlement of the disputes of nations. Compared with the magnitude of such a suggestion all other proposals are as fine dust in the balance.

The Humanising of War.

Nevertheless, it is worth while noticing some of those other proposals, notably that which relates to the limitation of armaments. On this point, which stands first in the Russian programme, Count Mouravieff writes that what is sought is—

> (1) An understanding not to increase for a fixed period the present effective strength of the armed military and naval forces, and at the same time not to increase the budgets pertaining thereto. A preliminary examination of the means by which a reduction might even be effected in the future in the forces and budgets above mentioned.

Upon this so much has been said that there is no necessity to labour the point here. The other six proposals include various suggestions for the humanising of war, the interdicting of new and more deadly explosives, the prohibition of the use of sub-

marine boats, and the extension of the provisions for the protection of the Geneva Red Cross to boats that are used in rescuing sailors engaged in naval action. The proposed prohibition of the submarine boat has naturally irritated the French, who declare, not without reason, that the Emperor's proposals seem to be framed entirely with a view to benefit England. There is no likelihood of any interdict being placed upon the use of new weapons; indeed, there is reason to believe that the ending of war is more likely to be brought about by the discovery of vril—that marvellous fluid described by Bulwer Lytton, by which a child with a staff could annihilate an army at will—than by any attempt to restrict the combatants to what may be regarded as the present recognised weapons of warfare. The persistence with which the Emperor puts forward these suggestions shows how seriously he regards his duty to be faithful to the humane traditions of his grandfather, Alexander II., to whose initiative we owe both the Geneva and Red Cross Conventions, and the interdict on the use of explosive rifle bullets.

Only Tentative Suggestions.

It is well to remember that these suggestions that are put forward for the purpose of provoking a preliminary exchange of views are in no sense to be regarded as the definite proposals of the Russian Government. There has been official intimation to the effect that the points put forward by the Circular do not constitute the definite programme of the Government, and that it therefore rests with the Powers to eliminate such of these points as they may consider inadmissible, and substitute others which they may regard as affording a sufficient basis for closer discussion. As this is an official confirmation of what I have stated ever since I returned from Russia, I note it with satisfaction. The Russian Government has opened the door, and invited all the Powers to enter into a Conference for the purpose of providing, by their united wisdom, a remedy for an admitted peril. It is not for the English-speaking race, which has had so much experience, especially in the United States, in the adjusting of disputes between independent Commonwealths, to persist in a policy of negative criticism. The summons to the Conference should provoke a response from us in the shape of definite proposals carefully thought out, and pressed with as much energy upon the other Powers as we should show if the question was not merely one of life and death for the nations, but related to the momentous question of the delimitation of the boundary of some remote Asiatic province.

The Banality of Party Speeches.

It is very curious to note the extraordinary sluggishness of the political mind in appreciating an issue the importance of which is clearly apprehended even by the man in the street. In the last fortnight, Ministers and members of the Front Opposition Bench have been speaking to the length of many columns, which are duly reported in the daily newspapers; and beyond an occasional sentence—and even that is sometimes omitted—there is no reference whatever to the one question upon which the future of the next century will hang. It really seems almost as if we were coming to the same pass in politics that we are in polite society, in which the invariable rule is that no one ever speaks about anything in which they are really interested. Affairs of the heart, great passions, intense religious convictions, are by common consent tabooed, and people indulge in the small change of society chit-chat, an entertainment about as edifying as the jabbering of monkeys in their cage at the Zoo.

The New Leader of the Opposition.

Before these pages can reach the reader Parliament will have opened, the Queen's Speech will have been read, and what in the opinion of some is of even more moment, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will have been elected to the thorny seat of the Leader of the Opposition. The session does not promise to be very interesting, although possibly the genius of ecclesiastical discord may lend some vitality to discussions which would otherwise be very perfunctory. No one expects much from Ministers in the shape of legislation, and no one anticipates anything from the Opposition in the shape of a stand-up fight. As after all it is a stand-up fight which chiefly interests the British public, the outlook for the session is not particularly inviting. The odds are too great. The Opposition is not only outnumbered, but it is deserted by its chiefs. In the somewhat troubled pond of party politics the frogs have been croaking pretty lustily last month, the chief cause being the splash which was produced by Mr. Morley's speech to his constituents.

The Lost Leaders.

The correspondence in which Sir William Harcourt intimated his intention to retire from the leadership of the Opposition in the House of Commons created more fuss but less discussion, for Sir William spoke darkly and shrouded the real reason of his retirement behind mysterious circumlocutions. Mr. Morley was much franker and straightforward. He said, in effect, that he was

clearing out, and would no longer be associated with the counsels of his Party, because he declined to have part or lot with men who, no doubt with the best intentions in the world, had nevertheless joined hands with Lord Rosebery to do evil. Mr. Morley thinks of his late colleagues who lifted up their voices with Lord Rosebery in order to screw Lord Salisbury's courage up to the fighting point about Fashoda, as men who have fallen from grace. They are reprobate. "Woe unto them," he says in effect, "for they have gone in the way of Cain and run greedily after the error of Balaam for reward, and perished in the gainsaying of Core." The quotation is mine, not Mr. Morley's; but he would probably read with a grim smile the continuance of the quotation, even if he did not apply it entirely to Lord Rosebery and his friends—"Clouds are they without water, carried about with winds; trees whose fruit withereth, without fruit, twice dead, plucked up by the roots; raging waves of the sea, foaming out their own shame; wandering stars to whom is reserved the blackness of darkness for ever."

Who Kept the Peace?

In justice to the incriminated persons, it is well to remember Lord Rosebery's point of view. He has never stated it publicly, but if we may gather from such utterances as he has made and those who followed him, his conception of the situation is that, so far from having intervened to promote war, his intervention really secured peace. The whole attitude of the Liberal Opposition is based on a deep-rooted contempt of Lord Salisbury. They believe that Lord Salisbury is a sheep who is certain to run away if anyone shows their tooth. It was therefore necessary to convince the French that they had to deal not merely with Lord Salisbury, whom they would certainly have attempted to bully, but with John Bull, whose back was up and who had made up his mind to stand no more nonsense. Therefore they did a great service to peace, and averted war by giving the French timely warning that we meant to fight over Fashoda. This may be an entirely mistaken idea on the part of the Liberal leaders, but there is no doubt they honestly entertained it, and it is therefore, quite unnecessary to doom them to the outer darkness because they acted, in their idea, according to the best course to be taken under the circumstances. Sir Henry Fowler, in reply to Mr. Morley, stated his point of view very clearly. While defending himself against the criticism of Mr. Morley, he said:—

He thought the leaders of the Opposition rendered a great public service at that crisis. Had there been any uncertainty about our attitude, he believed that pressure would have been brought to bear on the French Government—pressure to which that Government, under the exceptional circumstances of French politics, would have been peculiarly liable, and that pressure they might have been unable to resist. He said that, thanks to the patriotic attitude of Lord Rosebery—and thanks to the support of the overwhelming majority of the people of this country, France became convinced that England was in earnest, and the French Government, who did not desire war, abandoned at once, and frankly, a claim that was alike unjustifiable and useless. It might be said this was a matter of opinion—that something else would have done better. No, it was a fact of history that the peace had been kept.

France and Fashoda.

In similar fashion have spoken most of his colleagues. All's well that ends well, and it is a thankless task to look too closely into the well-meant errors of our friends; but before leaving this subject, it always seemed to me that the French were quite willing to have given in without being bullied. They had made a false step, and they only wanted to get out of it without being publicly humiliated. The sudden rally of Lord Rosebery to the side of the Government produced the impression both abroad and at home that the Liberal leaders wished to force the Government to take up a more provocative and bellicose line against France than they would have done if they had been left to their own devices. The effect of this impression was most unfortunate, and it will be some time before we have overcome the evil consequences of the attack of Fashoda fever. Fortunately we were able to rely upon the pacific counsels of Russia, and we are also fortunate in having in M. Cambon, the French Ambassador in the Court of St. James's, a diplomatist pacific, rational and strong.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's Warning.

It is not necessary to dwell in detail upon the many speeches that were made by Ministers and others before the meeting of Parliament, but it is well to note one or two that stand out very conspicuously. The first was Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's very significant protest against a policy of expansion at any cost. "We must not," he told us, "forget that other countries have the same ambitions as ourselves. We must not think we can appropriate the whole world to ourselves. It is of no use for us to add more territory than we can digest. We could not do everything at once, and in my opinion we should be wiser if we attempted rather to develop what we had already than to add still further to the extent of our Empire." "We should be careful," he added, "not to take upon ourselves greater burden than we could bear." The Chancellor of the Exchequer

naturally feels the white man's burden" most. Mr. Chamberlain, who was speaking the same night at Wolverhampton, was in a very different mood. He maintained that "if we were to sustain the great burden of empire, we must be willing to take our fair share of further expansion." It would be interesting to hear the Russian, French, and German comment upon the "fairness" of the share which Mr. Chamberlain proposes to appropriate as a necessary buttress for the already top-heavy fabric of our Empire.



From Homer Davenport's Collection.]

MR. JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

(New U.S. Ambassador to London.)

What is a Jingo?

In the debating society polemics of the recess there has been a skirmish over the definition of Jingo and "Little Englander." There is only one good definition of Jingoism, and that is "drunken imperialism," or, if you prefer the pun on "Jingoism, imperialism plus gin," with a good deal more gin than empire. It is a heady imperialism that is not ballasted by any sense of responsibility. A Jingo is swollen with insolence and that sense of pride which is to nations what alcohol is to individuals, and he generally perishes from the consequences of his own excesses. A definition of a "Little Englander" is not so simple. Mr. Chamberlain's definition is as follows: "The Little Englander is a man who honestly believes that the expansion of this country carries with it obligations which are out of proportion to its advantages"—not a very happy or epigrammatic definition. And, what is worse, it does not hit the facts. Sir Henry Fowler got round the difficulty by defining Mr. Labouchere as the typical Little Englander, and repudiated him and all his works. He also selected Sir Ashmead Bartlett as a typical Jingo, and repudiated him also with equal emphasis. Mr. Morley, however, ventured upon a more ambitious attempt, and set forth under five headings what he considered the main articles of a Jingo's creed:—

> First, that territory is territory, and all territory is worth acquiring. Second, that all territory, especially if anybody happens to want it, is worth paying any price for. Third, that this country possesses the purse of Fortunatus, bulging and overflowing with gold, and is free to fling millions here and millions there with the certainty that benignant fairies will, by magic, make them good; so let us spend easily, with a lavish hand and a free conscience. The fourth article of the creed is—Do not show the slightest regard to the opinions of other nations, and you have no share whatever in the great collective responsibility of civilised peoples, as joint guardians of the interests of peace and good order, to the State system of Europe. And the fifth article of the Jingo creed is that the interests of the people of this country—and I here draw no distinction between classes and masses—their advancement in all the arts of civilised life and well-being, their needs and their requirements, are completely and utterly a secondary and subordinate question.

Exit Sir W. Harcourt.

Sir William Harcourt is ending his days amid reverberating thunder such as often concludes the transformation scene in a pantomime. His retirement from politics is really due to his advanced age and failing faculties; but he has succeeded in covering his retreat by a great discharge of ecclesiastical artillery. Certainly there was not any lack of vigour in his concluding letters to the *Times* on the subject of "the mutinous priests" who, to use the common phrase, are Romanising the Establishment. Seldom has the drum ecclesiastic of the Protestant variety been beaten so vigorously as by the Squire of Malwood. His last performance, however, was somewhat of a disappointment. The Protestant hounds who are running hard upon the scent were much disgusted when they found that Sir William Harcourt's final suggestion was to advise inquiry and the ascertainment of facts. When you are on a heretic or Papist hunt, it is aggravating indeed to be told that, instead of worrying your fox, you have to go home and think it over.

Protestantism in Full Cry.

Mr. Balfour referred to the subject in his speeches at Manchester, where he found quite sufficient evidence of strong Protestant feeling to realise that the license of the sacerdotalists is exposing the

Establishment to a recurrence of the peril from which it seemed to have escaped. Of late years the Establishment undoubtedly gained hand over hand against its enemies, and the confident hopes so joyously expressed by Mr. Miall twenty or thirty years ago have long ceased to be entertained, even by the most sanguine Nonconformists. But for the moment the mutinous clerics who deem it their duty to burn incense rather than obey their bishops, are reviving the hopes of the militant Dissenters. It is a pity in more ways than one. Nonconformists have too much valuable work to do in moralising the State to have any energy to spare for disestablishing the Church.

The New "No Popery" Cry.

It would, of course, be a great mistake to identify the protests that are being made against the attempt to introduce what are regarded as Roman practices into the Reformed Church of England as being equivalent to a revival of the old fierce intolerance against the Roman Catholics which has disfigured our history with so many dark passages. It is quite possible to be very good friends with the Pope, and to recognise the excellent work which the Roman Catholics are doing both in Ireland, in America, and in this country, and yet at the same time to resent strongly the attempt to deprotestantise the Church of England. Still, it is difficult to work up indignation against the Romanisers in the Establishment without at the same time kindling a certain amount of animosity against the Roman Church. Of the survival of that antipathy we every now and then receive the oddest bits of evidence. One of the latest of these came to hand the other day in a statement by a minister of religion in the South of England, who refused to take any part in a Peace meeting (which I was not invited to attend) because he said that "Mr. Stead had kissed the Pope's toe." Alas! I have never even had an opportunity of coming within arm's length of that member of Leo XIII. All that I have done has been to see the Cardinal Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla, in order to secure the support of the Holy See for the Holy War against War.

The Holy See and the Holy War.

I am glad to say that the *odium theologicum* was not strong enough to prejudice either the Pope or Cardinal Rampolla against my application. Last month I had the privilege of receiving an autograph letter from Cardinal Rampolla, in which he assured me of the sympathy of the Holy See in the work in which I was engaged, and promised me the effective co-operation of the Roman Church. That co-operation we have received, and hope to receive to the end. It is indeed a sign of the times that when some fanatical English Protestants are raving against a movement with which they sympathise because its local preacher has been in communication with the Vatican, that the Holy Father himself did not allow the fact that I was a Protestant Nonconformist, agitating in support of the Rescript issued by the Russian Orthodox Sovereign, who, in the eyes of the Vatican, is a Greek schismatic, to stand in the way of his cordially supporting the work of peace.

Mr. Balfour and the Irish University.

The strong anti-Papal feeling on the part of our good Protesants seems likely to bring about the only exciting episode that is anticipated in the coming session. Last autumn the Cabinet gravely considered the question of dealing with Irish University education. It is twenty-five years and more since Mr. Gladstone made an attempt to remedy what he regarded as the admitted grievance of our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects. He failed. It was thought that the present Administration, being strong in both Houses of Parliament, might be able to deal with the subject; but when it came to the Cabinet Mr. Balfour found himself confronted with the difficulty of inducing his colleagues to "face the music," and the Ministry, rather than commit *felo de se*, avoided disruption by deciding not to deal with the question. Last month Mr. Balfour published a letter in which he, although a Cabinet Minister and Leader of the House of Commons, declared his wish to settle the Irish University question by establishing a Catholic University in Dublin and a Presbyterian University in Belfast. The Catholic University is to be endowed by the State, but no State funds are to be devoted to the endowment of the chairs of history, philosophy or theology. Funds for such purposes must be provided from private sources. Against this proposal the forces of Protestantism are rallying, and Mr. Balfour will find himself in a somewhat unpleasant dilemma. But difficult as his position may be, it is less difficult than that of the Liberals. Mr. Morley is in favour of a Catholic University, and so are several of his colleagues. On the other hand, Sir Henry Fowler will probably take the line of the Wesleyan Methodists, in which body he is the most conspicous layman, and his lead will be followed by many of the Nonconformists. So there will be a very pretty fight when the question comes on for debate.



Photograph by] [*E. Appert, Paris*

M. QUESNAY DE BEAUREPAIRE.

Irish Politics.

In Ireland the first elections under the new Local Government Act have taken place, with the result that while the Nationalists have strengthened their position, they have not done so to quite the same extent that was anticipated. One of the most remarkable facts about the election was the falling away of Parnellite strength in Dublin and in Cork. In both these cities Mr. Redmond declared that his followers were by no means so strong as they believed themselves to be. It is too early to speak as to the net result of all the elections, but it would seem that there is little doubt that the great majority of the newly-elected governing bodies will be composed of men whose first thought is how to utilise the new administrative machinery for the purpose of crowning the edifice by the creation of a National Parliament in Dublin. Mr. Balfour, in a speech at Manchester, warned his friends that they had by no means seen the last of Home Rule. The warning was useful, for some members on the Liberal side seemed to be under some strange delusion on that subject. The Irish protest against existing financial relations between the two countries has been heard again in the month of January, but not as yet with anything approaching to the vehemence that was anticipated. The All-Ireland Committee has been mooting, among other methods of rectifying the grievance, the establishment of Imperial dockyards in Ireland. The United Irish League is making itself felt in the West, but as yet there is a lull, and the Irish Nationalists will probably confine their energies in the coming session to seeing how much they can get out of the administration before proceeding to extremities. Their prospects of obtaining much from the Liberal Alliance at present do not seem particularly rosy.

Old Age Pensions

The question of Old Age Pensions is looking up. Various Conferences have been held between Mr. Charles Booth and working-class leaders in London and the North of England, and their opinion certainly seems to be veering round in favour of Mr. Booth's scheme. But the financial difficulty at present blocks the way. The revenue returns have been extremely favourable, but not even the most sanguine of Chancellors of the Exchequer could contemplate a demand upon the Treasury of an additional 15 millions or 16 millions a year with equanimity. That sum, however, is the least that would have to be provided if every adult over 65 who had not £1 a week from other sources is to receive a pension of 5s. a week from the Imperial exchequer. The more this question is studied, the more it will be perceived how close is the connection between the perpetually increasing competition in armaments and all manner of social reform. It is true that an additional charge of 15 millions a year would be an enormous burden on the taxpayers of the country, but if nothing is done to arrest the growth of armaments we shall probably add at least that sum to the 42 or 43 millions a year which we pay at the present day for our army and navy.

The Cry from Macedonia.

It is not only the Old Age Pensions question which is vitally affected by the national movement in favour of the proposals of the Tsar. The newspapers have been full of the protest drawn up by the Macedonian Committee addressed to the Powers, which sets forth their grievance and calls upon the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin to secure for Macedonia those elementary human rights which they were guaranteed in 1878. There is no doubt as to the horrible condition of the province of Macedonia. That unfortunate region was sacrificed at the Berlin Congress in order to enable Lord Beaconsfield to boast that he had made mincemeat of the Russians in Bulgaria. By the treaty of San Stefano the Turk was cleared out from Macedonia, bag and baggage, and if

it had been allowed to stand there would have been no Macedonian question to-day; but unfortunately the insensate anti-Russian feeling excited by the Jingoes of 1878 insisted upon thrusting back this Christian province under the hoof of the Ottoman oppressor.

What should be done in Macedonia.

The Macedonian Committee, which has issued from Sofia the manifesto addressed to the Great Powers, intimate plainly that if nothing is done they will be compelled to provoke a massacre, and so compel the intervention of Europe. They are believed to be instigated by England in order to create difficulties for Russia—so inveterate is the prejudice born of the Russophobist madness. As a matter of fact, England is only too anxious to avoid any trouble in the Balkans. The Liberal Forwards who encouraged Greece have blessed the Macedonian movement. But the key to the whole question lies in our Peace Crusade. If we succeed in at last really getting England into line with Russia, the Turk will be peaceably coerced as he was in Crete. But if we fail there will be no coercion, and the old dreary routine of insurrection, massacre, and intervention will follow. Russia and Austria were agreed at Christmas that something must be done for Macedonia on condition the Macedonians kept quiet. But if they begin an insurrection they will be left to the tender mercies of the Turks, and there will be another long list of victims sacrificed as the result of the "Peace with Honour" crime of Berlin.

Still Dreyfus! Dreyfus! Dreyfus!

It is utterly hopeless to attempt to predict the next development of the Dreyfus Case. The attacks made by M. de Beaurepaire on his colleagues of the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation have led the Ministers to intervene, and the question of revision is to be dealt with by the whole Court, with all the Chambers sitting together. Passion rages higher than ever, and the reputation of the Judiciary seems to be in a fair way to suffer as much as that of the General Staff. It is a kind of mad St. Vitus's Dance from which Paris appears to be suffering. Everybody talks of *coup d'états*, but nothing happens, only every week the area widens within which no reputation survives. L'Affaire has become a kind of political absinthe with which the public has drunk itself mad. Delirium tremens cannot be far off. And yet, as in France it is always the unexpected which happens, the Republic will probably emerge after all the turmoil and begin again its old humdrum work of piling up debt and using up Ministries.

The Franco-Italian Rapprochement.

There is always one possibility, and that is a foreign one. M. Lockroy, the Minister of Marine, is reported to have made statements which come perilously near to a threat of war—this time a Franco-Italian war against England. He is said to have hinted that France would have no objection to an Italian occupation of Tripoli, and to have talked perilous, and for a Minister criminal, nonsense about what was to happen to the British fleet and to British commerce. There seems to be some reason to fear that the success of their submarine boats has slightly turned the heads of some of our neighbours. M. Lockroy appears to believe in it. The *Matin* subscription of 100,000 frs. for the construction of such a boat has been more than filled, and the submarine boat may play France the same ill turn that the chassepot did in 1870, and the mitrailleuse. The new toy is always going to make France invincible. But somehow it always fails.

Australian Federation.

On February 2nd, at Melbourne, the six Premiers of Australia have unanimously agreed to federate on the following terms:—

An absolute majority of both Houses of the Federal Parliament will decide all differences between the two branches of the Legislature. The Braddon Clause, which makes provision for the proportionate distribution of surplus revenue among the individual States of the Commonwealth, will continue in operation for ten years.

The Federal capital is to be within New South Wales, but at least one hundred miles from Sydney. The capital will be Federal territory. Pending the erection of Federal buildings the Federal Parliament will meet at Melbourne.

No alteration has been made in the original proposals regarding rivers, money bills, judicial appeals, or the number of Senators. Queensland will be allowed to elect Senators by the colony voting in divisions, instead of their being directly chosen by the people as one electorate.

New South Wales being placated by the promise of the Federal capital being established on her territory, Mr. Reid will do his utmost to secure the success of the scheme. There's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip, but this time it really looks as if Australia would be federated before the dawn of the twentieth century.

DIARY FOR JANUARY.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

Jan. 1. Lord Kitchener decides upon the site of the Gordon College at Khartoum.

The U.S. Secretary of State issues a Proclamation disallowing the Hawaian Cable Concession which was granted to the Pacific Cable Company of New York last July, and retains the control of the Concession to be dealt with by Congress.

Cuba is formally transferred to American control.

2. General Rios arrives at Manila, having with the Spanish troops under his command completely evacuated the Visayas and the North of Mindanao.

The Gate of Candia in Crete is blown up by the Royal Engineers.

A farewell dinner is given to Lord Elgin by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce.

3. Lord Curzon arrives at Calcutta.

Lord Charles Beresford returns to Hong Kong from Canton.

Duel takes place between Baron Banffy and M. Horansky in Budapest.

4. Lord Cromer arrives at Khartoum.

The United States Senate receives the Treaty of Peace from the President, and refers it to the Foreign Relations Committee.

5. The Proclamation of the President of the United States to the Filipinos is issued at Manila.

The Federal Council of Germany decides not at present to interfere in the Lippe-Detmold question.

The Proclamation of General Otis to the Filipino Insurgents is published at Manila.

Lord Cromer lays the foundation-stone of the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum.

6. A Parliamentary Paper is issued containing Lord Salisbury's reply to the Tsar's Memorandum on Disarmament.

Lord Curzon formally assumes the office and state of Governor-General of India.

7. Petition against the Election of Messrs Rhodes and Hill is dismissed by the Supreme Court of Cape Colony.

Mr. Conger, American Minister at Pekin, announces that owing to the protest of the American and British Ministers, the Chinese Government refuses the demand for the extension of French jurisdiction at Shanghai.

Lord Kitchener starts from Omdurman up the Blue Nile on a visit of inspection.

Aguinaldo issues a Manifesto claiming independence for the Philippines.

The Spanish Colonel San Martin, who surrendered Porto Rico, is sentenced to imprisonment for life.

At the Annual Conference of the South Wales Miners' Association it is resolved to affiliate with the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

8. M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire resigns his office of President of one of the Chambers of the Court of Cassation.

9. Lord Charles Beresford is entertained at a farewell dinner by a Committee of all the trading nations at Shanghai.

10. The Miners' Federation of Great Britain opens at Edinburgh, and a requisition from the South Wales and Monmouthshire Miners to be allowed to join the Federation is granted unanimously.

11. President McKinley transmits to the Senate the nomination of Mr. Choate as Ambassador to Great Britain.

The United States Senate has a discussion on the Treaty of Peace with Spain.

12. Stormy debate in the French Chamber. The Order of the day carried by the Government by 423 votes to 124.

M. Loubet re-elected President of the French Senate by 218 votes.

Mr. Rhodes is elected a member of the South African League.

The debate on the first reading of the Army Bill opens in the German Reichstag.

Russian financial statement is published at St. Petersburg.

12. A tremendous gale on the British coast does great damage on land and sea.

13. Senator Allen introduces a resolution in the American Senate to appoint a committee of five senators to investigate the conduct of the Spanish War. Resolution postponed.

The War Commission at Washington passes a vote of censure upon General Eagan for language used by him in regard to General Miles.

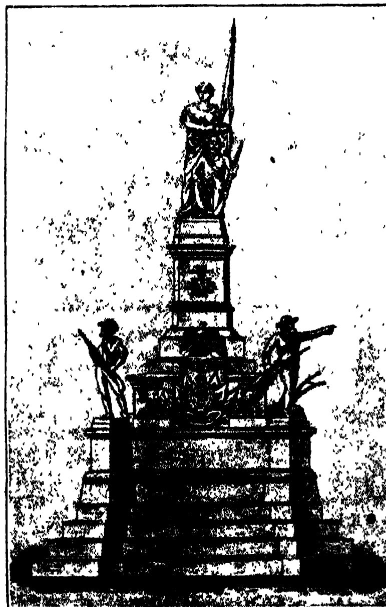
Lord Cromer returns to Cairo from Khartoum.

In consequence of the gale telegraphic communication with the Continent is interrupted.

Prince George presides at the inaugural meeting of the Commission appointed to draw up the Constitution for Crete.

A deputation of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Commission waits on Mr. Brodrick at the Foreign Office.

Launch of the new White Star liner *Oceanic* at Belfast.



THE MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED AT DOORNKOP TO THE BOERS KILLED DURING THE JAMESON RAID.

14. Count Mouravieff addresses a second circular to the European Cabinets on the Tsar's Peace Rescript.

Resignation announced of Mr. Knight, the General Secretary of the Boilermakers' Union.

Great meeting at Whitechapel to protest against the rise of rents.

16. An appeal of the French Socialists to the English proletariat is published.

The Emperor William opens the Session of the Prussian Diet.

In the French Chamber M. F. Faure's interpellation on the Picquart case was postponed at the instance of M. Dupuy by 422 votes to 74.

General Eagan withdraws the objectionable features from his report to the Commission of Enquiry at Washington.

18. Major Esterhazy arrives in Paris.

19. The United States cruiser *Philadelphia* ordered to sail from California to Samoa.

The Bill excluding aliens from placer mining in British Columbia is put in force.

An Agreement as to the Government of the Soudan is signed between Lord Cromer and Boutros Pacha, the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The South Australian House of Assembly adjourns till February 28th.

20. As the result of the Stellenbosch (Cape Colony) election petition, Sir J. Sivewright is unseated.

In the Hungarian Chamber of Magnates a motion calling for the intervention of the Crown in the present crisis is rejected by 90 votes to 69.

Official announcement is made by the Post Office that after February 1st householders, on payment of fees, may have private letter-boxes attached to their houses.

21. Lord Kitchener is appointed Governor of the Soudan.

A Chinese commercial meeting is held at Hong Kong to support Lord Charles Beresford's scheme of reform in China.

24. Special Congress of Trade Unionists in Manchester to consider a plan of Trades Federation.

Text of Count Mouravieff's Circular is published in the *Official Gazette* of St. Petersburg.

The London County Council decides to let the Sunday League arrange high class concerts in music halls.

Debate on the Peace Treaty resumed in the American Senate.

25. The Members of the Left in the Belgian Chamber issue a Manifesto on the reasons for the resignation of two of the Ministers of the Government.

Debate in the French Chamber on the abolition of sub-prefectures.

The Court of Cassation engaged with the examination of the secret *dossier*.

Lord Charles Beresford leaves Yokohama for America.

The Italian Chamber reassembles, and discusses the Franco-Italian Convention.

The American Senate discusses the Spanish treaty in Secret Session.

Mr. Arthur Balfour publishes a letter on Protestantism and University Education in Ireland.

The question of the expulsion of the Danes from North Schleswig is raised in the Prussian Diet.

Court-Martial on Gen. Eagan begins at Washington.

Meeting at Calcutta to protest against the Government's Municipal Bill.

26. The Special Congress of Trades Unionists at Manchester close their deliberations, having constituted a Provisional Committee.

The Elgin Bridge over the Gogra, which links the narrow-gauge systems in the North-West of India, is opened.

The British Ambassador and Lady Monson give a dinner in Paris in honour of the Venezuelan Arbitration Committee.

The Macedonian Christians publish a Memorial to the Powers of Europe against murder and robbery by the Turks.

The Filipinos proclaim a Republic; the women of Cavita offer their services in the national defence.

27. The Henry-Reinach libel action is opened in Paris, and is suspended pending the decision of the Court of Cassation.

Great disturbance in the Austrian Reichsrath.

Lord Wolseley's report on the 1898 military manœuvres published.

First meeting of the newly-formed Miners' Conciliation Board takes place at the Westminster Palace Hotel.

The Committee formed in Munich, in support of the proposed Peace Conference, meets for the first time.

28. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught received in audience by the Pope.

The Bulgarian Cabinet resigns.

The Court-Martial at Washington finds Commissary-General Eagan guilty of insulting General Miles.

The Australian Premiers and the Premier of Tasmania meet in conference at Melbourne to consider the question of Federation.



COMMISSARY-GENERAL EAGAN.

27. By an Imperial decree published in Finland, the knowledge of Russian is made obligatory on all the high officials of Finland.
28. The *Official Gazette* at Berlin publishes a decree for raising a 3 per cent. loan of 55,625,951 marks.
30. An explanation of the Inebriates Act of 1898 is issued by the Treasury and the Home Office.
The Government Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Investigation is brought into the French Chamber. After a noisy discussion it was referred to a Committee considering another Bill for the same purpose.
31. Great Protestant Demonstration in the Albert Hall; about 10,000 people present.
The American House of Representatives passes the Army Reorganisation Bill.
All the Powers agree to the prolongation of the Mixed Tribunals in Egypt for one year.
The election petition against the return of Mr. Sauer, Commissioner of Public Works for Cape Colony, is dismissed.
M. Grekoff forms a new Bulgarian Ministry.
A debate takes place in the German Reichstag on the Bill to appropriate 8,500,000 marks to the maintenance of Kiao-Chau; the second reading passes.
In the French Senate the commercial convention with Italy passes by 248 votes to 4.

By-Elections.

Jan. 6. Owing to the death of Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, a vacancy occurred in the representation of the Aylesbury division of Bucks. The Hon. Lionel Rothschild (U.) was elected without opposition.
16. On the elevation of the Hon. T. W. Legh to the Peerage, a vacancy occurred in the Newton division of Lancashire. Colonel Pilkington was returned without opposition.

SPEECHES.

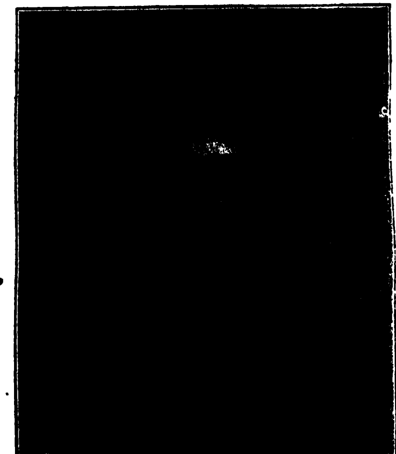
Jan. 1. Mr. Frederic Harrison, in London, on Imperial Expansion.
Sir Charles Dilke, at Gloucester, on the Army and Navy.
2. Lord Elgin, at Calcutta, on the events in India during his Viceroyalty.
3. Lord Charles Beresford, at Hong Kong, on the needs of China.
5. Lord Cromer, at Omdurman, on the future administration of the Soudan and the proposed teaching in the Gordon Memorial College.
6. Lord Londonderry, at Darlington, on Agriculture.
9. Senator Hoar, at Washington, opposes the Policy of Expansion.
Rt. Hon. W. C. Gully, at Carlisle, on "Old Parliamentary Journals."
Sir Edward Clarke, at Plymouth, on the Bishops.
10. Mr. Pickard, at Edinburgh, on the faults of the Workmen's Compensation Act.
11. Sir John Gorst, on the needs of National Education.
Lord Curzon, at Calcutta, on the political problems of India.
12. M. Millevoye, in the French Chamber, on the Charges of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire.
M. Dupuy, in the French Chamber, on the Republican position both in the Chamber and in France.
Mr. Chamberlain, at Birmingham, on the University for that City.
The German Minister of War, in the Reichstag, on the scope of the Army Bill.
M. Witte, at St. Petersburg, on the condition of the Russian peasant.
13. Herr Bebel, in the German Reichstag, on the desire of the German nation for peace.
Mr. Pease, M.P., at the Foreign Office, on Slavery at Zanzibar and Pemba.
Mr. J. L. Gorst, at Cairo, on the development of the Soudan.
Sir E. Clarke, on London Government.
16. Sir George Goldie, in London, on African development.
Professor Douglas, in London, on Trade in China.
17. Mr. Morley, at Brechin, on the dangers of Jingoism and the difficulties this nation has to meet.
M. Cambon, at the French Embassy in London, on the reality of good feeling between France and Great Britain.
Sir R. Giffen, in London, on "The Excess of Imports."
18. Mr. Bacon, in the Senate, Washington, on the evils of American expansion.
Mr. Bryan, at Denver, on the lowering of the ideal of the United States entailed by the Imperialist policy.
Mr. Chamberlain, at Wolverhampton, on Imperial affairs.
Sir Michael Hicks Beach, at Bristol, on the Political Situation.
Mr. Morley, at Montrose, on the National Memorial to Mr. Gladstone.
19. Mr. Morley, at Montrose, on Peace, Economy, and Reform, and Local Government in Ireland.
Mr. Asquith, at Louth, on the Liberal Party programme.
Mr. Stead, at Birmingham, on the Tsar's proposal for peace, urges the Government to secure a successful issue to the Conference.
Duke of Devonshire, at Derby, on the improvements required in National Education.
20. Sir E. Grey, at Liverpool, on the Liberal Policy.
21. Sir A. P. MacDonnell, at Cawnpore, on the rapidity with which India has recovered from the famine.
23. M. Delcassé, in the French Chamber, on French and English relations.
24. M. Vaillant, in the French Chamber, advocates the conversion of offensive forces into defensive forces and the gradual reduction of the period of military service.
Mr. John Burns, in the London County Council, on Direct Labour.
25. Lord Kimberley, at Wymondham, on Current Politics.
Lord George Hamilton, at Chiswick, on Indian Government.
26. Sir M. White Ridley, at Blackpool, on the policy of the Government.
27. Mr. Asquith, at Darwen, on the policy of the Liberal Party.
Mr. W. T. Stead, at Streatham, on the apathy of the Liberal Leaders to the Tsar's Rescript.
28. Mr. Chamberlain, at Birmingham, on British Imperial Duties.
Mr. Walter Long, at Newcastle, on Agricultural Prospects.
Mr. Stead, at Leeds, on the Peace Crusade.
Mr. Bernard Shaw, at Hindhead, on the necessity for International Arbitration to avoid wars.
30. Mr. Balfour, at Manchester, on the lapsed condition of the Liberal Party.
31. Mr. Balfour, at Manchester, on Irish Education and English Ritualism.
M. Cambon, the French Ambassador in London, on the principles of equity and mutual understanding which make for the peace of the world.
Lord Curzon, at Calcutta, on the need of mutual respect and kindliness among all the varied nationalities of India.

OBITUARY.

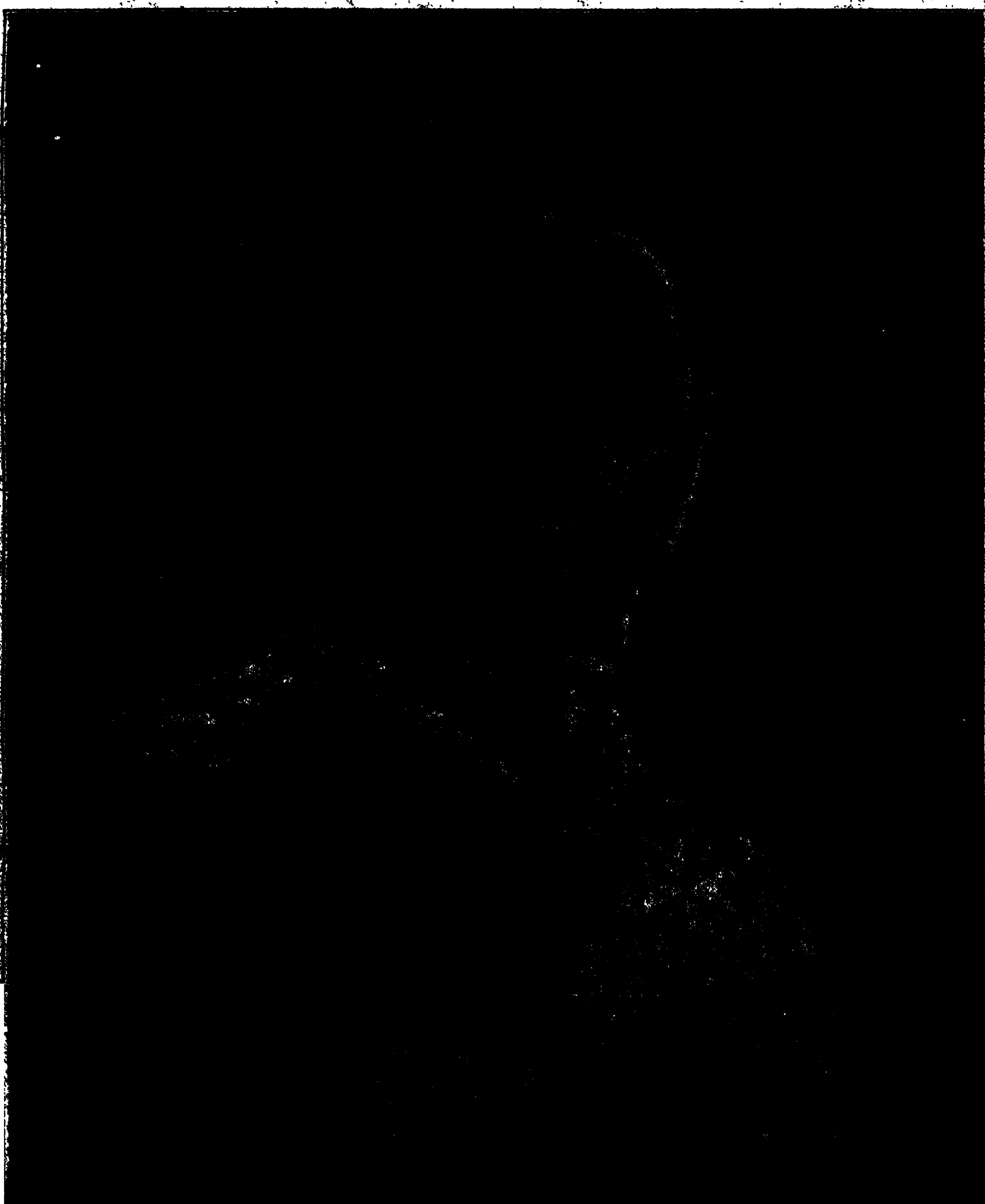
Jan. 2. The Duke of Northumberland, 88.
4. M. Edouard Hervé, founder of the *Soleil*, of Paris.
Sir James Mouat, K.C.B., V.C., 83.
Mrs. Charles Mathews.
6. Count Franz Károlyi, 24.
The Bishop of St. Helena.
9. Brother Henry J. Prince (at Spaxton), 90.
10. Count Otto Von Bray-Steinburg, 91.
M. Alexander Byzantios (at Athens).
13. Mr. Nelson Dingley, 66.
14. Nubar Pasha (ex-Premier of Egypt), 74.
Dr. Dumont Paller, 74.
16. Lord Dunsany, 45.
"Father Chiniquy" (at Montreal), 90.
Dr. Rudolf Meyer, 59.
19. Professor Alleyne Nicholson, 55.
Dr. Szilagyi (at Budapest), 71.
Mahmud Djelaleddin Pasha.
Admiral John Hay, 94.
22. General Annenkoff, 63.
Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D.D. (Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A.), 69.
Cardinal A. F. dos Santos Saloa, Bishop of Oporto, 63.
Earl Poulett, 72.
23. J. G. Holborn, M.P., 50.
Dr. J. Coats, 53.
25. Rev. Thomas Hincks, F.R.S., 81.
Rev. Dr. Alexander Thomson (Constantinople).
26. Adolphe Philippe D'Ennery, 88.
Sir John Nugent, 94.
29. M. Alfred Sibley (near Fontainebleau), 53.
Professor R. Fruin (at Leyden), 65.
30. M. Edmond Höhn (at Berne).
The Princess of Bulgaria, 29.
Rev. Dr. Charles Berry, D.D. (Wolverhampton), 47.
31. Sir F. Clare Ford, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 70.
Harry Bates, A.R.A. (sculptor), 48.

Other Deaths Announced.

Mr. George Henry Andrews; the Marquis de Cubas; Surgeon-General L. S. Bruce; Mr. J. M. Keiller; Mr. A. J. Dean; M. F. Lichtenberger; Dr. Reinhold Ehlbert; Professor A. Becker; Mr. W. R. Campbell; Mr. Richard Gowing; Rev. J. W. Reynolds; Count Falkenhayn; Rev. Joseph Beazley; General John Gordon; Dr. Thomas Cole; Alderman Storkil; Sir Alfred Roberts; Rev. F. W. Kingsford; Mr. S. Butterfield Arnold; Mr. Swarbuck; Mr. J. Hattersley Crosfield.



THE LATE PRINCESS OF BULGARIA.



THE KAISER AS COLONEL OF THE BRITISH HORSE GUARDS.

Taken November, 1897.

(By permission of Reichard and Lindner, Court Photographers.)

CHARACTER SKETCH.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AS HE IS.

By C. FRANK DEWEY.*



KAISER AT 10.

Six months after entering army. · Uniform of officer of Royal Guard.

THE most popular man in Europe at the close of the nineteenth century is the German Emperor and King of Prussia, William II. A great deal has been written about this conspicuous and somewhat erratic personage on both sides of the line, much of which is merely imaginative. If William II. is not precisely a Daniel in wisdom, he has proven himself to be anything but *der Plötzliche* he is pictured to be. Only those who are familiar with German history, traditions and usages, and particularly such as enjoy special sources of confidential information as the author, for instance, can write on this subject with intelligence.

William II. lives in a two-fold capacity. He is chief magistrate of a great nation, and the happy father of an exceptional family, mutually devoted and fondly in love. As a soldier he is certainly a credit to the army, than which not a more perfect organisation exists in history. His experience in this direction is not to be under-estimated, for he has worn a sword and marched the step since his tenth year. But in spite of the martial temper which is the birthright of the Hohenzollerns, he is a pacific man, with cultivated tastes and refined habits, and there is absolutely not a single trace of that rude or vulgar temper which has characterised some of Europe's rulers. Political factions, disappointed candidates for office, and a rancorous press may jeer and decry his work, yet not another man of similar age among all his fifty-two million subjects could do better, and but few would do as well.

He is a many-sided man, with a wonderful memory and an unflinching purpose. There is no malice in his character. Like most men of his age, he is a trifle impetuous, and perhaps over-sanguine, but he always listens to reason, and can be persuaded by logical argument. In spite of his exceptional privileges he enjoys but little leisure, that is, he finds his supreme pleasure in hard work. Nature has favoured him with a clear mind, a ready wit and keen perception, to which must be added the deep-seated religious convictions inherited from both of his parents, for the late Emperor Frederick was a God-fearing man.

His evolution is an interesting study, made doubly so by the extraordinary collection of portraits which we have the good fortune to be able to present here.

From his sixth year, when he was placed under the tutelage of that unbending disciplinarian Doctor Hintzpeter, onward, uninterrupted study and military discipline were the daily lot of the Emperor William.

At ten years of age we find him as lieutenant in the historical Foot Guards, those giant Potsdam Grenadiers who were the pride of Frederick the Great, and who continue to this day the flower of Germany's army.

As is well known, a Crown Prince of the Hohenzollern family ceases to belong to the nursery after his tenth year, and becomes subject to the military discipline of a governor and the regulations of his regiment. Indeed, the son of a Prussian king or royal prince may be said to be a soldier from the very moment he is born. He is the predestined commander, if he be an heir presumptive, of the First Regiment of the Garde-du-Corps, and from the time he begins to walk and talk his military education is commenced. The Germans have a word which, being liberally interpreted, means "a common obligation to bear arms"; and from the obligations implied in this word no one, not even a member of the royal family, is exempt.

Emperor William the First was presented in a Hussar uniform to his mother, the beautiful Louise, when he was six years old, and was serving in the army when he was ten. His descendants have followed closely in his footsteps, even wearing the Hussar uniform when boys because he set the example.

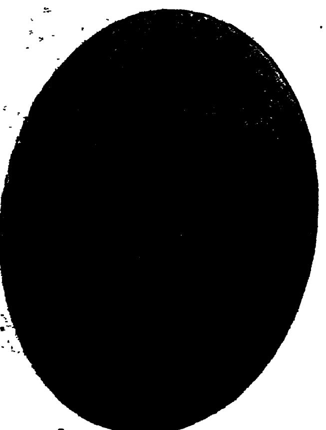
The First Regiment of Foot Guards, to which he was attached, is one of the most famous of the Garde-du-Corps which is recruited from the entire German Empire, and is the flower of its army. The Foot Guards are the direct successors of the giant Potsdam Grenadiers, that prize corps of Frederick the First, which was disbanded and then reorganised into the four Foot Guard regiments by Frederick the Great in 1740. All Europe rang with scandals connected with this hobby of Frederick I., and his efforts to obtain gigantic recruits. It is said that no less than two and a quarter million sterling went out of the country between 1713 and 1725 in payment for giants; that one thousand pounds was the bounty for "Joseph," fifteen hundred pounds for "Andrea Capra," and twelve hundred pounds for "Kirkland," an Irish giant.

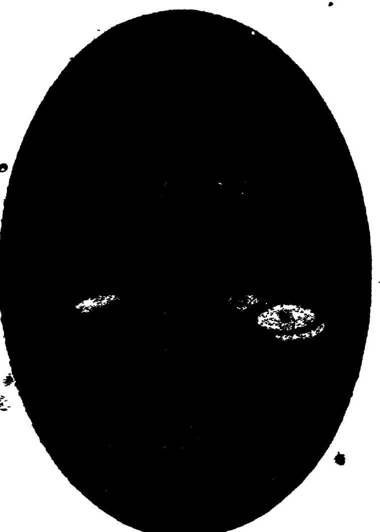
Those who have read Thackeray's "Barry Lyndon" will remember that the crimping sergeant informed Barry: "In the old king's time we would have given a thousand for you, for his giant regiment"; and will recall the story of Morgan Prussia, the Irish giant, who, having been kidnapped and pressed into service, excited the king's curiosity by his stories of his eight tall brothers, and was sent to Ireland to fetch them over, but never was heard from again. Frederick's desire for tall recruits, especially those with pug noses, led to many compli-


14 YEARS.


18 YEARS.


11 YEARS.


9 YEARS.


19 YEARS.


6 YEARS.

THE KAISER AT VARIOUS AGES.

cations with the foreign nations whose subjects he had seized; and the regiment has gone into history. Among these giants the subject of our sketch, with a singular disregard for the eternal fitness of things, was placed. A German officer is not only the drill-master to his men, but he stands *in loco parentis* to them. How these good-natured seven-feet-high warriors regard the boy who calls them "Meine Kinder" may readily be imagined.

As colonel of the Red Hussars, the young Crown Prince gave his entire attention to regimental organisation with all the ardour of youthful ambition. He continued in this capacity for some years with an earnestness of purpose which attracted favourable comment from the late Emperor, Von Moltke, and the



KAISER WHEN A STUDENT AT BONN UNIVERSITY.

other military leaders of that day. An instance of his scrupulous appreciation of his duties as a commander happened just at this period. A number of young nobles, officers in his regiment, engaged in heavy betting at a swell club in Potsdam, and large sums of money were constantly changing hands at the gaming table. On hearing this, their colonel immediately caused an investigation, and required the guilty ones to resign from the club. This brought about an appeal to the old Emperor, the petition being presented by Prince R——, president of the club. The old Emperor, desiring to placate the officers, sent for his grandson William, and argued with him at great length. "The honour of the club will suffer," he said, "unless you withdraw your requirement."

"Does your Majesty hold me responsible for the good government of my regiment?"

"Certainly."

"Then permit me to insist on the order, or to place my resignation in the hands of your Imperial Majesty."

"Very well, have your way. You are too valuable an officer to lose."

And to the president of the club, who called shortly afterwards, the Emperor said: "My dear R——, I should like to oblige you, but, you see, the colonel—he will not."



IN 1876.

Unlike the gilded youth of our day, the Prince devoted his spare hours to the study of current events and the intricacies of diplomacy. When barely thirty years of age, he was commissioned to represent the German Court in important functions at home and abroad, and it was at this period that a well-known French writer described his character with keen penetration:—

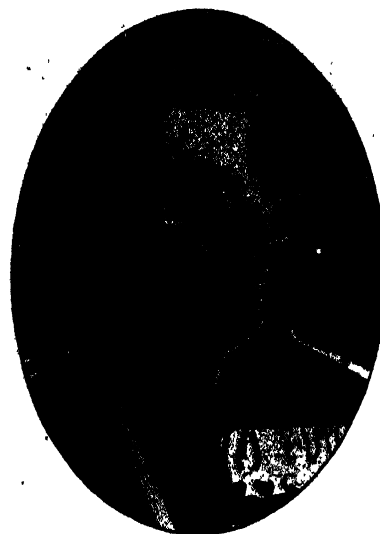
> Prince William unmistakably is a whole man; he possesses intelligence, rare tact and a big heart. A great future is before him. Of Royal Princes at the German Court he is the most intelligent. He possesses the courage of his convictions; he is enterprising, albeit hot-headed and over-zealous; but he has a sympathetic heart. There are spirit, fire and buoyancy in his character, and he is ever ready in repartee—quite unusual among Germans. He loves his army, and in turn possesses the latter's devotion to a man. In spite of his youth he is liked by all ages. He reads much and is well-informed, matures plans for the welfare of his country, and possesses a remarkable faculty for politics. He is sure to become a prominent man of his age, and possibly a great monarch. Prussia is likely to realise in him a Frederick the Great, without the latter's scepticism. Moreover, he possesses a jovial spirit which promises to modify the harshness of military discipline. He is sure to turn out a personal leader with a healthy, clear judgment, quick to decide, energetic in action and tenacious in prosecution. If ever he succeeds to the throne he is cer-



IN 1877.


IN 1878.


IN 1879.


IN 1884.

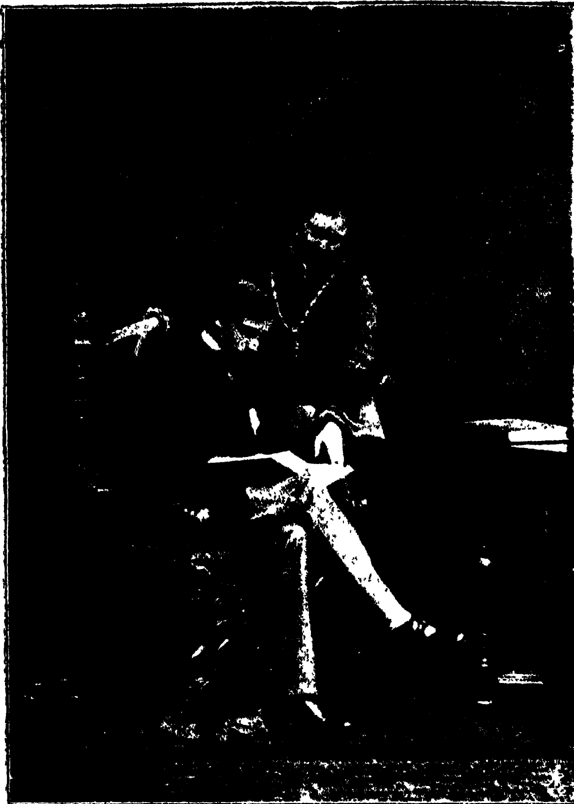
tain to continue the work of his grandfather, and Germany's enemies will find in him a terrible antagonist ; in short, he is likely to become the Henry the Sixth of his country.

This opinion, coming from a nation of confirmed German-haters, is all the more interesting when examined in the light of subsequent criticism—as, for instance, that of Monsieur Ayene, an equally prominent Parisian writer, who had the courage to publish the following on his return from a visit to Berlin :—

The German Emperor is somebody. He is ever original, ever interesting. He animates everything he does with such a fulness of spirit and life, infuses into it so much sincerity, shows such a fund of knowledge and healthy activity as to electrify those around him. He is certainly well equipped. He is unmistakably a soldier, but no less a statesman ; above all, I regard him as a speaker of the Ciceronian order, with a musical voice and an electric cadence. He could as successfully essay philosophy, philology, poetry and the sciences. Were he not an emperor he would be an ideal journalist. In his variety of display he is simply incomparable. He loves the grandiose, and despises the mediocre. Quick to comprehend and equally ready to decide, he seldom misses the proper word at the right moment. I have often thought if Emperor William were King of France his Court would have rivalled that of Louis the Fourteenth. He would have captured our hearts with his incomparable display, his knightly spirit and untiring energy. He would have elevated the genius of France in the fields of art, knowledge and military glory, and we should have followed him implicitly and with enthusiasm.

Let us turn from these unbiassed and critical opinions


KAISER AND KAISERIN SLEIGHING ABOUT POTSDAM.



MOTHER AND SON.

Empress Frederick and Kaiser.

to the indisputable facts *du jour.* The Emperor is unquestionably a faithful, conscientious and hard worker, be it at home or abroad. Like his famous ancestor, Frederick the Great, whose deeds seem to be one of the stimulants to his ambition, he is reported to have said: "My calling requires application and industry. My mind and body bend beneath the weight of duty. That I live is hardly necessary, but that I shall work is imperative." Each hour of the day is devoted to the public good—to some appointment or affair which fills a rather long and detailed Court report. He rises with the lark, often at five, and, after a bath, immediately dresses in uniform. There is no idle lounging for his active body. At breakfast, which follows an hour later, he is joined by the Empress, who personally supervises the meal, composed of tea, bread and butter, cold meat and eggs. As a rule the children appear before the Emperor leaves the table, in order that they may greet him for the day. After breakfast he turns to a long programme of daily work—hearing the personal reports of his Ministers, giving audiences to representatives of foreign Powers and members of the Reichstag, and reading petitions. Then there are letters, documents and suggestions from all over the empire, and a thousand demands upon his time from every quarter.

It takes every minute of a busy morning before he can join his family at luncheon. When in Berlin, the afternoon is chiefly given up to social functions and military inspection, with every spare hour devoted still further to the army and to the navy, as the subject nearest his heart. Towards evening he may be seen, with the Empress in an open carriage driving along Unter den Linden, where thousands representing all conditions of society gather at the historical corner of the Grand Hotel de Rome, and greet him with enthusiasm.

Dinner is served at seven, and rarely is the Imperial Family alone. The Emperor loves clever company, and is himself bright in repartee. Neither of the royal pair cares for highly spiced or extravagant dishes. A plain homelike diet is his preference, and when away from home he delights in picking up recipes for wholesome specialities, which upon his return he puts in the hands of the Empress for trial.

The Emperor loves nothing better than recreation in his family circle, and this is one of the qualities that have endeared him to the loyal German heart. He is a lover still, ever youthful and romantic; and frequently he steals half an hour from his busy engagements to consult the Empress on important matters. It is said, however, that the Empress is careful never to exceed the privilege of wife and mother. Ever ready to support him with her judgment and counsel, she must, nevertheless, do so only at the Emperor's request, and it is this remarkably clever faculty which caused him to say at a public dinner not long ago: "The tie that unites me to this province and binds me more closely to it than to any other of my Empire, is the jewel that sheds its lustre at my side—Her



THE LOVERS.

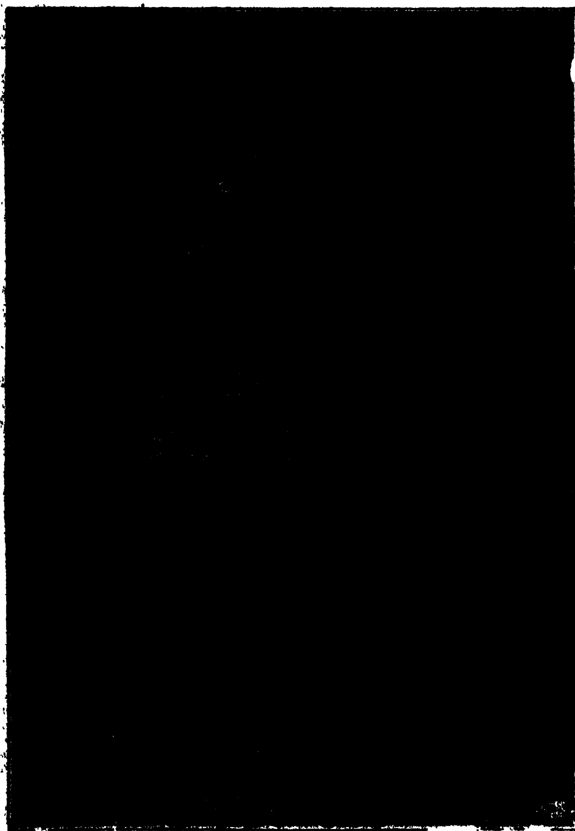
Kaiser and Kaiserin in 188-.



THE KAISER AT THE MANŒUVRES, SEPTEMBER, 1897.

Majesty, the Empress. Sprung from this soil, the ideal of the virtues of a German princess, she it is to whom I owe that I am able to bear the weighty responsibilities of my position in a joyful spirit."

There is a ring in this of old time chivalry such as is seldom heard from royal lips nowadays. While it is true, perhaps, that Augusta is not so able as Queen Louise, or so clever in art as the Empress Frederick, she combines qualities of a high order, and is earnest, correct, upright, and devoted to her family and Fatherland.



Photograph by] [*Ziesler, Berlin.*

THE EMPEROR AND HIS FAVOURITE CHARGER.

When at the day's close all State and social functions have finally been satisfied, William II. becomes a loving husband and father to the exclusion of every other subject. Surrounded by his "little company," as he loves to call his children, he engages them in all sorts of fun and frolic. The photographs of his loved ones accompany him in all his travels—in cabin on the seas or in his bed-room when visiting distant lands; nor does he ever return from his periodical excursions without a present for each of the seven children. On returning from these trips the Emperor himself unpacks his trunks in presence of "the little gang," who crowd around him, with the baby on top of everything.

Next to his family the Emperor loves his horses, and is never happier than when making a round of his stables at Potsdam and Berlin, where his stud runs into hundreds. About two hundred are carriage horses; the rest are used for the saddle.

The mews are principally supplied from the Imperial breeding studs. About forty remounts are required every year. In the spring the Master of the Horse and the two departmental directors travel around to the various studs and make a selection from the four-year-olds not required for breeding purposes. Horses for heavy work are obtained elsewhere. Saddle animals for weight are selected from among English or Irish hunters, and swift carriage horses are purchased in Hungary or Russia.

At the head of the Berlin mews is a Master of the Horse, the clerical work being in charge of a Privy Councillor. The walls are ornamented with pictures of former occupants of the Imperial mews, biped and quadruped, and there is an admirable library of books connected with the horse. The *personnel* consists mainly of active officers; the remainder are so-called volunteers, who, however, must act as reserve officers. The undress is a blue frock coat with short skirts, cap, white trousers and jack-boots. On parade days the cap is changed for a cocked hat and a red tunic, with heavy cavalry sword. The assistants are mostly non-commissioned officers with a clean sheet.

The grooms and stable boys are also selected from the


THE EMPEROR AT TARGET PRACTICE.


RECEIVING INFORMATION DURING THE MANŒUVRES.

cavalry, and enjoy many advantages, such as free lodging and medical attendance. Their working jacket is red, but outside the mews they wear black, with white trousers and riding boots, with the usual "chimney-pot." Whenever the Kaiser uses his low dog-cart, the groom changes his livery for a brown one, the "Adler" pattern on the hatband being in gilt.

The Kaiser's favourite colour for carriage horses is dapple grey, and these he drives at nothing less than a killing pace, whether in sledge or victoria. Popular rumour says that most of the splendid dapple greys that he received as a present from a European monarch were rendered useless by the Imperial driver within a couple of seasons. His Hungarian greys, known as "Jucker," are used mostly as "four-in-hands," and are under the superintendence of a Hungarian trainer. There are in all twenty of these, so that the Kaiser can always rely on having a team in perfect condition.

The Imperial saddle horses are selected with special care. The qualities required of an animal to which William II. trusts himself are speed, staying power, perfect security in action, steadiness under fire and amid popular demonstration, quick obedience, a soft mouth, and noble appearance. It is put through a daily exercise in order to maintain it at the same perfect standard. An animal that cannot come out of the ordeal of training without a


IN THE FIELD.

Kaiser criticising the tactics.



THE KAISER ON HIS YACHT ADDRESSING ZIESLER.

mark against its name is rejected without scruple, whatever be the other qualities it possesses.

The method of training is no child's play, but involves the use of a good deal of apparatus, and is most scientific in its character. The animal is attached by the surcingle between two uprights and kept going on the same spot, in order to strengthen the leg muscles and lend pliability to them. For horses that show any signs of sluggishness, the method called the Longe is employed, which puts a livelier action into them. Before trusting them between the shafts they are ridden with saddle and traces, and a number of the stable boys hold on to these latter, regulating the resistance according to the requirements of the animal.

A by no means inconsiderable part of the animals' education is taken up with accustoming them to the sights which, when the Kaiser is on their back, will be included in their future equine career—the march of soldiers, the crowded, noisy streets, the music of bands, the crack of musketry and the roar of artillery. On the exercise ground they are walked beside drummers, and ridden literally up to the cannon's mouth, and now and again the animals are treated to a perfect pandemonium of noise.

But there is also a humorous side to the Emperor as a man, and I have had the exceptional opportunity of gathering information as to this fact from those nearest to his confidence. Thus, I am told by Director Frese, leader of the Guard-Fusilier Band, an old fire-eater who has been decorated with every imaginable medal, from the Iron Cross down, in the forty years of his service, and of whom the Emperor seems particularly fond, that the latter rises with the lark on days of grand manœuvres and shares the fatigue and hardship of the boys. Thus, on a nasty, wet morning, not long ago, William II. led the Berlin garrison—a full army corps—to the Tempelhofer Field, and remained with them throughout the seven hours of hard exercise, returning late in the afternoon at the head of the column, dirty and hungry, but sitting his horse with wonderful elasticity. On such occasions he alights, I am told, in the barracks, and, on reaching the mess-room, calls out, "*Die Wurst her*" ("Come along with your sausage"), and causes several "pair" to disappear with the voracity of an Oklahoma settler. Several mugs of "Spaten" beer help to wash down the slippery "frankfurters," and then, rubbing his stomach, he exclaims, "*Kinder, jetzt ist's wieder Frieden*



THE KAISER AND ADMIRAL VON DER GOLZ

im Leib" ("Boys, now is peace once more in the body.") On such occasions he becomes really chummy. He loves to use the Berlin *patois*, and uses it with real boyish glee. "*Ick jew die eens, du olles Hus ruck det mann immer zu*," and similar phrases, are some of his familar sentences. On these occasions, too, every one present is required to unload his budget of jokes, and the Emperor himself is never behind the rest. "*An wen ist jetzt die reihe?*" ("Whose turn is next?") he'll say, and the list usually closes with a good joke by himself.

Once a week, when at the old castle in Berlin, he has a so-called "Bier-abend" in a special room with a dozen or so of his intimates. A small keg of "Spaten" is put on tap, and the jolly crowd disport themselves like a lot of boys out of school. His daily life is rigidly regulated by his physicians, with much outdoor exercise, which has given him a healthy colour.



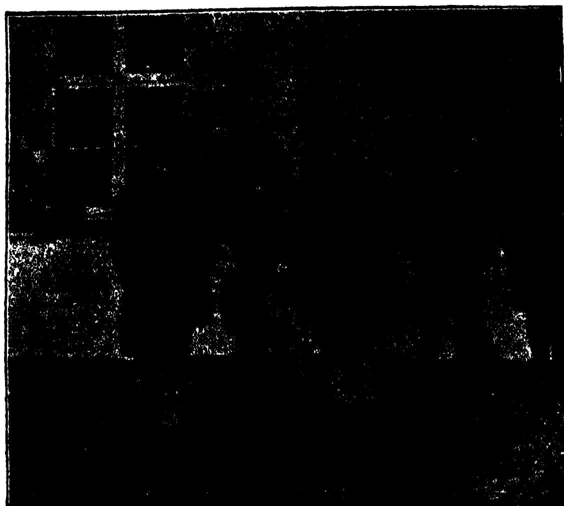
WILLIAM II. IN UNIFORM OF RUSSIAN GENERAL ENTERING CRONSTADT HARBOUR.

On retiring he invariably orders a few sandwiches *mit aufschnitt* of cold meat, which are brought to his bedroom, and to which he as regularly brews the tea in a samovar presented to him by the late Russian Tsar. Having finished his modest "evening meal" he retires, reading by a shaded light until he falls asleep.

Of his kindliness and humour new stories are told almost daily. Thus, while on board his yacht off Kiel, recently, the seaman Jörg happened to cross the deck with a large mug of beer in hand. On seeing the Emperor the clumsy sea-dog hesitated, shifted, and finally straightened the free hand to his side, and made "front." The Emperor was much amused at the man's discomfiture, and approaching him said: "Look here, Jorg, you didn't do that right; let me show you how it ought to be done. Stand over there and fancy you are the Emperor, and I will salute you." With this the Emperor took the quart mug, retreated, and again came forward, simulating well-affected bashfulness; then, putting the mug firmly to his lips, emptied it to the last drop and placed it on deck, and straightening up with military precision he saluted Jörg. "This is the way it



Photograph by] ON BOARD THE "DEUTSCHLAND" BEFORE HER DEPARTURE FOR CHINA. [*Ziesler, Berlin.*



THE KAISER AT THE "HUBERTUSHUNT."
November 3rd, 1897.

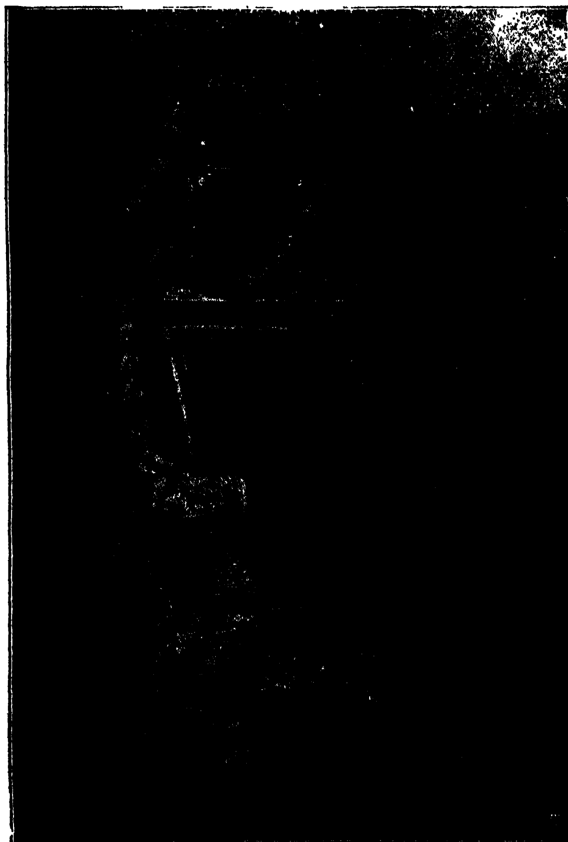


30 YEARS OF AGE.

ought to be done," he said to the astonished seaman; "and now go downstairs and tell them to fill it up again, and to give you another for yourself. Say it was I who drank it: that they shouldn't mind, for it really tasted very good."

Not less is his care for the sailors' food, and he not infrequently surprises the cook in the kitchen. Observing a sailor with his ration, he will say: "Let me see what you have for dinner to-day." "Beans again, your Majesty," recently replied one with a melancholy countenance. "Indeed! Well, go and tell the cook that I also beg of him a ration."

When not taking part in public functions he is a perfectly natural man, with nothing of the *poseur* about him. He frequently acts on first impulses, more particularly in his private relations. As is well known, he loves to surprise friends, and frequently brings about humorous situations. While at Kiel last fall he pulled the door bell of his uncle's house when he was least expected. An unsophisticated maid opened the door, and, on beholding the Emperor, shut it quickly in his face, shouting at the top of her voice, "*Um des himmels willen es ist der Kaiser!*" to the great enjoyment of the Emperor himself. While insisting that humour should ever move on lines of refinement and decency, he often disregards the rigid rules of etiquette in his personal relations. He has frequently surprised eminent painters while they were still in bed, and particularly likes to call on his special favourite, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, at that unusual hour.



THE IMPERIAL THRONE.

And this reminds me of a recent incident illustrative of the devotion and love which unites the Imperial couple. While on his way to catch the royal train, and still having half an hour to spare, he stopped for a chat with the Austrian Ambassador. In the midst of the animated conversation which followed, the Emperor suddenly pulled out his watch and exclaimed with unfeigned consternation, very much as any other good and dutiful husband would: "The devil! I am too late: pray connect your telephone with the castle, that I may bid my wife good-bye; my train is waiting." The connection was promptly effected, and the Empress's reply has not been recorded; but it is reported that the Emperor's countenance appeared a shade less placid than before the electric current was turned

on. Presently came the sound of a carriage rolling at top speed. It stopped, and out jumped the Empress in morning *négligée*. She threw her arms round his neck and kissed him repeatedly, then turned to the Ambassador and said, "I beg Austro-Hungary's pardon."

Though Germany's wealth is by no means equal to her strength, nor to be compared with that of England or the United States or even France, yet so considerable have been the national savings, so relatively light is the burden of her public debts, and so elastic is her financial situation, that she may fairly be described as fully prepared for even a protracted war. As the nucleus of a military chest Germany has her so-called *Kriegsschatz*, or war treasure, of six million sterling, lying in coin gold in the Julius tower at Spandau. It is less generally known that there is another resource which is available in a national emergency. After the war of 1870-71 there was set apart a fund of some forty-nine million sterling in high-class bonds, the interest of which has been used for the payment of military pensions. In case of need these bonds could easily be turned into ready money, while the pensions could be transferred to the Budget charges.



THE KAISER AS "DER ALTE FRITZ."
(*By permission of Reichard and Lindner, Court Photographers.*)

Another most encouraging feature of the financial situation is the fact that the German Empire, compared with other great States, has a very small public debt. The annual interest upon it is less than three and one-quarter million sterling, whereas France devotes to a like purpose more than fifty-one million sterling a year. It is true that many of the countries composing the Empire have their State debts, but these also, with one exception, are inconsiderable. The Prussian public debt is nominally large, owing to the purchase of railways by the Government.



Photograph by] [*Schaarwächter, Berlin.*

A RECENT PORTRAIT.

At present it slightly exceeds three hundred and twelve million sterling, with an interest charge of a little over twelve million sterling; but the outgo of this account is more than counterbalanced by revenues from public properties, the net income from State railways in the last fiscal year having reached almost eighteen millions sterling. There is, moreover, a net profit of more than three and a quarter million a year from State domains, forests, mines, and iron and salt works. So, too, in the Bavarian Budget of some sixteen and a quarter millions sterling there figures on the credit side a net income of three millions from public property. The Empire itself has property in the railways of Alsace and Lorraine, which yields a net income of a million and a quarter pounds, as also in the earnings of the Imperial banks.

At peace with all the world, with a brilliant record achieved since Bismarck's secession, and graduated in the school of hard experience, this model father and sensible ruler was forty years of age on the 27th day of January, 1899. Measured by what he has accomplished in the short space of his reign, what may not be expected of this indefatigable worker in the future?



THE TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

THE CRUSADE OF PEACE.

I.—THE PROCLAIMING OF WAR AGAINST WAR.

IT is not once in twenty years that the nation bestirs itself to give direct and emphatic utterance to its views on public questions. At a General Election, of course, when there is direct formal appeal for an expression of opinion at the ballot-box, the nation speaks, as it can speak at no other time. But excepting at a General Election, there has been no occasion of late years in which the English people have expressed so general, so clear, and so unmistakable an opinion upon any question of general public interest as they have done since the year began on this question of Peace.

It is twenty-three years since the English masses were stirred to the depths and the popular heart wrung to utterance at public meetings by the pressure of a great emotion. The Bulgarian Atrocity Agitation of 1876, which shattered the Anglo-Turkish Alliance, and rendered possible the emancipation of Bulgaria, is remembered to this day as the supreme illustration of the power of the public meeting, and the latest possibility of evoking a response from the democracy of England so imperious as to silence all controversy. But although the ordinary newspaper reader may not realise it, the expression of public opinion evoked by the Peace Crusade far exceeds in volume, in universality, and in national, as distinct from party character, the great movement which is associated with the name of Mr. Gladstone.

I can speak with some authority on this point, because it has been my privilege to take part in both of these movements. I was practically Mr. Gladstone's lieutenant for the North of England in the Bulgarian movement, and the North of England was the stronghold and headquarters of the whole agitation. It began at a town's meeting in Darlington, and it was at Darlington where time and again, when the flame had flickered out in other places, we reillumined the sacred fire. In all the north country, from Hull to Berwick, there was hardly a single public meeting held with which I had not something to do, and I was in close and constant correspondence with the leaders of the agitation in all other parts of the country. I am therefore in a position to speak with some knowledge of the comparative strength of the two movements. There is no doubt whatever as to the superiority of the later movement. It is true that we have not the fierce stimulus of a sense of overpowering horror which was supplied by the letters in the *Daily News* describing the Horrors in Bulgaria. It is equally true that we have not had the immense reinforcement of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet and Mr. Gladstone's eloquence.

Neither have we had the adventitious aid of the sympathies of a party organisation such as that which rallied to the support of the Bulgarians as soon as Mr. Gladstone definitely declared himself. We did our best to keep the Bulgarian movement free from party taint. But from the moment Mr. Disraeli sneered at the reports of the massacres as coffee house babble, and offered an uncompromising opposition to the movement, it was impossible to keep party out of it. We were all either for Gladstone or for Beaconsfield, and the agitation which at first was national tended more and more to become partisan.

In the Peace Crusade we have none of these adventitious aids. The men who sit where once Mr. Gladstone sat have been dumb. There has been no terrible panorama of unspeakable atrocities to open the sluggish imagination of the masses to realise the truth. Above all there has been no appeal to party passion, party prejudice, or party enthusiasm. The movement has indeed been to a very large extent directly opposed to the party interests of many of the more active members. It has been, on the whole, remarkable for nothing so much as the uniform and unanimous support which it has afforded Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour as opposed to the more bellicose tendencies represented by Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Rosebery. Not that any one has attacked or even named either one or the other of these two statesmen. Only the meetings have resounded to the praises of Lord Salisbury, while the tone in relation to all the others has been one of disappointment and regret. The contrast between the Bulgarian Agitation of 1876 and the Peace Crusade of 1899 is very clearly illustrated by comparing the number of town's meetings held this year and those summoned twenty-three years ago. We began with town's meetings in 1876, but very soon the meetings came to be summoned under the auspices of the local Liberal Association. This year we have not had a single meeting summoned by any political association whatever. Where they have not been town's meetings—and they have very often been town's meetings—they have been public meetings summoned without distinction of party or of sect. It is true, no doubt, that both Mr. Corrie Grant and myself are Liberals and Nonconformists. But the Chairman of the General Council is the Bishop of London. The Crusade started with the assurance of the effective co-operation of the Pope, and it has been publicly blessed by Positivists and Agnostics. The treasurer, the Marquis of Bristol, is a Conservative, and Lord Grey, who is one of the most useful and energetic of all our Crusaders, is a strong Unionist.

For those of our readers who do not appreciate the difference between a town's meeting and an ordinary public meeting, it may be well to explain that the town's meeting is the ancient constitutional method by which the whole of the citizens are summoned to give formal and public expression to their views upon any question of public or private interest. The machinery is simple. Any ratepayer or householder, within the limits of the town, can draw up a requisition to the mayor, calling upon him to summon a meeting of the burgesses to consider such and such a question of public importance. The requisition is then taken round to the leading citizens, who are asked to append their signatures. As a rule the heads of the local political associations and the leading ministers of religion are approached first, while afterwards any citizen of influence and repute can sign. The requisition is then presented to the mayor, who from his local knowledge can see at a glance whether the requisition is really representative of the burgesses as a whole, or whether it emanates only from one party or sect. If he thinks that it is not

representative or influential enough he refuses to comply with the prayer of the memorialists. He may also if he pleases, like Lord Sandwich and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, refuse to summon the meeting for other reasons which he need not state unless he chooses. But if he is satisfied that the memorialists really do represent the burgesses, then he undertakes the duty of giving effect to their wishes. He appoints a day for the meeting, he advertises it, and he places the town hall at the disposal of the memorialists. As the cost falls upon the rates, no more formal direct and public challenge could be made to any who dissent from the policy of the requisitionists. The meeting is open to every one. There are no reserved seats, no tickets, no charges for admission. When the hour arrives, the town clerk reads aloud the summons to the meeting, the mayor, in his robe and chain of office, takes the chair. Any burgess is free to move an amendment, every one is challenged by an "ay" and "no" vote to answer to the resolution. No machinery could be suggested which is at once so simple, so constitutional, so public, and so certain to provoke the maximum of opposition—if opposition there be to the promoters of the meeting.

Yet the town's meetings which have been held have been singularly unanimous. In one or two cases where an amendment was proposed, it did not secure a score of supporters. Everywhere the citizens when in public meeting assembled were overwhelmingly pacific, and in many places they manifested quite an unexpected sympathy, not merely with Russia, but also with France.

List of Meetings held since January 12th.

All save those marked with *, were town's meetings.

DATE	TOWN	CHAIRMAN
Jan. 12	*Bridport	T. A. Colfox, J.P.
Jan. 13	Battersea	Chairman of the Vestry.
Jan. 16	*Manchester	Conference.
Jan. 18	Leyton	Mayor.
Jan. 19	*Birmingham	(Conference).
Jan. 19	Dunstable	Mayor.
Jan. 19	Leamington	Deputy-Mayor.
Jan. 20	Ripon	Mayor.
Jan. 20	Brighton	Mayor.
Jan. 20	Paddington	Sir G. Fardell M.P.
Jan. 20	Bermondsey	Chairman of the Vestry.
Jan. 23	Maidenhead	Mayor.
Jan. 24	St. Austell	Chairman of District Council.
Jan. 24	Liverpool	Lord Mayor.
Jan. 24	Rotherhithe	A. Pomeroy.
Jan. 25	Plymouth	Mayor.
Jan. 25	Ilfracombe	
Jan. 25	King's Lynn	Mayor.
Jan. 26	Rochdale	Mayor.
Jan. 26	Coventry	Mayor.
Jan. 27	*Streatham	A. Welby.
Jan. 27	Hull	Mayor.
Jan. 27	Hackney	T. Hosgood, J.P.
Jan. 27	Mansfield	Mayor.
Jan. 27	South Molton	
Jan. 28	Hindhead	Dr. Conan Doyle.
Jan. 29	*Leeds	Sir J. Kitson, Bart., M.P.
Jan. 30	Colchester	Mayor.
Jan. 30	Blackburn	Deputy Mayor.
Jan. 30	Swindon	Chairman of District Council.
Jan. 31	Westminster	Rev. G. Miller.
Jan. 31	Newington	Chairman of the Vestry.
Jan. 31	Evesham	Mayor.
Jan. 31	Gateshead	Mayor.
Jan. 31	Lowestoft	Mayor.
Jan. 31	Newbury	The Recorder.
Jan. 31	Sunderland	Mayor.
Feb. 1	Newcastle	Earl Grey.
Feb. 1	Castle Carey	
Feb. 1	Poole	Mayor.
Feb. 2	Willesden	Chairman of District Council.
Feb. 2	Cardiff	Mayor.
Feb. 2	Wigan	Mayor.
Feb. 2	Newton Abbott	
Feb. 3	St. Martin's Town Hall	Sir J. Pulston.
Feb. 3	*Liverpool	

II.—THE LITURGY OF THE CRUSADE.

The Peace Crusade is in its essence a spiritual revival, a revival of the fundamental ethics which lie at the basis not only of all religion, but of all human society. It has its own liturgy with its lessons, its psalms, its texts, its gospel, its consecration service, and its vows of obedience. The best way to give an idea of the spirit that lies at the back of this Holy War is to print as in the form of a liturgy.

FOR ENCOURAGEMENT.

Wait on the Lord: be of good courage, and he shall strengthen thine heart; wait, I say, on the Lord.—Psalm xxvii. 14.

Awake, why sleepest Thou, O Lord? Arise, cast us not off for ever. Wherefore hidest Thou Thy face, and forgettest our affliction and our oppression? For our soul is bowed down to the dust: our belly cleaveth unto the earth. Arise for our help, and redeem us for Thy mercies' sake.—Psalm xliv. 23-26.

The heathen raged, the kingdoms were moved: he uttered his voice, the earth melted. . . . He maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth; he breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in sunder; he burneth the chariot in the fire. Be still, and know that I am God; I will be exalted among the heathen, I will be exalted in the earth. The Lord of hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge.—Psalm xlvi. 6, 9-11.

Yea, all kings shall fall down before him; all nations shall serve him. For he shall deliver the needy when he crieth; the poor also, and him that hath no helper.—Psalm lxxii. 11, 12.

FOR REMEMBRANCE.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

God of our fathers, known of old
Lord of our far-flung battle line—
Beneath Whose awful Hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies—
The captains and the kings depart—
Still stands Thine ancient Sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Far-called our navies melt away
On dune and headland sinks the fire—
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!
Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe—
Such boasting as the Gentiles use
Or lesser breeds without the Law—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding calls not Thee to guard—
For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy Mercy on Thy People, Lord! Amen.

THE RESCRIPT.

They answered and said unto him, Art thou also of Galilee? Search and look: for out of Galilee ariseth no prophet.—John vii. 52.

Then Ananias answered, Lord, I have heard by many of this man (Saul of Tarsus), how much evil he hath done to thy saints at Jerusalem. And here he hath authority from the chief priests to bind all that call on thy name. But the Lord said unto him, Go thy way, for he is a chosen vessel unto me, to bear my name before the Gentiles, and kings, and the children of Israel.—Acts ix. 13-15.

Extract from the Russian Rescript of August 24th, addressed by Count Mouravieff to all the Governments accredited to the Russian Court :—

"The maintenance of general peace and a possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations present themselves, in the existing condition of the whole world, as the ideal towards which the endeavours of all governments should be directed.

"The humanitarian and magnanimous ideas of His Majesty the Emperor, my august master, have been won over to this view. In the conviction that this lofty aim is in conformity with the most essential interests and the legitimate views of all Powers, the Imperial Government thinks that the present moment would be very favourable to seeking, by means of international discussion, the more effectual means of ensuring to all peoples the benefits of a real and durable peace, and, above all, of putting an end to the progressive development of the present armaments.

"To put an end to these incessant armaments and to seek the means of warding off the calamities which are threatening the whole world, such is the supreme duty which is to-day imposed on all States.

"Filled with this idea, his Majesty has been pleased to order me to propose to all the Governments whose representatives are accredited to the Imperial Court the meeting of a Conference which would have to occupy itself with this grave problem.

"This Conference would be, by the help of God, a happy presage for the century which is about to open. It would converge in one powerful focus the efforts of all the States which are sincerely seeking to make the great conception of universal peace triumph over the elements of trouble and discord.

"It would, at the same time, cement their agreement by a corporate consecration of the principles of equity and right, on which rest the security of States and the welfare of peoples."

NOW IS THE DAY OF SALVATION.

"How shall we escape if we neglect so great a salvation?"

Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for the good or evil side;
Some great cause, God's new Messiah, offering each the bloom or blight,
Parts the goats upon the left hand, and the sheep upon the right;
And the choice goes by for ever 'twixt that darkness and that light.
Hast thou chosen, O my people, on whose party thou shalt stand,
Ere the Doom from its worn sandals shakes the dust against our land?

* * * * *

Then to side with Truth is noble, when we share her wretched crust,
Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just;
Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward stands aside,
Doubting in his abject spirit, till his Lord is crucified,
And the multitude make virtue of the faith they had denied.
For Humanity sweeps onward: where to-day the martyr stands,
On the morrow crouches Judas, with the silver in his hands;
Far in front the cross stands ready, and the crackling fagots burn,
While the hooting mob of yesterday in silent awe return,
To glean up the scattered ashes into History's golden urn.

LOWELL—*On the Present Crisis.*

THE RESPONSE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

When the Lord turned again the captivity of Zion, we were like them that dreamed. Then was our mouth filled with laughter and our tongue with singing. Then said they among the heathen, The Lord hath done great things for us whereof we are glad.—Psalm cxxvi. 1—3.

Lord Salisbury, writing on October 24th, assured the Russian Government of the cordial sympathy of Her Majesty's Government with the objects and intentions of his Imperial Majesty. That this sympathy is not confined to the Government, but is equally shared by popular opinion in this country, has been strikingly manifested since the Emperor's proposal has been made generally known by the very numerous resolutions passed by public meetings and societies in the United Kingdom. There are, indeed, few nations, if any, which, both on grounds of feeling and interest, are more concerned in the maintenance of general Peace than is Great Britain.

The statements which constitute the grounds of the Emperor's proposal are but too well justified. It is unfortunately true that while the desire for the maintenance of Peace is generally professed, and while, in fact, serious and successful efforts have on more than one recent occasion been made with that object by the Great Powers, there has been a constant tendency on the part of almost every nation to increase its armed force, and to add to an already vast expenditure on the appliances of war. The perfection of the instruments thus brought into use, their extreme costliness, and the horrible carnage and destruction which would ensue from their employment on a large scale, have acted no doubt as a serious deterrent from war. But the burdens imposed by this process on the populations affected must, if prolonged, produce a feeling of unrest and discontent, menacing both to internal and external tranquillity.

Her Majesty's Government will gladly co-operate in the proposed effort to provide a remedy for this evil; and if, in any degree, it succeeds, they feel that the Sovereign to whose suggestion it is due will have richly earned the gratitude of the world at large.

THE APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

The following Appeal to the People has been drawn up and ordered to be issued by the General Committee of the International Crusade of Peace on December 23rd, 1898 :—

"We appeal to our fellow-citizens, especially to all those in positions of influence and authority, on a subject of the gravest importance to our national and social life.

"The Emperor of Russia, by inviting the Governments to a conference to arrest the growth of armaments, gives the peoples an opportunity of which it is their manifest duty to take prompt advantage. In the words of John Morley, 'Never was the moment more opportune.'

"By the resolute and zealous co-operation of public opinion expressed with no uncertain sound through its recognised channels of the press, the pulpit, and the platform, and by the votes of representative bodies, the noble initiative of the Emperor will be crowned with success, and the Peace Conference will realise the fruitful results which it is designed to secure.

"We would, therefore, earnestly recommend that no time should be lost in making the response of the nations manifest, audible, and universal by every available constitutional means, especially by town and district meetings summoned by the mayors or chairmen on requisition of the householders for the purpose of passing resolutions:—(1) In support of the objects of the Rescript; (2) To strengthen Her Majesty's Ministers in their expressed intention of giving energetic and hearty support to the proposals of the Emperor; (3) To elect representatives to the national convention charged with the arrangement of the international pilgrimage of peace.

"We, therefore, earnestly appeal to all our fellow-citizens, acting without party or sectarian bias, to co-operate as speedily as possible in the effort now being made to secure such a vigorous and comprehensive expression of the will of the people as will assure to Her Majesty's Government the support of the nation in realising the earnest desire of the Tsar that 'something practical shall be done.'"

Signed on behalf of the General Committee by

THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

THE LESSON FOR THE DAY.

The Emperor said, in substance, to Mr. Stead, in his conversation at Livadia :—

I look out on the world ; I see our civilisation, and I do not find it good. I see the nations all engaged in seizing or trying to seize territory that is not yet occupied by any European Power. I look at the results. They do not seem to me to be good. For the native races, what does Imperial expansion mean ? Too often opium, alcohol, all manner of foul diseases ; a great gulf between the governed and those who rule them ; crushing taxation for the natives, who have to pay for the blessings of this civilisation. And for the nations who seize, what does it mean ? A continual increase of suspicion and jealousy and rivalry, which leads them to heap up and still to heap up even more and more fleets and armies, in order that they may be able to take part in the scramble for the world, with this result—that the army and the navy swallow up ever more and more millions that should be used for the welfare of the people. On the top, a few very rich and comfortable ; down below, a great mass of poor people whose condition is not very good. Between the few on the top who are well off and the ever-increasing multitudes of those who are below there is a great gulf fixed. Brooding discontent ripens into socialism, and afterwards develops into all kinds of anarchism. No," he said, "I do not find it good."

And why do we do it ? Why do we do it ? We have at the present moment arrived at this pitch. We have put all our able-bodied manhood into the army in such numbers that we cannot mobilize the whole of our troops in any European country without dislocating the whole fabric of society. War is becoming so expensive that no State can stand the strain of a protracted war without having to look bankruptcy in the face. We are perfecting our modern weapons of destruction to such an extent that the mortality among the officers will be so great that when the war is over the pillars of the State will have perished.

Hence, as modern war entails, first, the disorganisation of the whole fabric of civil society, secondly, the bankruptcy of the treasury, and thirdly, the killing out of the leading and directing chiefs of society, he could see nothing before us as the result even of a victorious war beyond a terrible heritage of revolutionary anarchy.

THE ONE HOPE OF LORD SALISBURY.

Speaking at the Mansion House on November 9th, 1897, the Marquis of Salisbury, after referring to the ever-increasing competition of the nations in armaments, said :—

The one hope that we have to prevent this competition from ending in a terrible effort of mutual destruction—which will be fatal to Christian civilisation—the one hope that we have is that the Powers may gradually be brought together to act together in a friendly spirit on all subjects of difference that may arise, until at last they shall be welded together in some International Constitution which shall give to the world, as the result of their great strength, a long spell of unfettered commerce, prosperous trade, and continued peace.

THE APPEAL TO THE INDIVIDUAL.

What is the demand which is addressed to the nations ? It is, in brief, this : that for the next three months we should work for peace with the same energy, the same desperate earnestness, that an army displays in war. The appeal that was made at St. James's Hall on the declaration of the Crusade was at least explicit :—

I shall ask you each and all to make a solemn vow unto the Lord and to your fellow-men that from this day until the end of March you will enlist as soldiers in this Campaign of Peace, the Holy War against war, in the same spirit and with the same earnestness that you would aid in defending your country against an invading foe. I shall ask you to give this Crusade of Peace precedence in your thoughts, in your words, in your actions, over all other political, social, or religious questions, over your business and over your pleasures, for it is a matter of life and death, of salvation or damnation to the nations. I want your time, I want your energies, I want your money, I want your life—for three months. That, and nothing else than that, is what I am asking.

THE BADGE OF THE CRUSADE.

The four-pointed star with the cross in the centre of the circle, like the Star of Dawn, recalls Carlyle's verse : —

Behold, has been dawning another blue day,
Oh, say wilt thou let it slip heedless away ?
Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night will return.

He that taketh not his cross and followeth after Me is not worthy of Me. Matthew x. 38.

THE BENEDICTION OF THE POPE.

Cardinal Rampolla, the Secretary of State of the Holy See, writes thus to the promoters of the Crusade :—

The Crusade in favour of Peace which you are carrying on is certainly worthy of all praise, for the conservation of Peace is the highest aim to which humanity can aspire.

There can therefore be no doubt that the Holy See, in accordance with its ancient traditions, has no better wish than to see all nations fraternally united by the bonds of Peace, and to see the dominion of justice re-established over international relations.

Towards this aim the Holy See will effectively co-operate with you. Meanwhile, every man of honest mind and every true lover of progress cannot but formulate the ardent wish that our century, which has been so prolific in the multiplication and improvement of weapons of war, should at its close bequeath some noble memorial of itself which may earn for it the gratitude of humanity, by discovering a method by which, in the inevitable conflicts of nations, the voice of reason may make itself most easily heard.

THE BLESSING OF THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

"May the whole Church in Christ unite in prayer that God will crown the effort with success : prayer moves the Hand which moves the world."

THE WORD OF JOHN MORLEY.

It is time that something should be done to strengthen their hands in resolute and zealous co-operation with other rulers and statesmen in the ever-blessed cause of peace. Never was the moment more opportune for rousing the judgment and feelings of civilised men against these competitive and ever-swelling armaments which load the taxpayer, dislocate industry, waste capital, and in continental Europe scourge the family and the home. Economic policy commends reduction, for militarism impoverishes States. Social order commends it, for militarism, in swallowing up resources that ought to go to the elevation and contentment of the people, engenders the whole dark progeny of continental Anarchism. Humanity commends it.

These things are well known to all the rulers and nations of the world. They stand numbed. What is wanted is will to act upon the knowledge, and statesmanship to find a better way. I expect that your meeting will effectively stir the minds and hearts of multitudes of our countrymen in this loftiest of all human causes.

WHAT SHALL WE DO?

I Volunteer for Three Months' Service in the cause of Peace, and undertake to

1. Contribute 1s. to the Crusade Fund.
2. Recruit two additional Volunteers.
3. Obtain Signatures to the International Memorial.
4. Attend General Musters of Volunteers in the District.
5. (Optional) To wear the Badge of the Crusade.

Signature..................................

Address ....

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

ON THE PEACE CRUSADE.

ODE TO THE TSAR.

IN the *Atlantic Monthly* for January, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps breaks forth into a "Salutation to Nicholas II., 1898." She begins :—

> Salute the soul that dares, though royal born,
> Become knight errant of the hope forlorn;
> Disdain the sneer that curls the curving lip,
> Arrest a world's doubt by the sceptre tip. . . .
> All souls highborn salute the soul that dares. . .

Then the poet summons up the vast array of the slaughtered, the fell crop of death on the battlefield, and the yet vaster array of widows and orphans. These present their suit : "Man's is the crime ; we arraign him. God's is the bar ; we wait." The ode closes with these lines :—

> Compassionate of soul ! Fused from an iron race,
> Elect of heaven and thine own heart, sustain the case.
> Peace, conquering, warred with war within thy regal veins;
> The bounding artery of mercy strong remains.
> Be blest ! For grateful tears of living and of dead
> Shall melt and mist into a rainbow round thy head."
> Crown of the Romanoffs on colder brows has shone ;
> But *this*, of all thy House, thou proudly wear'st alone.

PROFESSOR LAWRENCE'S VIEW.

Mr. T. J. Lawrence, Professor of International Law in Downing College, Cambridge, contributes a very thoughtful study of the Tsar's Rescript to the *International Journal of Ethics* for January. He urges that—

> those who, like the author, avowedly approach the subject from a Christian point of view, may be content to say that the overgrown armaments of modern Europe are in themselves a negation of Christian principles, and any proposal to abate them or prevent their further increase should receive the whole-hearted support of all Christian people.

He argues that the ethical value of the Tsar's proposals must be ranked very high :—

> If they can be carried out they will relieve civilised humanity of some portion of a burden which is rapidly becoming too heavy for its strength. They make for peace, and they tend to abate that spirit of militarism which is dangerous to morality and liberty. And all these things will be done without dislocating industry, weakening patriotism, or destroying the robuster virtues. It follows, therefore, that they are to be welcomed as far as they are practicable.

HOW OLD AGE PENSIONS MIGHT BE ESTABLISHED.

Discussing the difficulties involved, the writer points out :—

> Though total or partial disarmament is scarcely within the bounds of possibility, an agreement to proceed no further with the mad competition of warlike preparations, which is ruining the nations without increasing their security or seriously altering their relative positions, stands on a very different footing. There would be no need to solve a host of knotty problems before it could be made ; and, when it was made, some machinery for securing that it was honestly kept ought not to be beyond the wit of man to devise. It has been suggested that the relief gained by such a pact would be small ; but the facts of recent history show that the reverse is nearer the truth. In the financial year 1893-94 Great Britain spent more than thirty-three million pounds on her army and navy. In the financial year 1898-99 her Parliament has voted close upon forty-three millions. The difference of ten millions between the two sums would have been sufficient to establish a system of old-age pensions.

HOW TO KEEP THE COMPACT IN FORCE.

But probably the most important passage in the article is in answer to the objection that for the carrying out of the agreement to check increase of armaments, though it might be made, there could be no security given :—

> The objection is a real one. A dishonest Government might be able for a time to conceal forbidden preparations, especially in countries where there were no Parliaments and no real freedom of the press. But might not such dangers be averted by the establishment of a commission with power to visit all establishments and obtain the truth by personal inquiry ? Such a commission should be composed of representatives of small and neutralised Powers which could not be suspected of designs to enter the race for empire. It should have an office in Switzerland, and should be charged with the duty of issuing an annual report certifying that the agreement to abstain from further armaments had been loyally kept. Any State which deemed that a neighbour was guilty of some infraction of the bond should have the right of presenting a complaint to the commission. The commissioners would then inquire, and report their finding to all the Powers. Should they decide, either on their own initiative or on complaint from an aggrieved Government, that a breach of the agreement had been committed, the peccant State should be called upon to reduce its forces to the stipulated level. In the event of a refusal, other States should be authorised to compel submission. Self-interest would probably cause a considerable number of them to take action, and the desired result would generally be obtained by a mere show of overwhelming force. In other cases the struggle would be short and decisive.

The writer insists in conclusion :—

> The success or failure of th Tsar's scheme depends upon the amount of enlightened sentiment that can be rallied in its support. Without being unduly despondent on the one hand or foolishly sanguine on the other, we may wish the young ruler of Russia "God-speed" in his difficult undertaking.

BLACKWOOD.

The "Looker-on" in *Blackwood* discusses the Russian peace proposals in the spirit of "superior chaff" which the *National* makes fun of. He insists "that after inquiry, as before, the motives of the Tsar's proposal may be suspected with propriety," and goes on to suspect them accordingly. But the writer does not content himself with mere negative criticism. He has a positive suggestion to make :—

> Yet the Tsar might do more for peace than any potentate on earth, could he turn his mind in another direction. He might make a new map of his enormous dominions, including Manchuria, itself large enough, fertile enough, rich and populous enough, to form a little kingdom. And, map in hand, he might proclaim that, in return for a pledge of non-interference with any part of his possessions, or with their government in any shape, he would bind himself in similar engagements to all the world—seeking no extension of territory or dominion for twenty years. Nothing that he can invent would do half as much for peace as that, if truly meant. We know of two great and powerful communities, at the least, who would listen gladly to such an offer ; while as for Russia herself, it is certain that all the resources and energies of her Government, fully employed for twenty years, could not over-improve her vast estate. But we need not look for such a Russian peace proposal as that.

THE NATIONAL.

The editor of the *National Review* remarks in his chronique :—

> Amid all this turmoil of international jealousies, rivalries, amities, and complications, the voice of the peacemaker sounds

oddly. The Tsar's proposal for a Conference to consider the limitation and reduction of armaments continues to be the subject of the wildest eulogy, and not much more sober ridicule. Mr. Stead and his "crusaders" are pervading the country, vulgarising the movement by absurd perversions and hysterical exaggerations. In their excitement some of the "crusaders" talk, as if to "strengthen the hands" of the Tsar, by uttering eloquent platitudes on English platforms, were likely to banish war from the earth for ever; and as if the Tsar himself, instead of being a sensible young ruler, anxious at once to do an excellent stroke of business for his own Empire, and, perhaps, something for the world at large, were a crowned saint and hero. . . .

As against the Crusaders, some of the astute sceptics of the daily Press continue to repeat, every few days, that the Peace Rescript was only the result of a deep-laid plan to get Russia out of a difficulty, and, perhaps, to get England into one. Whatever truth there may be in this view of the matter, or at any rate in one part of it, there is no occasion to keep reiterating it, as though there were nothing else in the Tsar's proposals. . . Yet, though the Tsar may have got on the wrong lines in his details, the underlying idea is by no means absurd or even impracticable. ... Universal peace will be as far off as ever, after the Tsar's Conference, and universal disarmament no nearer. But a serious consideration of the possibility of revising the rules and conditions of warfare is really called for, and there is no reason why the discussion of this subject should not produce some practical and very beneficial results.

A CRUSADE MORE NEEDED.

The *United Service Magazine* thinks that from the point of view—

of Great Britain's true interests, surely the suppression of such serious national calamities as the late strikes in the Engineering and Coal trades are far more worthy of a crusade than the Utopian dream of peace enforced by general agreement, which will never be realised so long as human nature is human nature. Though they do honour to the heart and mind of their august author, the "Disarmament" proposals will not do away with the truth of the old Roman adage, *Si vis pacem, para bellum.*

WAR DESIRABLE.

Mr. Edward Markwick, in the *New Century Review*, argues to show that the abolition of war is not only impossible, but it is not desirable. War must be regarded as part of those vast operations which Nature ceaselessly carries on in the developing and shaping of the universe. Her great purpose is the fostering of strength, not physical strength alone, but the combination of moral, intellectual, and physical strength. Nations, to live, must work; to prosper, must trade; to keep their prosperity, must be able and willing to fight. Strife must mark the development of the future as of the past.

"WAR THE SUPREME TEST OF VALUE."

Mr. H. F. Wyatt follows in the same strain in the *Nineteenth Century*. He sets up "War as the Supreme Test of National Value." War, he declares, is simply a phase in that tremendous and ceaseless process of competition which prevails alike on sea and land :—

Unless the vigorous nation or race can continue, as throughout history, to expand and grow stronger at the expense of the decaying nation or race, the fundamental condition of human advance will not be fulfilled, and a state of stagnancy, ending in social death, will be substituted for a state of progress.

The only means, revealed to us by past experience, whereby the vigorous people has supplanted the weaker, has been war, without which change and movement must have ceased.

Change and movement, the growth of those who use their opportunities at the expense of those who abuse them, are as essential now and in succeeding times as in the past.

It is for the advocates of universal peace to show whether by any and what method decaying nations and states can be persuaded to abandon their territories, possessions, and privileges, without fighting for them.

Nevertheless, Mr. Wyatt admits that there are potent agencies at work which make for an "ultimate and far-off unity" amongst men, when mankind will have been welded into one homogeneous whole, and the causes of conflict will have been removed. "But for us," he says, "the striving dwellers in a vigorous and moving present, such speculations can have after all but an academic interest."

SIR HENRY HOWORTH.

But the cream of all the criticisms on the Peace Crusade is to be found in Sir Henry Howorth's "Plain Words about the Tsar's New Gospel of Peace" in the *Nineteenth Century*. He declares that the new agitation suggests an *opera bouffe* on a grand scale, and he speaks of it as a pantomime. After referring to "hysterical people and hysterical movements," to "effeminate agitations," to "gush and sentiment," he goes on :—

We are at this moment threatened with a new epidemic of this kind in which the man-woman or the woman-man is very much to the front, and which is being generalled by certain well-known masters in the art of advertising pretentious forms of sham philanthropy, while their dupes consist in the main of estimable and amiable people who spend most of their lives in praying not for their own sins but for the sins of other people, and in weeping over a world so much worse in every way than that in which they themselves live. It is, perhaps, well that some cold water from somewhere should be poured upon this new form of sentimental absurdity before the temperature gets too hot for control. It will at least save us from ridicule at the hands of our neighbours presently. The occasion of the new campaign or pantomime, whichever is thought the most appropriate term, is the recent invitation by the Russian Emperor to a general rubbing of noses and exchange of fine sentiments on the subject of peace and goodwill among men.

He grants that we have to do with a genuine, if crude, impulse of a young and generous sovereign; but autocrat though he be, he has less initiative of government than President McKinley. In Russia the bureaucracy rules, and its wishes and intentions the Tsar has entirely misinterpreted. The writer then passes in review the various augmentations and improvements of armaments now going forward in Russia, Germany, Austria, France, and the United States, and declares :—

Everywhere, therefore, there is a movement in the direction of increased armaments at the very time when everybody is belauding the Tsar's Rescript and replying in sympathetic terms to his invitation. . . . As a witty Irish judge said to me a few days ago, "It is very much like a perfervid teetotal chairman addressing a dinner of the League, while the waiters are engaged in filling every man's glass up with whisky."

It will thus be seen that the main part of Sir Henry's article is a triumphant demonstration that because the night is at its darkest, the morning will never come. He goes on to rehearse the more palpably obvious difficulties which attend the realisation of the Tsar's ideals. He concludes by saying :—

The trouble is that all this bastard enthusiasm among a very limited and very largely senseless class in this country may be mistaken by Nicholas the Third (*sic*), as a similar movement was mistaken by Nicholas the First, for the voice of the English people and of responsible English statesmen. . . . . The only thing to guard against is that august foreigners should not mistake our real purpose because we have so many ingenuous people among us. '*Plus apud nos vera ratio valeat quam vulgi opinio*,' said a wiser man than most of us.

SCHEMES OF LIBERAL RECONSTRUCTION.

(1) DROP HOME RULE.

THE *Fortnightly*, which created so great a sensation in January by dubbing Lord Rosebery "the Disraeli of Liberalism," follows it up with a paper—also unsigned—in the February number entitled "Educating the Liberals: Lord Rosebery and Home Rule." The two papers are linked by the remark: "The Educator of his Party has not only educated it forward to a degree of idealism in Imperial questions; he has educated it back towards a sober realism upon the Irish question." The principal contention of the writer this month is thus oracularly stated:—

Liberalism may remain, more or less, a party of Home Rulers. It cannot remain a Home Rule party. That is their formula, and its adoption is the principal condition of Liberal reconstruction under Lord Rosebery.

As most distinctive of Lord Rosebery's policy the writer quotes his utterances on the necessity of converting the "predominant partner," and the possibility of settling Home Rule by an agreement between both parties.

"NO MANDATE FOR IT."

The situation is diagnosed in the following determined sentences:—

The Liberal Party merely needs to recover the use of its convictions and the free direction of its force. Sisyphus must escape from his fate before he can turn his energies to any useful employment. What the Liberal Party requires is not a man. The best available is already marked out. It is not even a majority. That was useless before, and, by itself, would be useless again. It is a mandate. But there is no mandate for Home Rule. There never can be and there never will be a party mandate for Home Rule. Home Rule will only be possible if events shall again conspire at some indefinitely future period to create a situation which must be dealt with by general consent. Nothing more can be done for Home Rule by party effort, and it only remains for the Liberal Party to decline responsibility for the impossible. That these are the secret, where they are not the avowed, sentiments of the Liberal mind there can be no doubt. It is not merely his participation in these ideas, but his anticipation of them which makes Lord Rosebery the necessary Liberal leader. Lord Rosebery is the only Liberal leader whose record has been sufficiently consistent and moderate, and whose present position is sufficiently authoritative and free, to enable him to lead his party out of the house of bondage and into the living air of living issues. Lord Rosebery represents not alone the only practicable foreign policy, but the only practicable Irish policy of the Liberal Party.

"NOT A PRINCIPLE OF LIBERALISM."

Lord Rosebery, the writer argues, "permanently represents Mr. Gladstone's original, more disengaged and more sagacious purposes." But, instead of allowing Home Rule to drift towards a settlement by consent, Mr. Gladstone took the premature plunge in order to prevent Mr. Parnell holding the balance of power in the House of Commons. Says the writer:—

Home Rule was not a principle of Liberalism—it was an interruption of Liberalism. It had no more to do with Liberalism, as Liberalism, than had vaccination. The identification of Liberalism as a party system with Home Rule has not been of advantage. It has left Home Rule a considerably more remote issue than it was after the General Election of 1885; and it has revived the House of Lords.

"THE REFEREE OF THE PARTY SYSTEM."

The writer, whoever he is, has not merely the power of putting his case most forcibly, but of giving nicknames which will stick:—

Mr. Gladstone had a moment of detachment. Lord Rosebery far more than any other figure in public life possesses the very faculty of detachment. Chronic detachment might be defined as his political complaint. The Public Orator of the Empire is the referee of the Party system. His famous speech upon the second reading of the last Home Rule Bill was the speech of a referee giving his reasons aloud. . . . It is difficult to read Lord Rosebery's speeches without coming to the conclusion that the ex-Premier, who has a remarkable quality of silent obduracy under all his apparent amenability to pressure, has never ceased to regret that the Liberal Party took up Home Rule precipitately and single-handed. . . . This is not to say that Lord Rosebery is not a sincere Home Ruler. On the contrary, he shared the opinions of the Liberals as genuinely as he has shared the feelings of the Unionists.

The whole bent of Lord Rosebery's wishes, the writer avers, has "always been to arrive at a common denominator with the Unionist Party upon the Irish question."

DISSOLVE THE LIBERAL-NATIONALIST ALLIANCE!

The writer presses, therefore, for a dissolution of the alliance between Liberals and Irish Nationalists:—

The obvious solution is the anticipation of an abusive and scandalous rupture by a quiet and timely agreement to part. What has made many Liberals shrink from this sequel is the habitual thought of offensive repudiation on one side and furious recrimination on the other. There need be nothing of the kind. If the Liberal-Nationalist alliance can be shown to be hopelessly impotent for its purpose, and a confusing and demoralising influence on every party in the State, there is no reason why both partners to the connection should not be equally willing to look for their mutual relief and advantage in a separation by consent.

1899 is not as 1886:

Home Rule was forced forward in 1886, politics were convulsed and the Liberal Party shattered upon the plea of urgency. Ireland had been in a state of civil war; the House of Commons was disorganised and demoralised; the Constitution seemed brought to a deadlock. In all these things the desperate emergency has wholly disappeared. Home Rule is no longer urgent. Home Rule can wait. Home Rule must wait.

IF UNIONISM FAILS.

With the substantial settlement of the land question, with the establishment of a system of local government as complete as that in Great Britain, the ascendency, social and political alike, of the English garrison in Ireland has been destroyed, and Irishmen enjoy for the first time a practical equality of citizenship with the inhabitants of every other portion of the realm. If, despite these things, the Irish question should ever again thrust itself upon Parliament in anything like the old form of obsession, the Unionist policy would be exhausted: some form of Home Rule would appear as the only alternative; and some form of Home Rule would be adopted. But that consummation must be developed, if at all, from Ireland itself. The efforts of the Liberal Party can do nothing towards it.

THE INTEREST OF THE IRISH PARTY.

The statesman-like objective of the Irish Members cannot be the futile farce of compelling the introduction of Home Rule Bills which cannot pass, and are but valuable fodder for the Unionist Party and the House of Lords. It is to the interest of the Irish Members to re-create the parliamentary situation which forced Home Rule to the front, by re-establishing the English parties in a condition of equilibrium; to release the Liberal Party from the obligation to pad round the mill horse track in order that the stones may grind wind; and to leave Liberalism to take a purely liberal course until it regains its hold upon the predominant partner. The aim of the Irish Party must be to leave the English Parties for a period to get to work upon their own business; to back the weaker, and to play the waiting game. Their necessity is a rigid distinction between ends and tactics.

THE POLICY FOR THE LIBERALS.

This is the conclusion of the whole matter:—

The policy of Lord Rosebery, and of Liberalism resuming the natural current of its life, must be to abandon the unutterably futile attempt to achieve Home Rule by party effort, and to

postpone further steps until the moment, whenever that may be, of such a development of events as in showing that there is still an Irish question to settle, would effect at last a settlement by consent . . . . Lord Rosebery does not see why even Home Rule should not be compromised upon the model of the Coal Strike Conference; and if the referee of democracy cherishes any most secret ambition, it is perhaps that he may one day preside over a meeting of parties for the final Irish settlement by consent.

The writer does not try to explain how Lord Rosebery is to be at once the leader of one of the two parties in the State and the referee between them. To be captain of a competing team and at the same time umpire is a combination scarcely possible in sport: is it possible in politics?

(2) DROP LOCAL VETO.

Mr. Frederick Dolman writes in the *Fortnightly* on "The Liberal Party and Local Veto." He accepts the conclusion that Local Veto was the chief cause of the Liberal rout at the polls.

REJECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

The measure having been thus rejected by the electors for whose benefit it was intended, and by whom it would, if passed, have had to be put in force, "there can be," the writer argues, "no question about a breach of faith or the betrayal of a cause if the Liberal Party decides to abandon its advocacy of the Local Veto as an article of the Party creed. It will still be true to the cause of licensing reform, having recognised, however, that local prohibition is impracticable because of the hostility of the people themselves." Mr. Dolman reviews the history of the question, to show that Liberal opinion had developed in the direction not of local veto, but of local option and local control, until Sir William Harcourt was converted to the principle of the long discarded Permissive Bill. The time has come, in Mr. Dolman's judgment, to resume the interrupted evolution.

TRIED AND DISCREDITED IN THE COLONIES.

His second argument is that "the recent working of local veto laws in British communities only confirms the disbelief many of us have always felt in the practical value of Sir William Harcourt's Bill." The Canadian Temperance Act passed in 1876, "which gives a local veto by a bare majority, and, therefore, is the easier to enforce, is to-day, after twenty years of agitation, practically a dead letter in four provinces—and those the most populous—out of the seven that constitute the Dominion. Altogether, it was in force in 1894 in only twenty-nine places, and this number did not include any town of 15,000 inhabitants." In New Zealand, too, a Local Veto Bill was passed, enabling the veto to be carried by a three-fifths majority of the votes recorded:—

In accordance with the provisions of the Act, a poll has been twice taken all over the Colony. At the first poll, in March, 1894, the veto was carried in only one district out of sixty-six; on the second occasion, in December, 1896, after less than three years' experience of prohibition, even this one district failed to confirm its decision. At the last poll in only four districts could even a bare majority be obtained for the veto, although in New Zealand—it is to be remembered—nearly half the voters are women. . . . In fact, the measure to which all good Liberals in England are asked to swear allegiance is one which, as a remedy for the social evil that alone can justify it, is already discredited in the eyes of Canadian and New Zealand Liberals.

"REFORM, NOT SUPPRESSION."

Mr. Dolman is far from wishing to drop the Temperance question:—

Some definite proposals will, after due consideration by the party as a whole, have to take the place of Local Veto. A plan for the *reform*, not the *suppression* of the licensing system, which should aim at the reduction of the number of public-houses everywhere, not their abolition in a few abnormal places, might without much difficulty be formulated in accordance with the principles that, as I have shown, actuated the Liberal Party until very recent years. Mr. J. E. Ellis, M.P., spoke with truth, I think, when he said: "I think the only successful way towards licensing reform will be to lay down at the outset a few broad principles on which men who are in earnest in all quarters of the House are agreed."

SUNDRY VIEWS.

Mr. C. A. Healy, in the *New Century Review*, reports the opinions of Sir Edward Russell, the Rev. C. F. Aked, and Mr. John Edwards. Sir Edward Russell considers Lord Rosebery the best possible leader, and maintains that his foreign policy has regained for him all the support he lost. He would put revision of general taxation, improvement in the Registration Laws, a Church Discipline Bill, and Home Rule in the front rank of the Liberal programme. Mr. Aked thinks that the greater number of Nonconformists distrust Lord Rosebery, and feels that the next ten years have no hope for us, so far as the Liberal Party is concerned. Mr. Edwards, as a Socialist, declares that the work of the Liberal Party is ended, and that Liberalism is a dying force. The Socialist Party is small, but growing.

"J. C. H.," in the same magazine, argues that the land laws and the incidence of taxation are the two questions that must claim the attention of Liberals.

The "Review of Reviews" Idea in Philosophy.

PROFESSOR D. G. RITCHIE contributes to *Mind* for January a suggestive and readable paper on "Philosophy, the Study of Philosophers." It is a development of Hegel's valuation of the history of philosophy as an integral part of philosophy itself. It closes with a plea for the application to the study of philosophy of what may be called the REVIEW OF REVIEWS principle:—

There is a sentence of Hegel's which even his most adverse critics may approve. "There are periods," he says, "with regard to which it is to be wished that others had read the works of the philosophers and provided us with extracts." It is a suggestion that may be applied even to large parts of Hegel's own works and to most of what was produced by his contemporaries. Co-operation can certainly in this way be applied in philosophy, so far as it means a study of philosophers. And this is a matter in which, if I may say so, I think a society such as this and the philosophical journals which are a comparatively new feature in the English-speaking world may do great service to all students of philosophy. Whoever has made a minute study of any particular philosopher or of any particular philosophical book should put his results in such a shape as to save others from the drudgery he has himself gone through, and in such a shape as to form a trustworthy source of information for others. It is one of the saddest things to see laborious research largely wasted through the results not being put in a convenient and accessible form.

"FAMOUS Bachelors" is the seductive subject which Mrs. Sarah Tooley, of exhaustless ingenuity, brings before the fair readers of the February *Woman at Home*. She passes in array Lord Kitchener, Mr. Cecil Rhodes—both "pronounced misogynists"—the Pope, Dr. Welldon, Canon Duckworth, Canon Ainger, Dr. Horton—whose recent panegyric on marriage suggests inquiries to the mind of the writer—Lord James, Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. Frank Dicksee, Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Anthony Hope, and Dr. Jameson.

THE ALLEGED ATROCITIES IN THE SOUDAN.

GENERAL GATACRE'S REPLY.

A VERY temperate reply against Mr. Bennett's charges is contributed by Major-General Sir W. Gatacre to the *Contemporary Review*, under the title, "After the Atbara and Omdurman." Other officers having disproved these allegations against the Soudanese-Egyptian portion of the army, he feels it imperative to clear the British division itself. He emphatically denies having ever received or issued orders for the destruction of the wounded. He does acknowledge that orders were issued suggesting that precautions should be taken against treachery when moving against wounded Dervishes. He declares that it was well known that Lord Kitchener was anxious to increase his fighting strength by taking into the ranks of the Egyptian army all able-bodied men who fell into his hands.

AFTER ATBARA.

He states that after the battle of Atbara, he crossed the battle-field, and had the slaughter hinted at by Mr. Bennett been going on, he must have seen it. He reports that some ten or fifteen days after Atbara, hearing of wounded Dervishes in the bush, he sent a party of friendlies to bring them in for treatment, and adds the interest taken in these wounded prisoners by the men in the British camp was remarkable, and there was much good feeling displayed in small gifts of food and tobacco.

AFTER OMDURMAN.

On the field of Omdurman, he saw nothing of the kind alleged; had it taken place, the barbarity would have been reported to him :—

Undoubtedly if wounded Dervishes treacherously shot at our men, or endeavoured to use their spears, a British soldier would be excused for shooting at his disabled enemy; in principle it would be wrong, but in practice it becomes a necessity.

There was only one charge made against a British soldier, and that was not substantiated, of cruelty in Omdurman. The writer grants that "the Jaalin friendlies had good reason to hate the Dervishes, and I have no doubt that when they got a chance on the sly of knocking a wounded Baggara on the head they would do so."

Officers' servants in camp may have been guilty, as their characters were not above suspicion, but he adds: "Major-General Maxwell was appointed governor of the city, and in two instances that I know of, men who were convicted of robbery and murder were promptly shot."

THE WOUNDED KINDLY CARED FOR.

He goes on :—

With regard to the treatment of wounded on the battle-field of Omdurman, I am aware that Lord Kitchener ordered the inhabitants of the town to go out and fetch men lying there who were unable to come in by themselves, and for days after the battle villagers were bringing in wounded on beds or on their backs. These men in some cases were treated by their friends. Slatin Pasha collected many in a group of houses near the Khalifa's residence, while others were placed for safety and treatment in the great mosque. The wounded received medical attendance from the Egyptian army doctors and were fed on biscuit. With the sanction of the Sirdar, a temporary hospital for Dervishes was selected near the British camp, but owing to the wounded men being taken direct into the town by their friends and to the early movement of the British Division down the Nile, this hospital was not used.

FIRING ON A RETREATING FOE.

Passing to the charge of turning our guns on harmless inhabitants flying southwards, he grants that—

the Khalifa's beaten army retired up the Nile, and, as is usual with Soudanese, was accompanied by many women belonging to the troops. As they moved in masses up the bank and at some distance from it, it was impossible to prevent casualties amongst the women, but it was equally impossible to allow large unbroken bodies of Dervishes to escape unmolested because they were accompanied by their camp followers; it is one of those necessary consequences which have to be accepted in war.

One word more. In some journal censure was passed on the Sirdar for having given permission to loot the granaries at Omdurman; it apparently was not understood that this permission was given to the starving women and children to help themselves from the Khalifa's stores, being grain which was retained by him for the use of his Baggara soldiery.

THE BLACK SEA TO BALTIC CANAL.

IN the internal development of Russia the Trans-Siberian Railway is expected to play a great part, but this is only one of the gigantic enterprises to which Russia is committed. The *United Service Magazine* gives the following particulars of the project for uniting the Black Sea with the Baltic by means of a Ship Canal:—

The reports and rumours during the last year concerning the construction of this proposed great water-way, though very conflicting, still lead one to suppose that it is feasible, and has been seriously contemplated, even if the work has not proceeded very far. The route proposed is from the Gulf of Riga along the rivers Duna, Beresina, and Dnieper, to Kherson on the Black Sea, and fifteen ports or harbours are to be constructed at various places situated along its whole course of 994 miles. The channels of the rivers are to be deepened and new cuttings made where necessary, so as to give a minimum depth of 28 feet of water. It is estimated to cost £20,000,000 sterling, or about £5,000,000 less than the amount said to be required for cutting the Nicaragua Canal, and it will take five years to complete. The primary object of this great water-way is to connect the naval dockyards at Libau with those at Nicolaieff, and permit of the passage of Russian men-of-war from the Black Sea to the Baltic, and *vice versâ*, thus neutralising to some extent the closing of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles in time of war. The transit of the canal from sea to sea will take six days. On the other hand, there is little doubt that such a ship canal, passing through Muscovite territory from end to end, developing a very rich tract of country, and bringing sea-borne traffic to the very gates of what have hitherto been inland towns, must be of very great advantage to Russian trade, and is bound to be a commercial success, while the natural features of the country, and a clay soil throughout its whole length, are very favourable to its construction. According to a usually reliable authority, it is estimated that about one-eighth of the canal only will have to be wholly artificial, and that only two locks will be needed. The worst difficulties will arise about the upper portion of the Dnieper, where it flows through marshy forests, and two hundred miles from the mouth of this river there are a series of nine rapids falling one hundred and seven feet in forty miles. The town of Ekaterinoslaff on the Dnieper is one hundred and sixty-one feet above sea level, while Alexandrovsk, about fifty miles to the south, on the same stream, is only forty-nine feet above.

Whatever the difficulties may be, Russian genius will no doubt conquer them, if the work is considered worth carrying through. The accomplishment of this gigantic Muscovite undertaking will be one of the great events of the twentieth century, and it is to be hoped that, in spite of its primarily warlike purpose, it will in its ultimate influence upon history be a peaceful and commercial rather than a strategical success.

PRINCE KROPOTKIN'S "Autobiography of a Revolutionist" in the *Atlantic Monthly* contains a graphic narrative of the Court at the time of the liberation of the serfs in 1861.

M. DE PRESSENSÉ ON THE SITUATION.

THE first article in the *Contemporary Review* is an impassioned appeal by Monsieur de Pressensé for a better understanding between England and France. He had hoped that after France had retrieved the blunder of Fashoda, magnanimity on one side and regret on the other might have led to a new era of mutual goodwill. He laments bitterly that such is not the case.

THE UNITED STATES DRUNK WITH GLORY.

He declares that everywhere, even in the too rare parts of the world, where we thought Freedom had planted her standard, we are looking upon a retrograde movement which puts us back some centuries :—

In the United States of America we see the intoxication of the new strong wine of warlike glory carrying a great democracy off its feet, and raising the threatening spectre of militarism, with its fatal attendant, Cæsarism, in the background. Under the pretext of "manifest destiny" the great Republic of the western hemisphere is becoming unfaithful to the principles of her founders, to the precedents of her constitutional life, to the traditions which have made her free, glorious, and prosperous. The seductions of Imperialism are drawing the United States towards the abyss where all the great democracies of the world have found their end. The cant of Anglo-Saxon Alliance, of the brotherhood-in-arms of English-speaking people, is serving as a cloak to the nefarious designs of those who want to cut in two the grand motto of Great Britain: *Imperium et Libertas*, and to make *Imperium* swallow *Libertas*.

ENGLAND "INTOXICATED WITH POWER."

In the United Kingdom a similar tendency is at work. Everybody sees that the present England is no longer the England, I do not say of Cobden or Bright, but of Peel, Russell, Palmerston, Derby, or even Disraeli. A kind of intoxication of power has seized the people. Mr. Chamberlain has known how to take the flood in time, and to ride the crest of the new wave. The Unionist party is disposed to believe that it is to the interest of the privileged classes to nurse the pride of Empire; first, because they govern it and profit by it; secondly, and chiefly, because nothing diverts more surely the spirit of reform than the Imperialist madness. It is a curious thing, but a fact beyond dispute, that when the masses are on the verge of rising in their majesty and asking for their rights, the classes have only to throw into their eyes the powder of Imperialism, and to raise the cry of "The Fatherland in danger," in order to bring them once more, meek and submissive, to their feet.

THE FRENCH FIEND AND THE ENGLISH.

But what I want to insist upon here is that, just as in England it is Imperialism—that is to say, the foe of true democracy, of freedom, and of social progress—which is at the bottom of the anti-French agitation, so in France it is Nationalism—that is to say, the party of military and clerical reaction—which is flirting with a German alliance and working for a rupture with England. Consequently on both sides of the Channel and in the whole world, the fate of Liberalism, or, in other terms, the future of civilisation, is absolutely connected with the state of the relations of our two countries.

At any time it would have been a crime and a sin to precipitate the two great Liberal peoples of the world into a fractricidal war. Just now, when the whole of mankind is threatened everywhere with a dreadful crisis, when parliamentary institutions are on their trial, when the democracy is hesitating between the noble and manly struggles of freedom and the deceitful tranquillity of despotism, when we see an offensive return of forces we believed dead, such as militarism and that bloody fanaticism—anti-Semitism; when, in England, Imperialism threatens to substitute the intoxications of conquest and material expansion for the noble and proud endeavour of a self-governing democracy; when, in France, Nationalism and its unclean brood are perhaps on the eve of strangling freedom, of enslaving justice, and inaugurating a new era of false glory and military tyranny, there would be no excuse for those of us who with their eyes open should deliberately contribute to a conflict.

"THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN."

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING publishes in *McClure's* for February a poem entitled "The White Man's Burden." It is an international document of the first order of importance. It is a direct appeal to the United States to take up the policy of Expansion. It puts the matter on the highest and most unselfish grounds. The poet has idealised and transfigured Imperialism. He has shown its essence to be not lordship, but service. We can recall no nobler setting forth of the intrinsic *ministry* of empire. The whole presentation is steeped in the spirit of self-abnegation and self-sacrifice. It will be strange if these seven stanzas do not prove more than a match for all the millions and all the eloquence of anti-Expansionists like Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Bryan. The poet has taken sure aim, and it is in the conscience of the American people that his bolt will lodge. Empire over the undeveloped peoples is "the White Man's Burden." This is the burden Mr. Kipling bids our kin take up. He bids them send forth the pick of their sons, that in the exile of remote provinces they may supply the wants of the conquered races, and train "the sullen peoples half devil and half child." He bids them learn the lesson of unostentatious service, of frank unthreatening intercourse, and of untiring altruism. Police-wars, campaigns against famine, the battle with pestilence, and with ancient sloth and stupidity—these are the arduous duties to which he invites American energies. He offers only the old reward, the hatred and censure and misunderstanding of the peoples you try to benefit; but he reminds them of the solemn fact that their conduct decides the judgment which the subject races will form of the white man's religion and civilisation. By this master-stroke Mr. Kipling has divested the Imperial vocation of the false tinsel and glitter with which it is too often associated, and reveals it in its naked austerity as a hard and thankless task performed under constraint of conscience and of God.

Russian and American Sensitiveness.

THE Russians, declares the world-cyclist, Mr. J. F. Fraser, in a recent number of the *Contemporary*, were a revelation to him of unexpected characteristics :—

What impressed me most about the educated Muscovite, however, was his extreme nervousness. He is conscious that his country has lagged behind Western nations; he is also conscious that it has been going forward this last decade by leaps and by bounds; he wants to know what you think of him and his country. The only other people I know who are so sensitive to criticism are the Americans. Both Russians and Americans have a childlike glee if you praise them. If you dispraise them their first thought is that you are insular and unappreciative, and then they show an inclination to sit down and cry with vexation, not because they are not proud of their country, but simply because they are super-sensitive. Time and time again I was struck with this similarity in these two otherwise most dissimilar nations. They are like two big, overgrown boys, conscious of their strength, intuitively feeling they are awkward, and knowing that their awkwardness gives room for unwelcome criticism.

The Japanese have not favourably impressed the traveller. Civilisation is only "a new bib, not a characteristic." The war has made their conceit unbearable. "Lying and deceit have become part of the Japanese character." The Chinaman, whose word is as good as his bond, holds the place of trust in large Japanese firms.

MR. CARNEGIE AGAINST EXPANSION.

"AMERICANISM *versus* IMPERIALISM" is the title of the paper in which Mr. Andrew Carnegie delivers his soul in the *North American Review* for January. He treats only one phase of the peril to the Republic which he discerns in the prospect of her possessions in the Far East—the dangers of war and the rumours of war to which all nations interested in the Far East are subject. He frankly endorses the statement of Bishop Potter that we must become the cat's paw of Britain if we venture into the arena of the Far East, and he says, "by Britain's neutrality, and by that alone, we were permitted to take the Philippines at all from Spain. But for that France, Germany, and Russia would never have stood aloof, and the price demanded President McKinley has had to pay,—the open door which secures the trade of our possessions for Britain." So he argues that "just as we were allowed by Britain to take the Philippines from Spain, so our position in the East depends upon her support or alliance—a rather humiliating position, I should say, for the Republic." At present, he insists, both its army and navy are good for one thing only—for easy capture or destruction by either one of the stronger Powers. "It is the protection of Britain, and that alone, upon which we have to rely in the Far East." Mr. Carnegie is, however, convinced that—

if ever the Republic falls from her industrial ideals and descends to the level of the war ideals of Europe she will be supreme. I have no doubt of that. The man whom this stimulating climate produces is the wiriest, quickest, most versatile of all men, and the power of organisation exists in the American in greater perfection than in any other . . . . Imperialism implies naval and military force behind; moral force, education, civilisation, are not the backbone of Imperialism; these are the moral forces which make for the higher civilisation, for Americanism—the foundation for Imperialism is brutal physical strength, fighting men with material forces, warships and artillery.

THE ALLIANCE OF HEARTS.

Mr. Carnegie has no faith in alliances, at least of a formal kind :—

On the contrary, I rely upon the "alliance of hearts," which happily exists to-day. Alliances of fighting power form and dissolve with the questions which arise from time to time. The patriotism of race lies deeper and is not disturbed by waves upon the surface. The present era of good feeling between the old and the new lands means that the home of Shakespeare and Burns will never be invaded without other than native-born Britons being found in its defence. It means that the giant child, the Republic, is not to be set upon by a combination of other races and pushed to its destruction without a growl coming from the old lion which will shake the earth. But it should not mean that either the old land or the new binds itself to support the other in all its designs, either at home or abroad, but that the Republic shall remain the friend of all nations and the ally of none; that, being free to-day of all foreign entanglements, she shall not undertake to support Britain who has these to deal with.

An alliance with Britain would mean possible enmity with Russia and France.

THE QUEEN *v.* LORD SALISBURY.

Not that Mr. Carnegie has any fear of a rupture between the two halves of the English-speaking world :—

Far from this, my opinion is that actual war will never exist again between the two branches of the English-speaking race. Should one have a grievance, the other would offer Arbitration, and no government of either could exist which refused that offer. The most powerful government ever known in Britain was that of Lord Salisbury, when President Cleveland rightfully demanded Arbitration in the Venezuelan case. As is well known, Mr. Gladstone's Government had agreed to Arbitration. Lord Salisbury, upon coming into power, repudiated that agreement. Lord Salisbury denied President Cleveland's request, and what was the result? The heir and the next heir to the throne cabled "that they hoped and *believed* the question would be peacefully settled." That behind this cable was the Queen herself, always the friend of the Republic, need not be doubted.

COUNTING THE COST!

Mr. Carnegie strongly insists on the "solid, compact, impregnable" position of the United States, apart from the Philippines. At present all the Powers of the world would be impotent to injure her. The fringe would only be troubled; the great Empire within would scarcely feel the attack. She is now, for the first time in her history, the greatest exporting nation in the world. It is London no more, but New York which is the financial centre of the world. The industrial supremacy of the world is at her feet :—

Two questions are submitted to the decision of the American people: First—Shall we remain as we are, solid, compact, impregnable, republican, American? or, Second—Shall we creep under the protection, and become, as Bishop Potter says, "the cat's paw" of Britain, in order that we may grasp the phantom of Imperialism?

Imperialism means a large regular army which it may be difficult to get without a great advance in pay, perhaps not without conscription. It means also a navy equal to the navies of the other Powers, which may be got in twenty years by building twenty ships a year.

CAPTAIN MAHAN AS PROPHET.

CAPTAIN MAHAN is not merely the first of naval critics and historians. He has not merely discovered to the modern world the supremacy of Great Britain through the ascendency of her sea power. He assumes every now and then something of the *rôle* of a prophet. In the *Engineering Magazine* for January he stands before his countrymen to discuss, from the highest standpoint, the relations of the United States to their new dependencies. He insists that the idea of beneficence must be predominant, and says, "If the paramount idea of beneficence becomes the national conviction we may stumble and err, we may at times sin or be betrayed by unworthy representatives, but we shall advance unfailingly."

The two conspicuous examples of Colonial expansion to which he directs the attention of Americans are those of Spain and Great Britain. Great Britain has been in the main, he says, "increasingly beneficent and strong. Spain has been, from the first, inhumanly oppressive to the inferior races." Self-interest pursued alone leads to disaster, but self-interest and beneficence alike demand that the local welfare be first taken into account. This is how the prophet of sea power calls his country to her high vocation :—

There is a nobility in man which welcomes the appeal to beneficence. May it find its way quickly now to the heads and hearts of the American people, before less worthy ambitions fill them; and, above all, to the kings of men, in thought and in action, under whose leadership the land makes its giant strides. There is in this no Quixotism. Materially, the interest of the nation is one with its beneficence; but, if the ideas get inverted, and the nation sees in its new responsibilities, first of all, markets and profits, with incidental resultant benefit to the natives, it will go wrong. Through such mistakes Great Britain passed. She lost the United States; she suffered bitter anguish in India; but India and Egypt testify to-day to the nobility of her repentance. Spain repented not. The examples are before us. Which shall be followed?

THE INTERNATIONAL STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

EUROPEAN COALITION *v.* UNITED STATES.

A VERY vivid and striking account of "the new struggle for life among the nations" is given in the *Fortnightly* "from an American standpoint," by Mr. Brooks Adams. The new era began with the collapse of France in 1870. England, without a rival in manufactures until 1873, had been investing abroad the surplus of her profits. Gradually foreign competition caused prices to fall, profits to shrink, and agriculture to wane in England. In 1886 British investors began to withdraw their foreign holdings. The displacement which followed led to the collapse in Argentina in 1890, in Australia in 1891, in the United States in 1893, and last of all in India.

THE PERIL OF A GLUT.

Now "all the energetic races have been plunged into a contest for the possession of the only markets left open capable of absorbing manufactures, since all are forced to encourage exports to maintain themselves."

How long English accumulations will last is immaterial, since, in one form or another, they will doubtless suffice for the immediate future. The upshot of the whole matter, therefore, is that America has been irresistibly impelled to produce a large industrial surplus—a surplus, should no change occur, which will be larger in a few years than anything ever before known. Upon the existence of this surplus hinges the future, for the United States must provide sure and adequate outlets for her products, or be in danger of gluts more dangerous to her society than many panics such as 1873 or 1893.

CUBA AND THE PRICE OF SUGAR.

The writer illustrates the danger by tracing the Spanish-American war, with all its momentous consequences to German bounties on beetroot sugar. These first lowered prices and increased production of sugar in the West Indies. Then Germany doubled her bounties and plunged the West Indies into despair. The whole economic system of Cuba was dislocated, revolt was precipitated, and war was the outcome.

A COALITION CENTRED IN BERLIN.

Mr. Adams argues :—

If, however, the stoppage of the outlet of the export trade of so petty a portion of the earth's surface as the West Indies produced the catastrophes of the last four years, the future course of the United States, with its vast and growing surplus, becomes the most momentous question of the age. . . . The surplus must seek a vent abroad, and there are clear indications that a great coalition is coming into being whose aim is to exclude the United States from those countries which should be her natural outlet.

Her natural outlet is Westward : the coalition's outlet is Eastward. The two rivals meet on the Pacific's eastern shores : "Northern Europe and Asia, from the Bay of Biscay to the Yellow Sea, is solidifying into an economic mass whose heart lies at Berlin."

ITS POLICY OF EXCLUSION.

Whether it be upon the Rhine or the Amour, the policy of this eastern civilisation is the same. It is the old policy of Napoleon—the policy of exclusion. No better example could be found than the aggressions of Germany, who, since the consolidation of 1870, has deliberately ruined the West Indies by forcing her bounty-fed sugar on foreigners, while seeking by every device to exclude foreign products from her markets. Had the West Indies themselves, or Great Britain, their protector, been able to coerce Germany into abandoning her abnormal exports, the islands of the Gulf of Mexico would be as rich and happy as of yore. The same danger, on a vaster scale, threatens every exporting nation which allows its outlets to be closed, and a little consideration will suffice to show that, in the case of the United States, this danger is both real and near.

Eastern Asia now appears, without much doubt, to be the only district likely soon to be able to absorb any great increase of manufactures, and accordingly Eastern Asia is the prize for which all the energetic nations are grasping. If the Continental coalition wins, that coveted region will be closed to their rivals. Should it be so closed, the pressure caused by the stoppage of the current which has so long run westward might shake American society to its foundation.

THE TREND TO COLLECTIVISM.

Mr. Adams observes that civilisation has advanced by two processes—the individual and the collective. The latter marks the eastward powers :—

The Anglo-Saxon has been the most individual of races, and it reached high fortune under conditions which fostered individuality to a supreme degree. Such conditions prevailed when the world was vacant and steam began to make rapid movement possible; but all must perceive that, as masses solidify, the qualities of the pioneer will cease to be those that command success.

The concentration whose result is an elimination of waste is nothing but a movement towards collectivism, and the relative rise of the peoples who excel in collective methods has been accordingly contemporaneous with the advent of the great trusts in the West. Perhaps the best example of the success of the collective method is the centralisation of Germany and the organisation of Russia.

THE NEED OF ORGANISATION.

English agriculture and iron industry have suffered from preferential railway rates, which State-ownership of railways would have prevented. Similar lack of concentration in the United States causes weakness and waste. "In America there is no administration in the modern sense of the word":—

Whether we like it or not, we are forced to compete for the seat of international exchanges, or, in other words, for the seat of empire. The prize is the most dazzling for which any people can contend, but it has usually been won only by the destruction of the chief competitor of the victor. . . . If the American people proceed to organise so as to be able to strike quickly and sharply in war, if they can terrify their adversary, or crush him if he attacks, no attempt will probably be made at exclusion, and we shall continue to participate in the distribution of the world's wealth in the future as in the past.

STATE SOCIALISM—EAST OR WEST.

The social bearing of the whole paper appears in its closing sentences. If America is forced to digest her surplus produce, she will have to compete with her rivals in cost of domestic life, industrial production and public administration :—

In such a competition success can only be won by surpassing the enemy in his own method, or in that concentration which reduces waste to a minimum. Such a concentration might conceivably be effected by the growth and amalgamation of great trusts until they absorbed the government, or it might be brought about by the central corporation, called the government, absorbing the trust. In either event the result would be approximately the same. The Eastern and Western continents would be competing for the most perfect system of State socialism.

THE February number of the *English Illustrated* opens with a very instructive paper on the protective colouring or other change of appearance of animals—"how they survive." The pictures accompanying are good didactic aids. The papers on sport contain striking and well-produced illustrations. Perhaps the most solidly important article is M. de Thierry's account of the Cape to Cairo route. Mr. Rhodes' railway runs through most of the magazines. The pictorial assistance is here very vivid and illuminative.

THE AUGEAN STABLES OUTDONE.

THE LAIR OF YELLOW FEVER.

IN the January number of the *Forum* Mr. G. E. Hill, private secretary to the late Colonel G. E. Waring, who was sent by the United States Government to investigate the sanitary condition of Havana last October, and died of yellow fever, contributes what he declares to be the gist of the posthumous report presented to the Secretary of War. According to this martyr to sanitary research the insanitary condition of Cuba has for more than two hundred years been a menace to every neighbouring people,—if not the birthplace, the nursery of the yellow fever. Both hemispheres have paid heavy mortal tribute to its malignant influence. He insists that to protect their country, themselves, and their prosperity effectually, they must strike at its root. Its root is in Cuban soil, and its controlling factor is Havana, the worst seat of infection, and the centre of its distribution. With Havana cured the rest of Cuba would soon be well. The death rate of the city has always been high, reaching in one week of last October the annual rate of 139·36 per thousand. Enteritis, dysentery, malarial fever, and typhoid fever are the causes. The natives are general immune to yellow fever, having been attacked in infancy.

A CITY SET ON A DUNGHILL.

That the death rate is not higher is a matter of surprise when the facts cited by Colonel Waring are considered :—

The surroundings and customs of domestic life are disgusting almost beyond belief. In each house, as a rule, is kitchen, stable and privy practically all in one. The characteristic feature of the whole establishment—perhaps the only feature which is conspicuous in every house without exception—is the privy-vault, and, sometimes, a second vault for kitchen waste. These occupy a space practically under and almost in the kitchen. It is very rarely, indeed, that a Cuban privy has a ventilating-pipe, so that it belches forth its nauseous odours throughout the house and pervades the streets.

"Nothing more stinking, nasty, and unwholesome" can be conceived. Refuse fluids are run into a cesspool below the house. The night scavengers who remove these festering abominations let them drip through the purposely open barrels. The street thus becomes the depository of general filth. The street-cleaning is but half organised, and wholly ineffective. The city has no sewerage system. Verily Havan is a "city set on a hill," but it is a dunghill. The markets are foul and unfit for use. Both creek and harbour are reeking with filth. Mercifully the water supply is pure and abundant.

WHAT MUST BE DONE.

This city set on a dunghill, worse than any Augean stable, American science and pluck resolutely set out to cleanse. Havana, the writer declares, can be purified. The yellow fever and malarial fever can be eradicated. Havana is not worse than other cities have been. Yellow fever is happily noncontagious :—

The climate in itself is salubrious. The temperature ranges from 70 degrees to 90 degrees F. ; and breezes, usually from the north and north-west, are abundant in the hot months. The rainy season is not by any means a wet season. There are seldom more than twenty rainy days in any one month ; and the average is less than half of this. In 1896, 78·08 per cent. of the days were clear—not even cloudy.

One natural drawback is the pestilential swamps bordering the southern end of the harbour, but by lowering the level of the ground the mischief can be remedied.

The late Colonel Waring demanded a department for public cleaning,—the construction of a system of sewers—the clearing out and filling with clean earth of all the cesspools and garbage vaults, the repaving of the streets with the best asphalt, the reclamation of the marshes, a campaign of popular sanitary education, the teaching of hygiene in schools, and a number of other specifics. He says :—

Havana can be freed from her curse. The price of her freedom is about 10,000,000 dols. Can the United States afford to redeem her? For once, humanity, patriotism, and self-interest should be unanimous, and their answer should be, Yes! . . . . It is estimated that a single epidemic, introduced into the United States from Havana, cost 100,000,000 dols. cash in loss to industries and commerce alone.

The report closes with the peremptory demand :—

If these improvements are to be made there must be no delay and no half-way measures. All that is indicated must be done in the best and most complete manner, and it must all be done before June 1, 1899.

WHAT RITUALISM IS NOT.

DISAVOWAL BY LORD HALIFAX.

THE *Nineteenth Century* has two papers dealing with the Ritualistic Controversy. Mr. G. W. E. Russell writes on Ritualism and Disestablishment "as a convinced and lifelong advocate for the severance of Church and State." He traces several stages in what he calls "gradual disestablishment." He makes fun of Sir William Harcourt, and cites the happy lot of free Anglican churches in the States, in the Colonies, and in Ireland as an example to strive for. Viscount Halifax, writing on "The Present Crisis in the Church of England," hopes that Evangelicals will consent to confer with High Churchmen. He threatens that Rome will be the residuary legatee who will profit if it is wished to get rid of the Ritualists. He asks that clergy and laity alike be organised so as to take up the government of the Church of England "without recourse to Parliament." Disestablishment would then be less probable and less perilous. Perhaps the passage most designed to promote peace and allay misrepresentation is the writer's emphatic statement of what Ritualism is *not*. He says :—

There is no one, among those who insist most strenuously on the necessity of the Sacraments, who denies that the Christian soul has direct and immediate access to God, or believes that the Sacraments will save us as mere mechanical instruments with no moral correspondence on our part. There is no one who is in the habit of going to confession who thinks that he thereby acquires a greater facility to sin with impunity, or that he is able to divest himself of his personal responsibility towards God. There is no one in the habit of attending the daily Eucharist, morning by morning, to the infinite happiness and benefit of his soul, who believes that such attendance at the memorial of Christ's Death and Passion will profit him anything except in so far as he associates himself in heart and soul with the offering which our Great High Priest once made on the Cross, and now pleads at the Altars of His Church. There is no one who asks the prayers of those brought near to Christ within the veil, who confuses their intercession with the mediation of our Lord and only Saviour. There is no one who prays for the dead who does not know that this life is the one period of probation allotted to us. There is no one who rejoices in the fulness of grace and glory granted to her whose correspondence with the Divine Will entitles her to the unique glory of being called the "Mother of God" who does not know that Mary is what she is in virtue of the merits of her Son. There is no one who believes the bread and wine in the Eucharist to be what our Lord calls them—"His Body and Blood"—but believes also that the manner of our Lord's presence in the Holy Sacrament is not according to the natural manner of bodies, but is sacramental, after the manner of a spirit, an absolute mystery, to be apprehended by faith.

MARITIME REVIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. BENJAMIN TAYLOR writes in the *Fortnightly* on the coming competition for the commercial sovereignty of the seas. He recalls the remarkable advance of American shipping, which brought its tonnage in 1861 up to within 400,000 tons of Great Britain's (5,482,127 against 5,895,369). The Morrill Tariff and the Navigation Laws practically swept American shipping off the ocean. At the same time iron began to take the place of wood. America could build cheaper than Great Britain so long as timber was the material. "It was iron, in fact, that just saved British maritime industry from total destruction." For we could build iron ships more cheaply. But that is an advantage "we shall not retain much longer." At present about 57 per cent. of the ocean-carrying trade of the United States is conducted by British vessels. Americans try to avoid their Navigation Laws by taking up European steamers on long-time charters. Virtually the property of Americans, these vessels still fly the foreign flag. The West Indian fruit trade is almost entirely carried in such bottoms. A Federal report issued three years ago showed that "Americans then owned a larger tonnage engaged in over-sea trade under foreign flags than they did under the Stars and Stripes!"

The writer counts on an early repeal of the laws which forbid Americans to put under their own flag ships which they have purchased abroad. He thinks it "reasonable to assume that the repeal of the Navigation Laws would be followed by the transfer to the American flag of all vessels owned by Americans—especially if there is any question of subsidies in the air."

BOOM IN AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

Up to the outbreak of the Spanish war, by far the larger portion of American-built vessels were of wood. Now the majority are being made of iron and steel. American shipbuilding has quadrupled within the year. The Pacific shipyards have increased their output sevenfold in a single year. "The real new birth of the American merchant marine will be on the Pacific."

The iron and steel industry of America has now a producing capacity in excess of its normal consumption; export has become a necessity. "Why then should she not build iron and steel ships herself, to utilise her own material and carry her own sea traffic?" Never has she been able to obtain material for modern shipbuilding at so low a cost as now. American shipyards are hard at work replacing the liners taken by the Government as auxiliary cruisers, as well as building additions to the navy.

The projects of the Nicaragua Canal and of subsidising American shipping are both before Congress. America's Imperial policy involves commercial expansion:—

In acquiring Porto Rico, Hawaii, and (even in the modified form of a Protectorate) the Philippines, she became committed to the career of a Maritime Power. It follows that she must have a mercantile marine, even if it has to be built up as her manufacturing industries have been built up. Iron Kings, Steel Kings, and other potentates of industry have been made by the tariff. Why not Steamer Kings by bounties, which will enable them to pay tribute to the Shipbuilding Kings?

THE PACIFIC SHORE MARKET.

The Pacific shores offer the great market. At present American trade to China goes by New York and the Suez Canal. American exports to that country have increased nearly 130 per cent. in ten years:—

One of the most notable items in the past increase has been cotton goods; but the increase in the future is more likely to be in iron and steel manufactures, machinery, bicycles, clocks and watches, petroleum, and perhaps hosiery—for, curiously enough, the unnumbered millions in the great Chinese Empire are as yet, for the most part, innocent of stockings. The development of railways and manufacturing industries in China is being watched by Americans with the keenest interest, for it is there they expect to find a ready market for their surplus metal manufactures. And they will find it—not by way of Suez, but by their own vessels, sailing out of their own ports in the Pacific. If America can compete, as she is doing, with European producers of iron and steel in Europe, she can certainly do so more effectively in China and the Far East. But, of course, shipbuilding and shipowning are businesses that have to be learned. Not every mechanic can build a ship, nor every trader sail one with advantage. The Americans have got to buy their experience, and until they gain it we shall retain an advantage over them. But this will only be until American shipbuilders can rise to the occasion. It is probable, therefore, that the twentieth century will witness an unparalleled contest between Great Britain and America for the commercial sovereignty of the seas.

A STUDY IN NATIVITIES.

"THE Study in Nativities" is the curious title of a paper by Mr. Byron C. Mathews in the January *Forum*. It is no art study of paintings of the Nativity. It is an analysis of the respective birthplaces of the inmates of the public charitable and penal institutions of New York City for a period of ten years. During the time mentioned the inmates have numbered some half million. Placed in the order of percentage, Ireland stands first and Switzerland last, and the list would be Ireland, Germany, England, Italy, Scotland, Canada, Russia, France, Sweden, Austria-Hungary, and Switzerland.

Of admissions to the hospitals 36·3 per cent. were native born, 63·7 foreign. Of the foreign born 35·5 per cent. were born in Ireland, 11·4 in Germany, 4·2 in England, 2·8 in Italy, 1·2 in Scotland. Of insane patients 25·7 per cent. were native Americans, 74·3 per cent. foreign born. Of the latter 35·5 per cent. were Irish, 20 per cent. German, 3·4 per cent. English, 2 per cent. Italian, 2 per cent. Russian, 1·3 per cent. French, 1 per cent. Swedish, 1·9 per cent. Austrian Hungarian. Of the occupants of the almshouses only 14·6 per cent. were native born, and 85·4 per cent. foreign. Of the latter 60·4 per cent. were born in Ireland, 14 per cent. in Germany, 4·4 per cent. in England, 2·2 per cent. in Scotland; but in the penitentiary 62 per cent. were native born and only 38 per cent. foreign. Of the latter Ireland contributed 15·4 per cent., Germany 9 per cent., England 3·3 per cent., Italy 2·5 per cent., Russia 1·1 per cent., Austro-Hungary 1·1 per cent. In the workhouses 42 per cent. were native born and 58 per cent. foreign. Of the latter 36·7 were born in Ireland, 6·8 per cent. in Germany, 4·4 per cent. in England, 1·4 per cent. in Italy, 1·4 per cent. in Scotland, 1·1 per cent. in Russia.

The writer then gives a further comparison of the percentage of population from each country in the several institutions. Of the total population of New York City 58 per cent. were native born, and 42 per cent. foreign. The average percentage of native born in the several instances given above is 37 per cent., while that of the foreign born is 63 per cent.; only in the case of the penitentiary is the percentage of foreign born lower than in the city:—

Of the city's inhabitants, 12·6 per cent. were born in Ireland. This percentage supplies 35·5 per cent. of all inmates of the hospitals and insane asylums, 60·4 of the almshouse paupers, 36·7 of the workhouse inmates, but only 15·4 per cent. of the penitentiary convicts. This last, however, is still 3 per cent. higher than Ireland's percentage of the city's inhabitants. This is an astonishing record for little Ireland.

EMILIO AGUINALDO.

THE February number of the *American Review of Reviews* contains a character sketch of the Filipino chief Emilio Aguinaldo. The insurgent is described as a *demisang* of Hispanio-Tagal ancestry, with perhaps a dash of Chinese as well as Malay blood in his veins. "In his features, face, and skull Aguinaldo looks more like a European than a Malay. He is what would be called a handsome man, and might be compared with many young men in the province of Andalusia, Spain."



AGUINALDO.

CHARACTER.

His character elicits much agreement and also disagreement of opinion :—

Friends and enemies agree that he is intelligent, ambitious, far-sighted, brave, self-controlled, honest, moral, vindictive, and at times cruel. He possesses the quality which friends call wisdom and enemies call craft. According to those who like him he is courteous, polished, thoughtful and dignified; according to those who dislike him he is insincere, pretentious, vain and arrogant. Both admit him to be genial, generous, self-sacrificing, popular, and capable in the administration of affairs. If the opinion of his foes be accepted he is one of the greatest Malays on the page of history. If the opinion of his friends be taken as the criterion he is one of the great men of history irrespective of race.

PARENTAGE AND BOYHOOD.

His parentage is variously reported :—

His friends say that he was the son of a Spanish general; his enemies in Manila that he was the offspring of a dissolute but learned Jesuit. At the age of four he was a house-boy in the home of a Jesuit priest in Cavite. A house-boy in the Philippines, as in China, plays the part of a house-dog rather than that of a domestic servant. . . . Aguinaldo's master was a very kind man and took a deep interest in the welfare of his little *protégé*. He dressed him well, so much so as to excite the notice and even the wrath of some neighbours. More important still, he gave the boy an education, which, though unequal to what every child receives in the United States, was a hundredfold better than what is bestowed upon the little Tagals of Luzon.

Aguinaldo was an apt scholar. He was precocious like the Malay, ambitious like the Caucasian, and he had a memory like that of the Chinaman—the greatest memory possessed by man. At the age of seven he was the equal of most half-breed boys of twelve, and at ten he was mentally the superior of most of the Tagals and half-breeds of the district.

When he was fourteen or fifteen he was enrolled in the medical department of the Pontifical University of Manila, under Professors Nalda and Buitrago. He was a bright student, but nothing is known of his college career. Shortly after this time he committed what is an unpardonable sin, both secular and religious, in the Philippines by joining the Masonic Order. Masonry was a prohibited thing in the Philippines under Spanish rule, and any man joining the organisation might, under an ancient law, be tortured and executed.

STUDENT AT HONG KONG.

About this time (in 1888) he had some trouble with the authorities and went to Hong Kong, where there was a fair-sized colony of Philippine exiles and also of Filipinos who had crossed the China Sea in business enterprises. Here he obtained his first knowledge of the great world outside of the narrow Spanish civilisation in which he had been brought up. He attended the drills and parades of the British garrisons, frequented the gunshops on Queen's Road, purchased firearms for his own use, and in every way tried to increase his fund of practical knowledge. According to report he crossed over into Kowloon and served a short time in the Chinese army, and there finding that nothing more could be learned from the corrupt mandarins who officered the troops, but never drilled them, he obtained his discharge and joined the crew of a Chinese warship which had some European instructors. He met the late Captain McGiffin, and is said to have served under him several months. Whether these rumours be true or not, one thing is clear: During his stay in Hong Kong and that neighbourhood he gained a wide knowledge of warfare, both military and naval, and read many works upon strategy and the campaigns of Bonaparte, Wellington, Von Moltke, and Grant; and there are numerous photographs in existence in that city of him in both soldier and sailor uniforms.

A POLYGLOT.

Either at Hong Kong or in Luzon he picked up at least a smattering of Latin, French, English, and Chinese. Upon this point friends and foes clash with considerable vehemence. His friends pronounce him a fine linguist, while his foes say that he has a parrot-like knowledge of the tongues which he pretends to speak. At any rate, he speaks and writes admirable Spanish, French, Tagal, Visaya, and some Igorrote—the three most important native tongues in Luzon and the middle island of the archipelago.

CIVIL SERVANT.

After his return to the Philippines he appears to have obtained some political position under a native politician in a provincial town :—

He was very popular in his own jurisdiction and treated his troops and the people of his district with great tact and consideration. He enjoyed the esteem of his superiors and was on

good terms with the Spanish officials and with the Jesuits who served as schoolmasters and doctors. He was not on good terms with the Franciscans or Dominicans.

REVOLUTIONARY LEADER.

The revolution of 1896 was caused by the measures taken to meet a deficit for some half-dozen years previously. An old law was revived enabling the State to exact forced labour in lieu of unpaid taxes. The State was further authorised to donate to the Church so many days of forced labour from non-taxpayers. These exactions provoked Dr. Rizal to outspoken denunciations. He was taken and shot by the authorities. But the revolt spread. The oppressive friars were the first to suffer. The writer proceeds :—

With the outbreak of the revolution, which was intensified by the infamous murder of Dr. José Rizal at Manila, Aguinaldo leaped into prominence. The position which he took at the first and the rapid progress he made show strongly that he must have been an active worker in the conspiracy of which the revolution was the result. He was either a colonel or a general at the very start; and to him as to a superior the chiefs reported from other districts.

The Spanish authorities, faced with a power they could not crush, came to terms with Aguinaldo, and on the promise of many most elementary reforms secured the disbanding of the rebel forces. But the promises were pretty well all broken, and Aguinaldo, along with other leaders, took the precaution of going to Hong Kong.

UNDERSTANDING WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The importance of this British base is manifest in every step of recent Philippine history. On the approach of the Spanish-American rupture, in January, 1898, "probably no one in Washington thought of the Philippine end of the question." But, says the writer :—

Aguinaldo showed remarkable foresight from the beginning. He told his colleagues and followers that the opportunity had come. He made contracts with adventurers to deliver arms in the Philippines, and he displayed extraordinary activity in personally visiting American naval officers, consular representatives, merchants, sea-captains, and private citizens. The man's whole soul was in the work, and he set an example which may be regarded with considerable admiration. He also called upon the leading English papers there and tried in every way to arouse sympathy for his people and his cause. In this work he displayed a patriotism unmixed with selfishness.

As war became an assured fact Aguinaldo and Consul Wildman, of Hong Kong, grew more and more intimate. It would not be fair to sit in judgment at the present time upon either of the two men; nevertheless, it is certain that either one or both made serious mistakes, if not positive blunders. Aguinaldo, Agoncillo, and the other Philippine leaders declare that Wildman promised independence to the islanders and claimed to have authority from Washington to make this promise. Wildman, on the other hand, denies the promise, and states that he merely endeavoured to gain the assistance of the revolutionists against the Spaniards in the campaign that was then to come.

THE NAPOLEON OF REBELLION.

At any rate, immediately after the victory of Admiral Dewey at Manila, Aguinaldo, followed in a short time by his colleagues, crossed over to Luzon and organised the insurrection upon the biggest scale ever seen in the archipelago. In this labour he displayed extraordinary ability, marked by a personal magnetism of a very high character. In nearly every one of the twenty-six provinces of Luzon he soon had the fires of rebellion under fierce headway. In each district he picked out a leader, and for the capture of each Spanish fort and garrison he outlined a rough plan of campaign. During this work he suggested the character of Napoleon Bonaparte more than any other general of modern times. Like Bonaparte, he seemed to exert a strange fascination upon his people. Wherever he went he was followed by troops of admirers.

AS ALLY OF THE AMERICANS.

From the time he landed up to almost 1899 he waged an incessant warfare against the Spaniard. He was of incalculable advantage to the American forces, because he did for them the detailed work which might have cost months of time and thousands of deaths by disease and privation. He must have captured 15,000 of the Spanish forces and have driven between 1,000 and 3,000 from the Camarines, Tagabas, Batangas, and Laguna to Mindoro, Panay, and Cebu. While carrying on the campaign against the Spaniards he was engaged in much diplomatic sparring with the United States officers and with political work among his own people. In diplomacy he was superior to many of our best officers, and inferior only to Merritt and to Dewey. Early in June he organised a quasi-government, selecting the officers from his own military staff, his relatives and intimate friends. On June 23, 1898, this body met and confirmed him as *generalissimo* of the Philippines and president of the revolutionary government.

"JOE" THROUGH FRENCH SPECTACLES.

M. VICTOR BÉRARD'S paper, in the second January number of the *Revue de Paris*, on England and the Empire of the World, is largely devoted to an appreciative, albeit critical, study of the Colonial Secretary, from whose speeches he quotes copiously. Certainly, as he says, the growth of the sentiment of Imperialism throughout our Empire is for France, and indeed all other European States, the most important phenomenon of contemporary history. Mr. Chamberlain, as we know, was not ever thus. He has confessed that he regretted at the time the occupation of Egypt, and looked forward to an immediate evacuation. But John Bright, with curious prevision, always declared that the young man from Birmingham was the only Jingo in the Gladstone Cabinet. Of course no one is a Jingo now that Mr. Morley has defined the creature, but Mr. Chamberlain's dream of a pan-Britannic Zollverein would have been in its way as shocking to John Bright's economic orthodoxy as any Jingo creed. M. Bérard shows us the Colonial Secretary's Imperialism as the logical development of his old Radicalism. The unity of the Empire Mr. Chamberlain regards as not only recommended by sentiment, but as forced upon us by our own interest. The material interests of the peoples concerned form both the motive and the ultimate sanction of Imperial federation.

From Mr. Chamberlain himself M. Bérard is naturally led on to study what we may call Chamberlainland—the Midlands from Worcester to Barnsley, and from Northampton to Stoke—and he explains very vividly the alarm caused throughout the country by bad trade, foreign competition, and the "made in Germany" scare. "Markets, new markets!" is the cry, and Mr. Chamberlain takes the Colonial Secretaryship to satisfy the demand. M. Bérard chaffs the Birmingham manufacturers, coming in to the city from their absurd suburban imitations of ancient manor houses, and reading in their offices reports from their foreign correspondents all telling the same tale—that British goods are not in demand, the patterns are old-fashioned or ugly, the ideas of the purchasers are not considered—in short, all that we learnt from Mr. Chamberlain's famous Blue-book, "Trade of the British Empire and Foreign Competition." This French critic proceeds to explain that what is really killing British industry is not so much the stupidity and obstinacy of the masters as the suicidal selfishness of the trade unions. Then, there is the evil of limited companies, practically lotteries or gambling counters. So we pass by a natural transition to Hooleyism, and to the conclusion that in spite of all Mr. Chamberlain's efforts Birmingham is hopelessly out of the industrial race.

INCIDENTS IN THE SEIZURE OF MANILA.

"WITH Dewey at Manila," by Mr. J. L. Stickney, the only correspondent with the American fleet, is, perhaps, the principal attraction of *Harper's* for February. The writer was with the Commodore on the bridge on the eve of the fateful encounter.

AN UNCOMFORTABLE START.

Here is an amusing incident :—

About four o'clock the Commodore's Chinese servant brought him some hot coffee and hard tack. Now, unfortunately the Commodore had been drinking cold tea at frequent intervals during the night, and the coffee did not make a satisfactory combination. The result was that half an hour before the opening of the battle Commodore Dewey was as completely upset as if he had been a youngster just going out of port into a heavy sea on his first cruise. At any rate, he threw up nearly everything except his nerve and his fighting spirit. I mention this untoward incident merely to indicate how little conducive to an undisturbed mind were the Commodore's physical conditions. It was doubtless due to this fact that he was perhaps a little less suave than he usually has been during my acquaintance with him. The bursting of the mines and the opening guns of the battle did a great deal to restore his good humour, but he undoubtedly was in considerable physical discomfort during the whole of the action.

A MOMENT OF DESPAIR.

After battle had been joined, it was no such breathless rush of indubitable victory as is often supposed. After two and a half hours' terrific cannonade, Dewey drew back his ships into the middle of Manila Bay in a very lugubrious condition. The writer says :—

Our condition was greatly altered for the worst. There remained in the magazines of the *Olympia* only eighty-five rounds of 5-inch ammunition, and though the stock of 8-inch charges was not proportionately depleted, it was reduced enough to make the continuance of the battle for another two hours impossible. When it is remembered that Commodore Dewey was more than 7,000 miles from a home port, and that under the most favourable conditions a supply of ammunition could not be obtained in less than a month, the outlook was far from being satisfactory. The Commodore knew that the Spaniards had just received an ample supply of ammunition in the transport *Mindanao*, so that there was no hope of exhausting their fighting power by an action lasting twice as long. If we should run short of powder and shell, we might become the hunted instead of the hunters.

I do not exaggerate in the least when I say that, as we hauled off into the bay, the gloom on the bridge of the *Olympia* was thicker than a London fog in November. Neither Commodore Dewey nor any of the staff believed that the Spanish ships had been sufficiently injured by our fire to prevent them from renewing the battle quite as furiously as they had previously fought. Indeed, we had all been distinctly disappointed in the results of our fire.

The hauling-off—said to be for breakfast—had thus a much more serious reason. "Of course," the writer adds, "we learned the truth about the effect of our fire when we saw, soon afterward, the flames rising from the *Reina Cristina* and the *Castilla*, and heard the explosion of their ammunition, and the former's magazine."

Another illustration this of the despair that all but paralyses the fighter who is on the very brink of victory.

"HANDS OFF" TO THE GERMANS.

The terms of the ultimatum with which Dewey put a stop to the peculiar behaviour of the German squadron are given here. He was addressing Mr. Brumby, his flag-lieutenant :—

"I wish you to take the barge and go over to the German flagship. Give Admiral von Diederich my compliments, and say that I wish to call his attention to the fact that the vessels of his squadron have shown an extraordinary disregard of the usual courtesies of naval intercourse, and that finally one of them has committed a gross breach of neutrality in landing provisions in Manila, a port which I am blockading.

"And, Brumby," continued the commodore, his voice rising and ringing with the intensity of feeling that he felt he had repressed about long enough, "tell Admiral von Diederich that if he wants a fight, he can have it right now!"

There was no more trouble with the Germans after that.

A NEW ELECTRICAL THEORY.

PROFESSOR JOHN TROWBRIDGE, of Harvard University, writes in the January *Forum* on the upper regions of the air, and unfolds a theory which he states accounts for the phenomena of the Northern Lights, thunder-storms, and the magnetism of the air. As we receive all our energy from the sun, he infers that the electrical storms and magnetism of the earth result from the action of the sun—not through direct magnetic induction, but through the short waves of energy active in producing electrical and magnetic effects in the upper regions of the air :—

It has been discovered independently by two observers—M. Perrin, a Frenchman, and H. Winkelman, a German—that the X-rays have the property of communicating an electric charge to conductors. If, therefore, X-rays reach the earth from the sun, they are competent to give an electrical charge to our atmosphere. The side, therefore, of the earth turned toward the sun would receive a charge, in the upper good-conducting regions of the air. The charge would tend to dissipation; and there would be a flow of electricity toward the side of the earth not turned to the sun. The rotation of the earth on its axis from west to east would bring forward at each revolution fresh regions of the upper air to receive the electrical charging from the sun. There would be an accumulation of electricity on one side of the earth, and a diminution of electricity on the other. The conditions of the equalisation of the electrical charge, or the flow of electricity, might be determined by the direction of rotation of the earth. If this flow took place from east to west, just opposite to the direction of rotation of the earth, and were sufficiently powerful, it would produce the magnetic north and south poles. . . . . The electrical storms in the lower regions of the atmosphere might then result from the disturbance of the extent of the charge in the upper regions by means of great commotions in the air, which constitutes a vast atmospheric sea. This great region has its storms as well as the oceans of water. The Northern Lights may be due to a dissipation of a portion of the electrical charge, through layers of rarefied and good-conducting air; and thunder-storms can be looked upon as local descent of high electrical conditions prevailing in the upper regions of the air.

It is the bearing of his theory on the earth's magnetism that most interests the writer :—

The distance between the magnetic poles of the earth is a strong argument in favour of the theory that they are produced by electrical currents circulating about the earth. Such currents, competent to produce the poles of the earth, have not been discovered in or on the earth. If they exist, they may circulate in the upper regions of the air. The theory promulgated above supposes that they result from the conversion of the shortest waves of light into electricity, and that the flow of electrical currents is brought about by the rotation of the earth. This theory demands a high state of electrification of the upper regions of the air, and great electrical conductibility in these regions. The phenomenon of thunder-storms is an evidence of the former; and the increased conductibility of rarefied air, up to a certain limit, can be abundantly shown.

The Professor finds the comprehensiveness of his theory peculiarly fascinating to him.

IN THE ENGINEERS' INFERNO.

BELOW DECKS BEFORE SANTIAGO.

IN the January *Engineering Magazine*, Mr. Arthur Warren recounts some of the exploits of "the fighting engineers at Santiago." He asks how was it that the correspondents at the seat of war omitted to state that on that Sunday morning, when the Spanish fleet broke out from the harbour, the Americans were unprepared to make a quick movement of any kind in the face of the enemy? The American captains had everything in readiness—except their boilers and engines. The *Oregon* and the *Gloucester* were alone prepared. It is the captain who decides the number of boilers and quantity of coal to be used. On the *Oregon* the chief engineer was allowed to control his engines. The phenomenal run of the *Oregon* has attracted the attention of the world. Its speed and efficiency are a testimony to the unremitting energy of its chief engineer, Robert Milligan. In the Straits of Magellan the men wanted to try the forced draft. Forced draft practically answers General Sherman's description of war—it is Hell. The men insisted on being allowed to do it. "So they did it, and did it again, and at Santiago they handled the forced drafts like a plaything." In the *Oregon* no salt water was laid in the boilers. But the other ships "waited for the Spaniards with engines uncoupled, boilers filled with salt water when they were not empty, and half the grates as clean as whistles, and as cold as ice-boxes."

UNREADY!

The *Brooklyn* had only half her engines and half her boilers ready for use. She had at first to retreat from the Spaniard. On the alarm being sounded her empty boilers were filled with sea water, and the fires had to be laid and started. Even at the end of the battle her forward engines were still uncoupled. The *New York* was in the same plight. The writer claims for the *Oregon* a decisive share in the victory:—

It is even officially conceded that, but for the *Oregon*, the *Colon* and probably another Spanish ship would have escaped. So much for having engines in order, boilers ready, fires burning. Here was a ship after a fifteen-thousand-mile run, four months out of dock, with foul bottom and increased displacement, almost equalling her trial-trip record for speed. And she fought as she ran. Inside of fifteen minutes after the full-speed signal was given, she was making fifteen knots. Within an hour she was making nearly seventeen.

Here is an incident narrated which speaks volumes for what the Americans understand by discipline:—

"For God's sake, get on more boilers!" That was the sort of message sent from the bridge of one of the United States warships to the chief engineer, half-a-dozen times in an hour, when the fleet was pelting the Spaniards. The authority who in time of war had his boiler-rooms ready for peace chafed at the delay. His anxious messages were beginning to worry the men below—machinists, water-tenders, oilers, coal passers, firemen. The chief engineer stood in between, knowing that his men must keep cool-headed, and he sent back word that all the boilers were connected, filled, and all the fires burning. "It's the only way to keep the old man quiet," he said. But all the boilers were not yet connected when the fight finished.

A LIVELY TIME AT A TEMPERATURE OF 190°.

Here is the writer's grim description of what kind of experience fell to the lot of the engineers in these critical hours:—

If you were sealed up in a heated iron tank floating on the sea and hammered at by missiles which now and then let in daylight and splinters, you would get a dim idea of the lot of the engineer's men aboard a battleship in action. But the engineer's men have to work in the hurly-burly, and you would go mad in your tank. The enemy's shot pounds the ship, but the engineer and his men know not where the enemy is or where the ship is heading. And they can't stop to think about it! Keep that bearing cool, smother it in oil, drown it in water! Keep it cool, or the game's up! The men on deck can let the splinters lie where they fall, but the men in the engine-room have to keep the splinters out of the machinery. Steam pipes are pierced. Mend 'em. Crawl behind the boilers, and stop that steam leak. Impossible to shut off anything. Scalded? Never mind. It's all in the day's work. Don't let the water down. Pass the coal lively. And, while you're about it, put out that fire in the bunkers. Grimy men, dripping with sweat, go about quietly, with clear heads, watching everything. There's no bawling, no usual noise, no confusion. In the lower engine-rooms the thermometer shows 136 degrees in front of the ventilating blowers; in the upper engine-rooms, 190 degrees. Men dart into the upper rooms twice an hour or so, look around for a minute or two, and then dart out again. There on the hot seas, on July 3rd, the temperature above the boilers of the *Texas* was sometimes 200 degrees!

In *Cassier's Magazine* for January Mr. Bennett writes on engine-room experience in wartime, and in a milder manner confesses the same unpreparedness. He says that the *Oregon* was the only American ship ready for a full-power performance when the enemy appeared. She decided the early surrender of the *Colon*. This he attributes to Mr. Milligan's insistence on readiness.

The Morals of the Rough Riders.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S story of the Rough Riders is, after R. L. Stevenson's charming letters, the most notable feature in the February *Scribner*. He bears important testimony to the "seriousness and a certain simple manliness" of the adventurous young fellows under his command. It is pleasant to read:—"During our entire time of service, I never heard in the officers' mess a foul story or a foul word; and though there was occasional hard swearing in moments of emergency, yet even this was the exception." There were other vices:—"We had quite a number of professional gamblers, who, I am bound to say, usually made good soldiers." And there was at least one man a fugitive from justice on a capital charge. Colonel Roosevelt's description leaves the impression that an average East End Sunday-school treat is a perfect model of discipline and organisation when compared with the happy-go-lucky arrangements by which the troops sought out their trains and their transports. Regiments actually raced for a particular transport, and shouldered out the last to arrive! Mr. W. C. Brownell contributes a study on Thackeray. He finds the author's philosophy of life to be "the natural truth underlying Christianity"—that "love reigns supreme over all." He is convinced that the contemporary verdict on his style will be the permanent one.

THE *Windsor* for February is a very bright and varied number. One of its most interesting papers is Mr. Harry Golding's account of "Journalists at School." He gives most entertaining peeps of schoolboy magazines, written by—very young—gentlemen for—equally young—gentlemen. The fun is often rich, and the cartoons reproduced suggest that the race of the Tenniels and the Goulds is far from extinct. "The Smallest Constitutional Monarchy in the World," of which A. de Burgh writes, is Liechtenstein—a patch of some sixty square miles—between Austria and Switzerland.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MYSTERY.

A FRESH READING OF THE RIDDLE.

MR. MORLEY ROBERTS contributes to the *Fortnightly* a paper on "The War Game in South Africa," the purport of which is nothing less than to explain the Reform Movement in Johannesburg, its failure, the Kaiser's discomfiture, and the fiasco of the South African Committee. He draws at first a dismal picture of social disintegration in Johannesburg. "No one has any faith in his neighbour":—

I thought I had seen in America and in Australia places where "Number One" was first and the rest nowhere. But after seeing South Africa and Johannesburg, I have come to the conclusion that in no place have I ever beheld Self-Interest go so naked and unashamed as it does upon the Rand. The population is in a rout; its motto is *sauve qui peut;* it has lost all confidence in itself.

JOHANNESBURG'S DREAD.

Its consuming terror is that the methods of amalgamation which have made a monopoly of the diamond mines at Kimberley will be applied to the gold mines at Johannesburg. At Kimberley the amalgamation used its power ruthlessly and "froze out all small men." Thousands who once rejoiced in its chances are now in Johannesburg. "They fancy, as they put their ear to the golden ground, that they can detect the heavy tread of the Colossus, as he marches towards the new Tom Tiddler's ground, to consolidate and 'compound' once more." They dread being "Kimberleyised"—squeezed out of Johannesburg and sent to seek bread, say, in Rhodesia:—

It was this feeling, and this feeling alone, which prevented that part of the Reform movement which Mr. Rhodes handled from being successful. For it must be understood there were two so-called Reform movements. The portion of the sick town which was making for political health initiated the early and honest Reform Union.

GERMANY BEHIND THE UITLANDERS.

But this movement had not proceeded far when the German financiers, who by birth and policy and ambition are Mr. Rhodes' opponents, sought to capture the association and succeeded. The discontent, natural and inevitable . . . . was put down to the Government, and neurotic Johannesburg . . . . looked as if it were about to do something. It is possible that it might have done it, but for Mr. Rhodes. He insisted on coming into the movement; and though the German houses moved heaven and earth, and all that legend places beneath the earth, to keep him out, he walked "slap in." Even so the avalanche was in motion, and could not be stopped.

BOTH RHODES AND GERMANY BAULKED.

Pretoria was scared to death; but the very uproar which caused its alarm was, in truth, the mutual destruction of the rival movements. The Germans were neutralised and baulked by Mr. Rhodes, and Mr. Rhodes was baulked by the Kimberley people, who had infected Johannesburg with their own fear of him. The notion of a financial Republic, which the Germans fought for, was bad enough; but the men running that scheme had no such record as Mr. Rhodes. The movement failed, because Johannesburg did not want it to succeed. Kimberley killed the English revolution as surely as the sparrow killed Cock Robin. But just so surely Mr. Rhodes killed the Germanisation of the Transvaal.

THE PART PLAYED BY THE KAISER.

Of the Germanisers the writer says, "they were of the brutalest financial type, and proposed a scheme which, by creating a monetary Republic, would once and for ever have destroyed" Mr. Rhodes' scheme of a United South African Federation. The writer gives a plainer hint as to who was behind them:—

The great firms who captured the early Reform Union were German by sympathy and by financial ties. Their interests and motives were German. Behind them stood great Berlin houses, and behind those again was an Imperial Policy other than the policy of Imperial England. There can be little doubt that the day he sent his famous telegram, the German Emperor was the most disappointed man in Europe. But the pure accident of Dr. Jameson's Raid covered his disaster, and by throwing the whole blame upon the English, hid it from the eyes of the world. By all right and justice the public inquiry into the origins of the Johannesburg trouble should have been held in Berlin.

THE ARCH PLOTTER AND HIS BRITISH SCAPEGOATS.

Mr. Roberts unfolds what he doubtless considers reasons adequate to explain the extraordinary action of the South African Committee. He says:—

Had the truth been told at once, nothing could have prevented an Anglo-German war. But it was not told for reasons of State. For this reason only was silence kept about it. Attention was concentrated on the Raid, which had as much to do with the Revolution as desquamation has to do with the attack of scarlet fever causing it. The English Government and the English Colonial Office were practically blameless. But what they knew could not be told. Certain people of importance put their tongues in their cheek, and were content to be blamed, since theirs was not the real defeat. In one sense, the Raid was a blessing in disguise to them. It drew a herring across the trail, and the sullen gratitude of the German at not being exposed may have reacted later in an Anglo-German agreement.

IN MR. RHODES' POCKET.

Mr. Roberts concludes by predicting that the hour of the Kimberley squeeze must soon come to Johannesburg. Finance is the top-dog in the struggle; and "Cecil Rhodes has the future in his pocket." Of Dutch loyalty, Mr. Roberts remarks:—

Though the English devil, to continue in that primitive metaphor, is the chief cook at the boiling Cape pot, there are other *chefs* hankering for a stir at the broth, and the Dutchmen know it. They do not imagine that Africa can stand alone in this land-grabbing age: they perceive the German pickelhaube on the horizon; they see the Hollander in force at Pretoria; they know the French even have big financial interests in the Rand; and compared with all these they love an Englishman as a brother. This is the very kernel of the matter. As they cannot hope to stand alone, it is their interest to preserve the light yoke of England.

The Carpet-Bagger at a Premium.

MR. RIDER HAGGARD in the gossip which he contributes to *Longman's* under the title of "The Farmer's Year," takes occasion from a local election to indicate an unexpected outcome of modern democracy:—

Two of his agents have been here this morning to arrange about meetings, and, as one of them said to me, the best qualification for a Conservative or Unionist candidate is that he should have no record whatsoever in the county. If he chances to reside in the agricultural division which he contests, the more colourless his character the better. Public services will not help him, for the public servant makes enemies; the only thing that is likely to help him is the reputation of being a rich man who spends money freely. If he is a magistrate, every bad character who has ever been committed before a bench, together with that character's friends, will work and vote against him, and the vote of a bad character is just as valuable as that of the veriest saint. . . . In an agricultural division I incline to the belief that the ordinary "carpet-bagger," on whichever side he may be standing, has a much better chance of success than any local man, however suitable, who does not happen to be a brewer. It may seem almost incredible to the intelligent dwellers in cities who are not acquainted with our country divisions that this should be the case, but so it is.

IN DISPRAISE OF "CHARTERED" SWAY.

THE rule of the Chartered Company is condemned by Mr. H. C. Thomson in the *National Review*. His censure is remarkable for the absence of that indiscriminate railing against all things Rhodesian which has often characterised adverse critics of the company. Beginning with a reference to the East India Company, Mr. Thomson observes: "The world affords no nobler instance of the gradual change brought about by the exercise of responsible power, from purely pecuniary aims to those of the highest and most enlightened statesmanship. In Rhodesia a change the reverse of this has been in process." He applies three tests: the company's policy (1) to its neighbours white and black; (2) to its own settlers; and (3) to its natives. He finds it to have been guilty of unjust aggressions on its neighbours. It wanted to bundle Portugal out of Beira and Delagoa Bay. It forced Lobengula into a war "wickedly cruel and unjust," and took his country from him. It was guilty of the Raid. Mr. Chamberlain's promise to Kruger of a full inquiry into the whole administration has not, Mr. Thomson complains, been fulfilled.

THE PROSPECTS OF RHODESIA.

He believes Rhodesia to have a future:—

Rhodesia, without a doubt, contains a certain number of gold mines which are likely to prove of considerable value; and, as they become more cultivated, both Mashonaland and Matabeleland will become as fertile and as inhabitable by a white population as most other parts of South Africa.

There is no ground to believe that Rhodesia will ever become rapidly wealthy like the Transvaal; a Rand is not found in many countries; but there is every reason to hope that it will gradually force its way, like most of our other colonies, to a condition of prosperity and independence. What has damaged it is, that it has been treated from the first as a boom country, and when, in the face of unforeseen calamities, it has failed to realise the extravagant anticipations that had been formed of its capabilities, people with just as little reason have begun to lose faith in it altogether. The phenomenal success of Johannesburg has demoralised everyone in South Africa, and has engendered a restless anxiety to grow hurriedly rich, which is not a good thing for a young colony, for the early days of most colonies must be days of hardship and of excessively hard work.

THE TRAIL OF THE SPECULATIVE COMPANIES.

Unfortunately, the grants of land promised to the men who fought against Lobengula have been let pass into the hands of speculative companies, without any stipulation of beneficial occupation. One company alone is said to possess over half a million acres:—

Most of these companies are holding on in expectation of a boom. They will not work their farms themselves, until transport is cheaper—wisely enough from their point of view—and they will not part with them or lease them, except at extravagant rates. I was told that as much is asked as £200 yearly rent, for a twenty-five years' lease, of a farm of 6,000 acres of uncleared land, with an option of purchase for £9,000. It is absurd to expect people to pay such a price, and the consequence is that very few farms are let, and most of the land is lying fallow, and is, in consequence, deteriorating rapidly as pasturage (the only purpose for which in its present condition it can be used), because the grass is not eaten down. The country, I should add, gives fair promise both for agriculture and for pasturage. What is wanted is energy and persistence, and these can only be obtained by means of small farmers, working with the hope of making a permanent home for themselves—not to make a fortune, but to make a living. It is a class that at present is non-existent in Rhodesia, and is likely to be so as long as the existing conditions continue. When I was in Salisbury cabbages were 5s. each, potatoes 3s. a lb., and a bunch of four onions 3s. 6d., whilst the price of eggs varied from 26s. a dozen to 45s. a dozen.

The settlers, Mr. Thomson says, bitterly complain of the gold law which exacts for the company 50 per cent. of the vendor's scrip on all gold flotations. They also complain of the pledge of implicit obedience to the company which every holder of a prospector's licence is bound to sign.

NATIVES BETWEEN ZAMBESI AND THE LAKES

Of the native administration, the writer says:—

Before the rebellion it was about as bad as it could possibly be. The natives were cruelly oppressed, and a system of forced labour for the mines was instituted, of an intolerably galling character. Now, however, the administration has been thoroughly overhauled, and in the main is fairly sound.

He has confidence in "the watchful eyes of Sir Alfred Milner and of Sir Marshall Clarke," but the former's jurisdiction ends at the Zambesi:—

Between that river and Lake Tanganyika lies an immense region, the control over which is at present quite undefined, though it has been placed nominally under the protection of the Chartered Company. Unless the same scenes of brutality and violence are to occur there which occurred in the early days of Rhodesia, this region ought to be placed without delay under direct Imperial control, especially if the Government should decide to allow a railway to be constructed through it.

Mr. Thomson questions the desirability of the through line of wire and rail on account of its affront to native susceptibilities and its problematical commercial value.

"THE WORST ENEMIES OF THE NATIVE."

He is no sentimental abstentionist. He insists:—

In the general scramble for territory which is going on, if we stand aside, the unacquired portions of Central Africa which are now ours, to take or to reject, will be snatched at by one of the other European Powers, under whom the lot of the native would be infinitely harder than it would under the most irresponsible of British administrations. The humanitarian party in England are the worst enemies of the native when they cry out that he ought to be left in the unmolested possession of his land. He is bound to give way before the onrush of Western civilisation, and the real question for decision is, How are we to take over his country with the least amount of bloodshed and oppression? . . . . If we are sincere in our professions . . . . we will offer, or rather will compel the natives to accept, our protection, and with it our control; but for some years to come we will sedulously keep out the floating white population which is always ready to pour into a newly acquired country, and which must pour into it if we construct a railway in the way that is proposed. That is the policy pursued in India after any annexation of territory, or assumption of protection, as, for instance, in Manipur. Emigration and commercial enterprise are kept in check until the natives have become so used to our rule that the mingling with Europeans is not likely to lead to evil results. It is exactly the opposite policy to that which Mr. Rhodes has always advocated.

"THE full flavour of 12,000 gallons of rum, all in one sniff," is an experience which Mr. W. J. Gordon remembers and records among other interesting facts about the Port of London in the February *Leisure Hour*. The "rum quay" has, it appears, stored in its vaults two millions worth of rum. The portentous "sniff" was taken in looking down a trap on the dark liquid below. Any one who wishes to make his impressions of our vast import trade vivid and concrete should follow Mr. Gordon in these sketches of his.

IS THE KLONDYKE A SECOND TRANSVAAL?

MR. FREDERICK PALMER, of the *New York Press*, writes in the January *Forum* on government and society in the Klondyke in a manner calculated to impair our British self-complacency. After a pleasing picture of the serenity and amenity of the miner's life before the rush began, he draws a doleful picture of the later condition of the regions. The policy of the Dominion Government is subjected to strong criticism. The Government seems "inclined to follow in the footsteps of the Transvaal Republic, whose taxation of the mining industry has called forth such bitter protests from English investors." He says :—

The opportunities of the Commissioner for pecuniary aggrandisement were made exceptional by the system of taxation devised. On the output of all claims a royalty of ten per cent. was collected. Every pilgrim had to take out a mining license at a cost of 10 dols. For having a claim recorded a fee of 15 dols. was charged. Every alternate claim on all new discoveries was reserved to the Crown, thus depriving the community of half the reward of enterprise. Early in the winter the Commissioner made a rule restraining any one from entering Canadian territory by the passes without a year's supply of food, which he estimated at the rate of three pounds a day, making in all 1,095 pounds. This was a praiseworthy precaution against the possibility of famine, and yielded a large sum in duties, the average amount being 40 dols. on every outfit bought in the United States. Never before had the individual prospector setting out for a new country been obliged to face so many obstacles. Major Walsh, who was chosen Commissioner, though an affable politician, did not possess the qualities of either a popular or an efficient administrator.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTIBILITY.

The writer complains of the suspicion that the United States Relief Expedition was only a cover for a kind of Jameson Raid, which was to raise the American flag in Klondyke. He declares that "the corruptibility of the civil officials at Dawson was accepted on all sides as a matter of fact." He deplores the departure of Captain Constantine, who though gruff was honest and incorruptible. Had he been retained, Dawson would have been a phenomenally well-governed settlement, and the welfare of the region would have been less retarded :—

Instead of men who had spent their lives among pioneers, the Dominion Government sent, as the reward for party service, men whose experience was limited to local politics at home. With hundreds of experts to choose from in British Columbia, an ex-captain of a whaler and an ex-livery stable keeper were made inspectors to collect the royalty of 10 per cent. on an output of eight millions of gold. The inference as to how they might add to their ridiculously low salaries is obvious . . . . Unfortunately the arrival of Major Walsh in Dawson in the spring, accompanied by a greater retinue of servants than all our Peace Commissioners took with them to Paris, was not productive of the reforms which an oppressed population had hoped for.

SHARP PRACTICE BY THE POLICE.

The simplest sanitary rules were ignored. No precautions were taken against fever. The hospitals, and whatever has been done in the way of improvements, have been paid for by public subscriptions :—

Possibly, however, the folly of the officials reached its height in the case of the Dominion bench-claims. The Gold Commissioner's Office advertised that the benches on Dominion Creek, which had been closed for specious reasons, would be opened on July 11. On the morning of that day the thousands who had accepted the Government's word in good faith arrived on the scene, only to find that the choicest locations had been taken by members of the Mounted Police and friends of the Administration, whose rights to the claims that they had staked were later confirmed by the Gold Commissioner's Office.

ANTI-BRITISH POLICY.

He declares that the loudest complaints arose from the English and the Australians :—

When I say—speaking as one who has no interest in the Klondyke except that of an observer—that the conduct of the officials last winter and summer was a disgrace to the flag with which we have come to associate fair play the world over, I think that most Englishmen in the Klondyke will agree with me. If the new laws were directed against Americans, they have injured Canadians and other British subjects equally as much, if not more. From the first, London regarded the Klondyke as a great field for exploitation. Most of the capital represented there last spring was British. The royalty of 10 per cent. and the failure to use the money so collected in constructing trails are of greater moment to capitalistic (largely British) than to individual (largely American) enterprise. A poor man who takes from 5,000 dols. to 50,000 dols. out of a bench-claim with his own hands will not be deterred from his labours by the royalty. Ten per cent. on the gross output makes a majority of company propositions impracticable.

Mr. Palmer hails the appointment of Mr. Ogilvie as Commissioner, who has the reputation for probity, as a promise of better things, and applauds the order maintained by the Mounted Police.

HENRY GEORGE'S FIRST "LEADER."

MR. NOAH BROOKS tells in the February *Century* how, when editing the San Francisco *Times* in 1866, he had submitted to him a short article by a young printer in the composing-room. At first he could scarcely believe that the compositor had really written it. Finally he printed it as a "leader" in the *Times* of November 30, 1866. That youth turned out to be Henry George. The subject of the article was "Th Two Giants"—the United States and Russia—and this is part of what he said :—

These two nations, opposites in many things, have yet much in common. Though the government of one be representative of concentrated authority, and the other of the farthest advance of radical progress, they alike rest upon the affections of the great masses of their people. The one has just celebrated the one thousandth anniversary of her national life. The other has yet a decade to pass before completing her first century. Yet each feels in her veins the pulses of youth, and sees beyond the greatness of her future. Broad as is the domain of each, no impassable barriers hedge them in; rapid as is their progress, it seems yet hardly commenced; wonderful as is their greatness, it is but the promise of what shall be. They have each a work to do—each a destiny to accomplish. Each has within herself the elements of immense wealth and power, which are to be developed and evolved. Each is engaged in great material enterprises—each, too, in greater moral works which look to the elevation of men. Through the pathless forests and over the virgin lands of the West, or toward the ancient centres of the human race, each in her way bears the torch of Christian civilisation. One moving toward the setting and the other toward the rising sun, each spanning a hemisphere, the Far West meets the Further East, and upon opposite shores of the Pacific their outposts look upon each other. Priest Benjamin, traversing in his dog-sledge the regions of eternal ice, bearing eastward on the verge of the Arctic circle to the savages of the frozen land the cross raised on Calvary and the creed of Nicæa, passed on his way the Western pioneers who are laying the wire that is to marry the continents and gird the globe.

MR. FREDERICK DOLMAN, in *Cassell's Magazine*, describes a day at Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, and strangely enough is the first press-man who has paid such a visit during the thirty-five years of the Asylum's existence.

AUSTRIA: ITS KAISER AND ITS MISSION.

THERE is a suggestive article in the *Quarterly Review* on the Austrian Empire, in which the character of the Emperor is set in a strange light. True to the unhappy traditions of the unhappy Habsburgs—

The Emperor of Austria, however, is not, as a general rule, remarkable for keeping an open mind. Only a few months ago the writer of this article was in a position to judge how the inherent difficulties of governing the Austrian Empire have been rendered more difficult still by the impossibility of getting the Sovereign to listen and give due weight to statements of disagreeable facts.

AN EXTRAORDINARY TREATY.

As a proof of his indecision of character is instanced an extraordinary compact in 1866:—

On the 12th of June, some days before the outbreak of war with Prussia, he concluded a treaty with Napoleon III., in which it was stipulated that Venice should be ceded to France for the purpose of being handed over to Italy, no matter whether the Austrian armies were victorious or not. The text of this treaty has never yet received the attention it deserves, but, when the historians of the next century come to deal with it, we are much mistaken if they will not all of them pronounce it to be the most marvellous State document of our time. It is almost incredible that, when the whole strength of the Empire was required to meet the Prussian attack, a large portion of the army should have been used against Italy, although the Government in Vienna had already made up its mind to cede the ancient city of Venice and the territory adjacent to it, the possession of which by Austria was the cause of war with Italy . . . . This treaty makes it absolutely clear that the war in Italy of 1866 was waged, not in the interests of Austria, but in those of the Pope.

INTOLERANCE OF FIRST-CLASS ABILITY.

A still less estimable trait is next referred to:—

One of the marked characteristics of the reign of the present Emperor of Austria is that the moment a Minister becomes really powerful his fall is always at hand. The Emperor has invariably failed to support a leading Minister just at the moment when that Minister's policy required his most complete adhesion in order that it should be successful. He withdrew, for instance, his support from Schmerling at the most critical moment. Beust was dismissed just as he had brought about the overthrow of the Ministry of Hohenwart, at a time when it was a prime necessity to take up a firm, or at least clear, position as regards the Slav population of the Empire. Count Andrassy, in many respects one of the most interesting statesmen of the reign, who had rendered exceptional services to the whole Empire by his moderating influence on his Hungarian countrymen, was forced to leave office just as he had concluded the alliance with Germany. An unswerving adherence to the governing idea of the policy of Andrassy, and its application to internal questions, would certainly have averted some of the pressing troubles of the present hour. But the Emperor Francis Joseph never could tolerate a Minister of really first-class ability. In this respect he contrasts most unfavourably with his contemporary, King William I. of Prussia.

An ugly story is told of the way in which Benedek, who might have been successful in Italy, was forced to command the army doomed to Sadowa, lest a reverse inflicted on Archduke Albrecht might react unfavourably on the dynasty.

The writer declares that "the aim of Count Thun at the present moment is to transform the Austrian Empire into a Catholic Slav power, to be ruled by the feudal nobility and the priests." Against this design the reviewer urgently warns the Germans to combine.

A MEDIATOR AMONG THE POWERS.

Despite the gloomy view taken by the writer of the character of the dynasty, he has a cheery estimate of the mission still reserved for Austria. This is none other than that of a general mediator of peace between the Great Powers. Germany is commercially interested in the extension of Austria to Salonica:—

Austria has also considerable interest in favouring an Anglo-German Alliance, for it is certainly within the bounds of possibility that really friendly and intimate relations between England and Germany would, through the good offices of the latter Power, facilitate an arrangement between England and Russia which, in the interests of civilisation, should certainly be attempted.

The crisis in the fortunes in the Austrian Empire will, the writer thinks, receive a satisfactory solution:—

When the time arrives Austria will have a great and honourable part to play in international life. She may bring about a pacific settlement of the Eastern Question, and assist in maintaining the peace of the world. The new century will witness the rivalry of four great empires—the English, the German, the Russian, and that of the United States. A regenerated and enlightened Austria might do much to reconcile many of the conflicting interests of these great Powers.

A DIPLOMATIC INDISCRETION.

A GOOD deal of astonishment, and no little indignation, was caused in Italy by an article entitled "Diplomatic Reminiscences," from the pen of M. Albert Billot, in the first January number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. It will be remembered that M. Billot was the French Ambassador to the Quirinal up to a year ago.

In this article M. Billot evidently intends to claim for himself the chief credit of bringing about the recent commercial agreement between France and Italy. If that was all, the article might pass without comment as a curious exhibition of personal vanity. But M. Billot goes on to give a summary of Franco-Italian relations since 1882, and in the course of this he says that his object, when he came to represent France in Rome, was to prepare the way for a *rapprochement* between Italy and France in anticipation of the moment when, in 1892, the expiration of the Triple Alliance treaty should afford Italy "a propitious occasion to regain her liberty of action, and, without breaking with the Central Powers, to remove all causes of misunderstanding with France." The accession of the Marquis di Rudini to power in 1891 seemed to render the realisation of this project practically certain. Unfortunately the extreme parties in Italy began to get up noisy demonstrations with the view of influencing the Crown against the Triple Alliance, but the only effect of this was to induce di Rudini to checkmate his adversaries by consenting, eleven months before the expiration of the Triple Alliance treaty, to its renewal for no less a period than twelve years.

M. Billot then proceeds naïvely to explain that this renewal of the Triple Alliance obliged him to relinquish his attempts to detach Italy from Germany, and to try the other policy of binding Italy to France by her own interests, so that in the event of a European conflict consideration for her own welfare would prevent her from breaking with France. "There remained at least the resource of creating in Italy interests opposed to the Triple Alliance, thus paralysing the action of Italy in a certain degree." This new line, according to M. Billot, was prosecuted by him in negotiations with the Marquis di Rudini, the Marquis Visconti-Venosta, and Signor Luzzatti, and at the end of 1897 he was able to assure his Government that Italy acquiesced in the conditions formulated by France with a view to the projected *entente*. Therefore, he concludes, he is the principal author of that *entente*, which has now become an accomplished fact.

DEMOS AS FOREIGN MINISTER.

EVIDENTLY democracy is becoming respectable as well as inevitable. It has been tried in the august forum of the conservative *Quarterly Review*, and tested in the crucible of foreign policy. It emerges from the ordeal with credit. It is in the January *Quarterly* that this favourable verdict upon "Democracy in Foreign Affairs" is pronounced. The writer begins with England:—

Since 1868 she has been required to consider, with a view to subsequent action, the old Eastern Question under almost all its aspects, including the Egyptian Question, and that of the Soudan; the South African Question in many aspects; the Venezuelan Question, with several other matters bearing upon the vital subject of Anglo-American relations; and lately the new and extremely difficult Question of the Far East. She has also had to review her position as the central and sovereign State in that world-wide fabric, the British Empire.

IN ENGLAND: THE TURNING POINT.

At first, indeed, it seemed as if the "passionate persuasiveness" of Mr. Gladstone would alter the traditions of the British foreign policy in an altruistic sense, while underrating the requirements of national security and dignity. But this specially altruistic and humble policy was soon abandoned. Lord Rosebery embodied the sense of England's Imperial mission. The two opposing tendencies came into direct conflict over the question of Uganda. "The British democracy stood then at the parting of the ways, and, so far as could be judged, it definitely and without hesitation took the road leading towards Imperial expansion."

The writer traces this decision to the hatred of being beaten which is deeply rooted in the British working man, an instinct which is partly a sporting one, but which is linked with a sense of the higher mission of the Empire. The resolute purpose of the democracy has alone rendered possible the successful work of Lord Cromer and Lord Kitchener in the valley of the Nile, and the fortunate issue of the Fashoda controversy.

AN APPROVING VERDICT.

The writer proceeds:—

A candid consideration of these facts must, we think, lead to the acknowledgment that, as far as they go, they stand to the credit of democracy in England, and that they go a long way to illustrate its capacity to work well in the sphere of foreign affairs. The artisans and the peasantry, endowed with and conscious of constitutional power, have in no respect impeded, but on the contrary have facilitated the prosecution of a most complex and arduous Imperial undertaking, necessarily protracted over many years. No limited electorate, not even any aristocracy, could conceivably have comported itself in such fashion as to create fewer hindrances to an enterprise such as that which we have been considering. Nor could any other system of government than a popular one have afforded to those in command of the nation's resources the support and encouragement derived from the well-grounded conviction that the nation itself was at their back.

THE TEACHABLENESS OF THE ELECTORATE.

Another point of great importance to which the reviewer calls attention is the teachableness of the electorate on Imperial questions. This was shown in its acceptance of Sir Henry Fowler's report on the impossibility of making the British and Indian races equal in the covenanted Civil Service, in its acceptance of the report of the Royal Commission on the Opium question, and in its resolute repudiation of the colonial policy of the Manchester School. "The tone of Empire is to be heard everywhere now, strong, clear, and unmistakable, and it has grown and spread and obtained its mastery during the reign of household suffrage."

IN FRANCE: A GENEROUS TRIBUTE.

Passing to France, the writer insists that a large measure of success in Imperial sphere must, in common justice, be allowed to have been secured by the Third French Republic. First is adduced the development of the Russian alliance, which has been rendered possible by a singular self-restraint on the part of the French people,—"a careful abstinence from asking inconvenient questions as to the nature of the engagement incurred." A point often forgotten or unappreciated by Englishmen is well put by the writer:—

Concurrently with that line of events, there has taken place the growth of a colonial empire on a very large scale. 'Tunis, a Dominion in Eastern Asia, Madagascar, and with the exception of Morocco, the whole of North-West Africa down to the Middle Niger and to the back of several of the British Coast Settlements, are surely considerable acquisitions to have made within twenty years. We doubt if, at the most brilliant periods of English history, when our command of the sea was undisputed, the British Empire ever received such vast and varied accessions of territory within a like space of time.

OTHER DEMOCRACIES.

The writer holds that "the special virtue of democracy, so far as foreign affairs are concerned, is most likely to be shown in dealing with national problems of a comparatively simple character, but requiring great national qualities for their solution." He holds no brief for democracy, however, and grants that in the South of Europe it has been less successful. Yet he refuses to attribute Italian difficulties to democratic institutions. He says that two of the most ill-judged and disastrous wars ever waged—that by Greece in 1897 against Turkey, and that by Spain last year against the United States—might never have been entered upon if the weaker side in those struggles had been governed by a strong monarchy or oligarchy. So far as the United States were concerned, it was the democratic quality of their institutions which was largely responsible for the outbreak of an avoidable war. Still the reviewer maintains that the American democracy will show itself teachable. Perhaps the most serious difficulty is that of consulting the modern democracy. Newspapers and by-elections are insufficient indices to public opinion.

The conclusion of the whole matter is:—

The best hope for the future of democracy lies in the general realisation by the upper classes that, under that system of government, the calls of public duty on them are not less but more urgent than when political power was more or less confined to their own order.

The "Stigmata" in Living Women.

THE feature of the February *Humanitarian* is a portrait of Mr. Huysmans and an interview with him, in which he tells marvels of saintly experience. Speaking of women alive or recently alive, he says:—

The stigmata on the body of Louise Lateau appeared every week during a period of sixteen years, and remained each time from fifty to sixty hours; those on Marie Julie's body appear on a slightly reddened skin, the blood which is exuded coagulating to form rings, or points, or figures, or even letters. Marie Julie stated on All Saints' Day, 1884, that Our Lord had told her she would soon be enveloped in a "mantle of living fire." Some weeks later, I think it was on the occasion of the fête of the Immaculate Conception, light suddenly sprang from the two "wounds" on the palms of her hands, light as brilliant as the flash from a diamond, and which burnt for ten minutes.

These are facts, he says, which freethinking scientists cannot explain. Only men like Sir William Crookes lead towards an explanation.

THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

WHAT A NEW GIBBON MIGHT SAY.

IN the thousandth number of *Blackwood* appears a paper of some distinction, which is entitled "From the New Gibbon," and in a style resonant of the old Gibbon recounts the apparent glory and veiled decadence of the British Empire at the present time. It begins :—

The close of the nineteenth century beheld the British Empire at the highest pitch of its prosperity. The records of every contemporary nation celebrate, while they envy, the multitude of its subjects and the orderly felicity of its citizens. Its frontiers comprehended the fairest regions of the earth; and its authority extended alike over the most dutiful of daughter-peoples and the wildest and most sequestered barbarians.

After a page of eloquent expatiation in this strain, the writer proceeds :—

It was scarcely possible that the eyes of contemporaries should discern in the public felicity the latent causes of decay and corruption. To the vulgar mind the British Empire was a triumphant proof of the possibility, as of the blessings, of a wise democracy; yet in that very process of democracy were inherent the seeds of ruin.

THE TYPE OF IMPERIAL DECAY.

The veil of make-believe enables *Blackwood* to "say things" about the Colonial Secretary which its loyal Unionism might have feared to express less indirectly :—

The Empire, that magnificent fabric founded upon the generous impulse to conquer and to rule, was now formally regarded as a mere machine for the acquisition of pounds sterling. A Palmerston and a Disraeli had been the spokesmen of the earlier Imperialism; the latter found its mouthpiece in a Chamberlain. The masterful truculence of the British gentleman, and the opulent imagination of the Anglicised Jew, this generation cheerfully exchanged for the ambitions of a manufacturer fostered by the arts of a demagogue. Gifted with an extraordinary intuition of the changing predilections of his countrymen, Chamberlain was enabled to turn, to the advantage of his own popularity, the flood of patriotism which rose in the decade between the first and second Jubilees of Queen Victoria. He became the high-priest of what was fondly saluted as the new Imperialism, on the lips of whose votaries British Empire was synonymous with British commerce.

ONE PROGRESSIVE NOTE.

But a Progressive lamentation is sounded in matters educational :—

The degeneracy of the people spread to that very activity to which they had sacrificed their nobler sentiments of empire; and while arms and justice, arts and letters, were postponed in the general estimation to manufacture and trade, these mercenary avocations were themselves pursued without energy and almost without common shrewdness. Like the ostrich of mythology, her head buried in the sand of obsolete traditions and antiquated success, Britain alone of the nations of Europe refused to educate her commercial travellers or to accede to the terms of payment required by her customers, clung to her chaotic weights and measures, and haughtily announced to the world that it must forego such goods as its wants demanded, and purchase only what Britain was pleased to sell.

DEGENERACY IN TOWN AND SPORT.

The insidious poison of free trade principles ate up the peasantry, swelled the cities, and debilitated the city worker :—

The effects of life in cities were apparent and pernicious. But for the unbroken attestation of both printed and pictured records, it would be difficult, indeed, to credit the full horrors exhibited by such districts as Lancashire and the Black Country at the end of the nineteenth century. In sport, as in its analogue, war, the British degenerated with frightful rapidity. . . . The Briton found his pleasure in bestriding a bicycle instead of a horse, in striking a tennis-ball instead of a wild-fowl; nor was he even sensible of the degradation that could prefer a mechanical toy to a living creature with a will independent of, yet conformable to, his own.

THE CHEAP MAGAZINE.

The next passage we quote is *Blackwood* all over :—

The last outrage upon the language of Shakespeare and Fielding was a swarm of periodical leaflets concocted of illiterate novelettes, unmeaning statistics, American jests, and infantile puzzles: they were consumed in prodigious quantities by the lower orders, and, by ruining the business of those who purveyed sincere if not masterly compositions, contributed more than any other cause to the debasement and final extinction of English letters.

"THE GLOOMIEST AUSPICES."

With this dirge the paper draws towards its close :—

With the proud spirit of empire sunk into the narrow greed of the shareholder; with physical force at its ebb, sports corrupted, and martial spirit tamed; with domestic business so organised that it stifled individuality and fostered dishonest miserliness among traders, and invited the depravity of customers; with elegant manners and polite letters a tasteless echo of the half-forgotten past—the British Empire entered upon the twentieth century under the gloomiest auspices. To the acuter eyes of succeeding generations that gloom is heightened by the reflection that the mutterings of the coming earthquake were all unheard by contemporaries; that they prided themselves on the greatness of their dominion, and hugged the specious perfection of their civilisation. Yet decline was already accomplished and irremediable, and fall was but too surely impending.

THE VENEZUELAN CHARACTER.

MAJOR STANLEY PATERSON, in the January *Geographical Journal*, describes his experiences in the valley of the Orinoco in the end of 1897. The pending arbitration gives interest to his impression of the people. He says :—

These up-country Venezuelans, while boasting of pure Spanish descent, are all freely intermixed with negroes or Indians, frequently with both, and are quite a distinct and characteristic race. They are practically divided into three classes—the ato-holders, or small farmers; the canuqua men, or squatters; and the peons, or labourers. Each class looks down on that below it, but the distinction between them is one of degree only, the general character of all being identical, and, to our practical British minds, extremely paradoxical. All are avaricious, thriftless, independent, faithless, untruthful, lazy, capable of hard work, quick-tempered, vindictive, changeful, and full of laughter. Life, partly by their own fault, is hard with them; penury is their abiding condition; they daily live on the verge of starvation, frequently for lack of energy to hunt for food. But, as their actual wants are few, this seldom saddens them—they look on the whole thing as a vast joke. If there are clouds, these children of the sun see them not; nothing is really serious to them; poverty, starvation, and death only seem part of the natural order of things, and even these have their jocular side. But this very sunniness, childishness, and irresponsibility that makes these people in a way attractive and interesting, also makes them terribly hard people for the energetic European to work with.

Their attitude to us is given in these closing remarks :—

Contrary to expectation, we found the people all over the Orinoco valley most friendly to the English, whose business qualities they respect, and disposed to view the boundary difficulty as merely a question of brag, out of which their own politicians, whom they distrust, hope to aggrandize themselves in some unexplained way.

I am fully convinced that this valley will one day develop into one of the richest commercial centres in the West, but its development requires capital, and English capital is naturally shy of entering the country in the present unsettled state of affairs.

ENGLAND "UNDER A COLOSSAL SANDOW."

MR. EDMUND GOSSE contributes to the *North American Review* for January a suggestive paper on the literature of action. He seems to be writing under the influence of the Fashoda agitation. He contrasts the literary temper of to-day with what prevailed some twenty years ago. He says:—

If we look back to the years before the first Egyptian campaign, we shall be surprised to see how pacific our tastes were, how little encouragement was given to the literature of action. There was a distinct dislike, early in the eighties, to any narrative which exalted the boisterous part of man. Fiction, poetry and drama were expected to be idyllic or reflective. Even history, amusingly enough, had its romantic colouring washed off it, and its exciting incidents reduced. It was said that if young people studied history they should concentrate their attention, not on battles, but on the constitution; and Dr. Stubbs supplied the learned want.

WE ARE ALL BARBARIANS NOW!

A change began with Stevenson's "Treasure Island," which was accentuated by the vogue given to Mr. Rider Haggard's work:—

Then came a period of materialistic awakening. Everywhere in the Empire the natural elements - the barbarian elements if we will—found expression. Our incessant little wars were followed with a sympathy which had constantly been denied them in the Middle Victorian period; and each little war increased our appetite for another. At the same time there began, and flowed over the country like a wave, an unexampled enthusiasm for every kind of athletics. A fresh interest in the navy was awakened, and as the peace party subsided and disappeared throughout the country, greater and greater sacrifices were cheerfully made for the support of our ships. If nowadays we read Matthew Arnold's old diatribes against our upper classes, we may smile; there is no question now of upper, middle or lower, for the barbarian holds the field undisturbed. We have become in a dozen years a nation but faintly interested in any subject which does not bear upon the training and development of the muscles, individual or politic. England has gone to school under a colossal Sandow, and has no time, for the moment, to think of anything else.

A GRAVE CRISIS APPROACHING.

The new spirit expresses itself in Mr. Rudyard Kipling, whose whole literary career is one unflagging appeal to the fighting instincts of the race. We see nothing in the general trend of his genius if we do not see that it makes directly for the preparedness of the English people in an eventual crisis:—

However much the philosopher and the dreamer may regret the necessity of this strange obsession in physical strength—and the present writer, himself a useless dreamer, sighs beneath it—no one with a grain of sense can doubt that circumstances point to its being an unavoidable preparation for a crisis in national history by no means far ahead.

Side by side with Mr. Kipling's works he places Sir George Robertson's "Story of Chitral." He describes it as a specimen of our new Literature of Action, to which we may be proud to point our friendliest neighbours. It shows how the young men trained by football and cricket, who had tried to shoot, climb and ride, can use their physical fitness when they are called to act in the face of destiny:—

If this is the temper and these the abilities which our recent national predilection for the literature of action fosters, we need hardly regret that "bower of roses in Bendameer's stream" in which the Middle Victorian poets lay at full length, discussing the subtleties of the passion of love. If it were going to last for ever, if there were to be no reaction from this materialism, I should deeply deplore it. A man should not, and a nation should not, spend its whole life with a musket in its hand, behind a barricade. But there are times and seasons in the life of a nation, as in the life of a man, when self-respect and all the dearest emotions of the heart compel the strictest attention to practical defence. We believe, humbly, gravely, that we are ready. And there is evidence in our literature of the last twelve years to show that we have been preparing ourselves for a great international struggle by the games we have loved best to play, the stories which have entertained us most, and the narratives of historical adventures which we have been most eager to read.

THE WEDDING-RING CIRCLE.

IN my "New Year's Message" to the members I ventured to hope that *Round-About* itself may contribute somewhat to the happiness of their lives. If it fails to do so then it has failed in the object of its existence. For the great aim and end of the whole organisation of the "Wedding-Ring Circle" was to increase the joy of life, and enable scattered human units to free themselves from something of the doom of solitude which hangs like a pall over so many existences.

Round-About is but a small organ, and the "Wedding-Ring Circle" is still only in the stage of experiment; but small though it be, it marks a step onward in the evolution of human society. It is, as I think I have remarked before, a latter-day substitute for the masked ball of former times. The practice of masking degenerated too often into a mere arrangement for facilitating orgies of which the less said the better; but the practice of masking, without the abuse, is one which has manifold conveniences. It was only behind the mask that persons of the opposite extremes of society could meet and converse on a footing of perfect equality. And so it is with the "Wedding-Ring Circle." It affords an opportunity for the free interchange of ideas and sentiments which would otherwise be impossible. Many are paralysed by the subtle influence of another's personality. If they could communicate through a grille, or behind a yashmak, they might often make much more progress in the establishment of that real friendship which is based upon the interchange of personal experiences and sentiments. No doubt, as the name implies, the "Wedding-Ring Circle" fulfils its highest end when it succeeds in bringing about that complete union of man and woman that takes place in an ideal marriage; but for one case in which this is achieved there are ten in which the "Circle" acts merely as a convenient method of making pleasant acquaintances, which are often far more intimate because of their anonymity than they would have been had the correspondents been meeting each other every day of their lives.

This may seem a hard saying to some who have never realised to what extent, in self-defence, we all wear impenetrable armour when in the presence of our fellows. But any who, like myself, have many friendships and intimate confidences with persons whom they have never seen, will recognise in a moment the truth of what I say. Mutual knowledge and helpful sympathy do not depend upon physical contiguity, and the best and most lasting friendships are those which are based upon the discovery of a real sympathy and fellow-feeling in the depths of the heart, which in ordinary society are carefully concealed from the passer-by.

The Conductor, of Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C., on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope, will send particulars.

HOW TO BEAUTIFY LONDON.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE, writing in the *Contemporary* on London Street Improvements, reviews the progress already made. He shows that the Metropolitan Board of Works, in thirty-three years, spent eleven millions and a half, and the County Council, during eight years, has spent two and a third millions on street improvements. By comparing the various ways of expenditure, he comes to this conviction :—

The general conclusion to be drawn from these facts is that, in lieu of widening important streets, it is far better to construct entirely new streets, adopting, if possible, lines which will pass through inferior property, where the trade interests are of no great value.

He recalls with satisfaction the rights obtained for the central authorities to recoup themselves by taking all the property fronting a new street, the right of exacting some amount of betterment, and the power of acquiring forecourts without the house behind, as well as the right to become ground landlords.

"CIRCULAR BELTS OF BOULEVARDS."

After describing the beneficial results anticipated from the new street from Holborn to the Strand, the writer proceeds :—

It cannot be doubted that there are many other schemes of the same kind which might be adopted with equal prospect of reducing the congestion of the London streets, and of adding to its dignity and beauty, without entailing any great ultimate charge on the ratepayers. No one can look at the tangled and confused map of London without admitting what a vast field there is for improvements of all kinds. Broad avenues and boulevards should be made, stretching out directly from the centre to the suburbs, providing for double tracks of tramways, and affording opportunities for fresh air. There should also be circular belts of boulevards at certain distances from the centre, of which the Marylebone and City Roads would form one. Care should also be taken to join the principal commons and open spaces by such broad boulevards, and to give easy access to them from the densely populated districts in the centre.

UTILISING THE FORECOURTS.

Another direction in which we may hope for widened streets, and even for handsome boulevards, is the utilisation of the numerous cases where there are forecourts on either or both sides of existing streets. It has already been pointed out that the House of Lords has admitted the principle that these forecourts may be taken under compulsory powers, on the widening of a street, without the necessity of purchasing the houses to which they are attached. There are very numerous cases where advantage may be taken of this. The number would have been still greater if the Metropolitan Board and the local authorities had not, in past times, been most scandalously negligent in not preventing the owners and occupiers of the houses in such streets from extending their premises by erecting one-storeyed buildings on such forecourts.

OPENING UP SOUTH LONDON.

There are numerous streets in London, especially in the suburbs, where advantage could be taken of the existence of forecourts to widen the existing streets into broad avenues or boulevards. The Improvements Committee of the London County Council are now considering a case of this kind, where it has been proposed to them that a succession of streets with forecourts for a distance of two and three-quarter miles, from near the Thames to the suburbs, should be widened into a broad and handsome boulevard, at an estimated cost of £150,000. It is contended that this will be of immense advantage to a poor district, which is in great want of open spaces, and that by affording an opportunity for a double line of tramways easy access will be given to the country south of London, and a new district will be opened out for building workmen's dwellings."

A very conspicuous case, where the same kind of process could be effected, is that of the Marylebone Road, Euston Road, and the City Road. In this important thoroughfare wide forecourts exist on both sides save in a few parts, where, as already shown, they have been built over. The road generally is fifty feet in width, but the distance between the line of houses on either side is 150 feet. This affords the opportunity for a broad boulevard, which might be planted with trees, with ample space for two lines of tramways without interfering with the other traffic. This great artery connects the stations of the principal railway companies entering London from the north—the North-Western, Midland, Great Northern, and Central.

THE CHIEF FOODS OF THE NATIONS.

MR. G. R. WALDRON, in *McClure's* for November, gives an illustrated and comparative statement of the foods used by the principal peoples. Some of his statistics may be summarised thus :—

MAIN CROPS : BUSHELS PER ANNUM.

POTATO : 4,000 millions.
INDIAN CORN : 2,600 millions.
WHEAT : 2,500 millions.
RYE : 1,300 millions.
BARLEY : 750 millions.

MAIN FOODS : QUANTITIES PER HEAD PER ANNUM.

POTATO (pounds) : Ireland, 1,467 ; Germany, 1,300 ; Netherlands, 840 ; Norway and Sweden, 740 ; France, 700 ; Austria-Hungary, 663 ; and Canada, 660.
WHEAT (pounds) : France, 467 ; Canada, 360 ; Italy, 307 ; Great Britain, 250 ; United States, 240 ; Netherlands, 240 ; Austria-Hungary, 230 ; Germany, 180 ; Russia, 93 ; Japan, 22.
FLESH MEAT (pounds) : United States, 147 ; United Kingdom, 100 ; Norway, 80 ; France, 77 ; Spain, 70 ; Germany, 64 ; Sweden and Switzerland, 62 ; Belgium, 61 ; Austria-Hungary, 60 ; Russia, Portugal, Netherlands, 50 ; Italy, 24.
SUGAR (pounds) : Great Britain, 80 ; United States, 73 ; France, 25 ; Germany, 18 ; Sweden, 20 ; Austria-Hungary, 15 ; Spain, 7.
TOBACCO (ounces) : Belgium, 110 ; Switzerland, 80 ; Netherlands, 51 ; Germany, 48 ; United States, 43.
TEA (ounces) : United Kingdom, 88 ; Australia, 88 ; Canada, 70 ; United States, 24 ; Russia, 9.
COFFEE (ounces) : Netherlands, 370 ; Denmark, 247 ; Belgium, 176 ; United States, 155 ; Switzerland, 112 ; Germany, 78 ; France, 53 ; Austria-Hungary, 32 ; Italy, 17 ; Great Britain, 11 ; Spain, 9 ; Russia, 3.
BEER (gallons) : United Kingdom, 30 ; Germany, 27 ; Denmark, 24 ; United States, 15 ; Switzerland, 14 ; Netherlands, 8 ; Sweden and Norway, 7 ; France, 6 ; Canada, 4.
WINE (gallons) : Spain, 35 ; France, 29 ; Italy, 24 ; Austria-Hungary, 3 ; Germany and Russia, about 1 gal. ; United Kingdom and United States, 2 *quarts ;* Canada, less than 1 *pint.*

FREQUENTERS of the Bodleian will be interested in Miss Jennett Humphrey's sketch in *Longman's* of its founder, Sir Thomas Bodley. He was born in Exeter in 1544, a Protestant from birth, and spent the Marian years in refuge at Geneva. From 1587 to 1597 he was Elizabeth's resident minister at the Hague. On his return to England he founded the famous library, and died in 1612-13.

THE DEAD CATTLE KING.

AUSTRALIA'S ONE SUPREME MILLIONAIRE.

THE late James Tyson is the subject of the character sketch in the *Australasian Review of Reviews* for December. He was buried on October 5th. He is described as :—

The "cattle-king of Australia," the owner of more broad acres and multitudinous flocks and herds than any other man in the seven colonies; the one supreme millionaire which Australia has produced! Every country evolves its characteristic millionaire. Jay Gould, who began his career with a patent mouse-trap, and ended it killed by his own millions, is, in a sense, the typical American millionaire. The older lands, with their historic banking houses and their congested wealth, produce two types of millionaires—the hereditary variety, which inherits the treasures of generations; and the raw self-made millionaire, who usually wins his millions on the Stock Exchange, and sometimes loses them even more rapidly than he made them, and disappears from human gaze within the doors of the Insolvency Court. James Tyson was a purely Australian product. He represents, indeed, only one variety of the Australian stock, and confined himself to only one branch of Australian industry. But in his own order he was as characteristic an Australian product as, say, the paddy-melon or the native companion.

WHAT CAME FROM A LAME COW.

He began at the bottom :—

According to tradition, the starting point of his fortune was a lame cow which somebody gave him. Young Tyson's first stock sale in Sydney yielded £50, and the cattle were all the direct offspring of that one lame cow! . . . . He was a man of one idea and of one interest. He believed in stock, and he believed in Australia.

He began with a lame cow. He ended worth five millions sterling. He saw the opportunity presented by the opening of the goldfields.

Tyson's mind, looked at from a business point of view, was a fiddle with one string. He thought cattle, he talked cattle, he practised no other art than that of growing cattle. His fortune might have been vaster had he been less a man of one idea. But his stations when he died had the area of a kingdom. They were scattered, it is true, over three colonies; but could they have been put together they would have exceeded in area the territories of many an ancient and famous state.

HIS PASSION FOR THE OPEN AIR.

"Born in New South Wales on April 10, 1823," he says, "I never took a dose of medicine, never had a day's illness, never lost an hour's time by sickness in the whole course of my life. The result of frugal living, hard thinking, hard work, and of a country life in the most healthy climate under the sun."

Mr. Tyson scorned all the ordinary pleasures of life. He was a hard man, and took life hardly. He despised luxury. He never smoked; he did not know so much as the taste of wine; he never entered a theatre or went to a race-course. He never fell in love, and probably never kissed a woman, save his own mother, in his life. He hated the sound of an oath, and invariably dismissed a loud-swearing employé from his service. To those who know how rich in expletives the vernacular of the back blocks is, this will seem nothing less than amazing. According to Mr. Tyson's theory of existence, life was meant for hard work, for work expended to improve the world, make ten blades of grass grow instead of one, and to people the plains and hill-sides of Australia with mighty herds and woolly flocks. Human wants, he held, must be reduced to a Spartan minimum; and he knew no reason why a millionaire should wear a better coat, or lie in a softer bed, or eat a better meal, than his own stockman. He carried out his own theory, and probably did not expend more than £50 a year in his personal subsistence. He loved the open air, the silence, the loneliness, the measureless distances of inland Australia. "I am happiest," he once said, "under the stars of heaven, with a bluey for my pillow and a billy by my side."

HIS PRIDE IN THE EMPIRE.

He was induced to take a seat in the Queensland Upper House. He made one speech and was misreported. He never made another.

But to the larger issues of public life Mr. Tyson was sensitive. He was proud of the Empire and would have made great sacrifices for it. In a moment of need for his own colony he came to its help by taking up £250,000 of its treasury bills; he offered to advance £500,000 towards the construction of a transcontinental railway, and he headed the list of subscriptions towards the Soudan contingent with a cheque for £2,000.

KEPT NO BOOKS AND LEFT NO WILL.

Among the other wonderful facts in this extraordinary sketch, it is mentioned that "he kept no books, he employed no clerks. The records of his huge transactions were all carried in his head, and in a tiny memorandum book":—

When he died his vast estate was left like a derelict ship. No will apparently exists; no hint of its owner's wishes. He had, it is believed, vague notions of some act of stupendous, if post-mortem, beneficence. He might indeed, in this way, have written his name on Australian civilisation. But this strong-willed nature apparently lacked decision enough to determine the fate of his own millions. Perhaps they ceased to interest him when he could no longer hold them in his own hands! So the greatest Australian estate yet put together was left by its owner without directions as to its disposition.

Mr. Tyson had undoubtedly many fine and some generous qualities. He was a good son, shared the first coins he ever earned with his mother, and to the very last would speak of his mother with the shy and almost inarticulate grief of a strong man. He was kind to the blacks; no hint of wrong to them is ever associated with his name.

The Lady's Realm.

"THE Twelve Bridesmaids of the Queen" form the subject of the chief articles of the February number. A sketch of each maid is given. Lady Jane Ellice and the Duchess of Cleveland are the only survivors. The portraits are an interesting reminder of the more natural way the hair was worn in 1840 and the general use of curls. An almost obsolete custom is recalled by a paper "All About Valentines." St. Valentine's Day is an ecclesiastical adaptation of the old Lupercalia, at which young men drew billets, each with a girl's name, and forthwith took the girl whose name they drew. There are quaint reproductions of the more modern valentine. Mr. George Paston contributes a eulogy on physical exercise for women in general and on gymnastics in particular. Much stress is laid on the moral accomplishments and finish imparted in a woman's gymnasium. The type is said to be growing more numerous of "the woman of fifty, slender of figure, upright of carriage, bright of eye, and active of habit, who is only to be distinguished from her daughters by her thick braids of silvery hair." There are other papers on painting and music.

THE article of chief importance in *Macmillan's Magazine* for February is a description of the press of Paris. Comparing the French with the English press, the writer says that the English editor spends his money on telegrams; the French editor is extravagant only in the matter of intellect. The practical Englishman, the artistic Frenchman: that distinction is carried through the whole of life. The Frenchman wishes to smile, the Englishman desires to know.

SLAVERY IN MODERN SCOTLAND.

THIS is the title of a paper in the *Edinburgh Review*, which will doubtless occasion no small surprise. It will be news to most people that slavery existed in Scotland until exactly one hundred years ago. Still greater astonishment will be experienced on learning that this was not the survival of the ancient serfdom, but was the work of the Protestant Reformation. The old serfdom disappeared from Scotland sooner than it did from the other countries of Europe. There is positive evidence that colliers were legally free as late as the year 1605 :—

In July, 1606, a short Act was passed, which with one hand stripped salters, colliers, and coalbearers of their natural right to leave their present employment without their employers' permission, and with the other authorised the masters of collieries and saltpans to apprehend vagrants and hold them in permanent slavery in their works.

AN EFFECT OF THE REFORMATION.

The first Scottish Poor Law in 1579 had adopted the principle of compulsory servitude to a private owner as a remedy for vagrancy, and the principle of perpetual servitude was adopted in 1597. Strange outcome, truly, of the glorious Reformation—that labourers hitherto free were turned into slaves, and that the odious function of enslaving freemen should be made over to the Presbyterian Kirk Sessions !—

Here, then, thirty years after the Reformation, we see perhaps a tenth of the inhabitants of Scotland—for vagrants were then unusually numerous—made legally reducible to perpetual slavery, and about six hundred little ecclesiastical courts—no more had yet been erected—engaged in the task of reducing them.

A REMEDY FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

The right given to coal masters and masters of metal mines of enslaving tramps was given to all other employers in 1621. No distinction was made between the honest workman out of a job and the persistent idler :—

Slavery for the vagrant continued to be the favourite and most trusted remedy for vagrancy, and when in 1698 that notable champion of public liberty, Andrew Fletcher, of Saltoun, contemplated the lamentable increase of mendicancy in his native land, and estimated there were 200,000 beggars then wandering wild over it, his cry is still for slavery, and more slavery. For he proposes not only to compel the 200,000 vagrants to serve the other inhabitants as slaves, but, with the violence natural to his character, he proposes to compel the other inhabitants to take the 200,000 vagrants into their service as slaves, every man to take a number proportioned to the size of his estate. Compulsory slavery must needs be reinforced by compulsory slave-owning.

CONTRAST SOUTH OF THE BORDER.

This unexpected indifference to individual liberty shown by the social legislation of the Puritan party in Scotland is set in curious contrast with the social legislation south of the Border :—

The last of the Crown serfs were emancipated by Elizabeth in 1574, on the express ground—to quote the statute—that "it was acceptable to Almighty God, who in the beginning hath made all mankind free." The Statute of Labourers, which for two hundred years stripped the English labourer of his freedom to move from place to place in search of better conditions of employment, was repealed under Elizabeth and James I. And although the principle of slavery for the vagrant was introduced into an English statute in 1547, it was deleted two years afterwards.

TWO EXPLANATIONS.

The writer finds explanation in the ascendency of the Barons, then more powerful in Scotch politics than ever before, and bent on making the dependence of the dependent class as complete as possible, and in the stern ideals of the Protestant Reformers, the slavery of vagrants being only a part of their ethical purpose carried to an extreme. The Reformation, which had greatly swelled the number of the vagrants, was now turned to forcing them into work. Scotch slavery aimed at curing vagrancy by compulsory work. It is a somewhat sardonic sequel to find that slavery, when abolished by Act of Parliament in 1775, was abolished, not for the relief of the slaves, but for the relief of their owners. Slavery had made coal-mining so unpopular as to run the wages up to a very high figure, and the new industries creating a heavy demand for coal compelled the coal owners to offer any wages for labour. Strange to say, the Act of Emancipation did not increase at once the supply of colliery labour or reduce its wages. The freed colliers fled from the mines, took work at half their former wages, and men of other trades refused to enter the tainted industry, even when offered double their current wages. The whole article draws attention to a very instructive and evidently all but forgotten chapter in Scottish industry.

IN PRAISE OF OUR VOLUNTEERS.

SUPERIOR IN MANY RESPECTS TO REGULARS.

SIR HOWARD VINCENT has given to Mr. Frank Banfield in *Cassell's* for February a high appreciation of the worth of our volunteer army :—

Sir Howard was strong on the point that, though there were thirteen hundred commissions vacant in the volunteers, it was not a very serious matter at all. We could easily, on the outbreak of hostilities, fill up every vacancy. The young Englishman of the better classes, who is a born officer, abounds. In Sir Howard's opinion no other country in the world, making no exception whatever, possesses anything like the same quality of man in the same quantity. We have it in superabundance. Any day you might collect it to any extent from the side pavements of Piccadilly and Pall Mall.

Mr. Banfield summarises the situation from Sir Howard Vincent's point of view very much in this wise :—

We have something like a quarter of a million men in the ranks of the volunteers, whose numbers in the event of a national emergency would be raised to about a million by the return to service of ex-volunteers, all of whom would have had the advantage of previous military training. Owing to the difficulty which an aggressive military Power would have in finding sufficient transport, there would be a certain amount of time, which may be approximately put at three months, during which to get our men into a state of thorough fitness to take the field. This work would be much facilitated by our applying, on a larger scale, the already received practice of forming provisional battalions. Short though we may be of commissioned officers at this moment, a state of war would give us at once a superabundance. We want ranges, it is true, and are in arrears in the matter of artillery, but the Government are alive as to our necessities, and may be looked to to apply some remedy for this weakness, as also for the defective organisation of regimental units as regards strength. Cavalry in a country so much inclosed as ours would be somewhat at a discount. Altogether, then, it will be seen that, though all our regulars and militia depart from us for foreign service under the stress of the exigencies of a colossal struggle, we should not by any means be necessarily helpless; but with the time which, in the nature of things, would be at our disposal might hope to make the lot of any invading force a singularly unenviable one. No Continental army certainly has fighting material of quite the same class as we have in our volunteers. In many respects the volunteers leave our own militia and regulars far behind. No one who has seen the London Scottish or the Queen's Westminsters can have any doubt that man for man our volunteers are hard to match anywhere. There is perhaps something lacking, but this the Government mean to make good, and it is satisfactory to know that the apprehension that our country might suddenly be "rushed" by a foe is rather a nightmare of the alarmist than a practical possibility.

A HINDU MR. GLADSTONE.

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER in the February *Fortnightly* offers two very interesting examples of the inner life of modern India in the story of a Prime Minister and a child-wife.

THE GRAND OLD MAN OF BHAVNAGAR.

The Prime Minister was Gaurîsankara, and held office in Bhavnagar. "If Bismarck made Germany, Gaurîsankara made Bhavnagar. The two achievements are so different that even to compare them seems absurd, but the methods to be followed in either case are, after all, the same; nay, it is well known that the making or regulating of a small watch may require more nimble and careful fingers than the large clock of a cathedral." And the Indian statesman was a saint, of blameless life, a great peacemaker in public and in private.

Like Mr. Gladstone, Gaurîsankara became known in India as the Grand Old Man, or, better still, as the Good Old Man, and, like Mr. Gladstone, he represents in himself a striking combination of the thinker and the doer, of the meditative and the active man. His deepest interest lay with the great problems of human life on earth, but this did not prevent him from taking a most active part in the great and small concerns of the daily life and the daily cares of a small state. He acted as Minister to four generations of the rulers of Bhavnagar, and he was a constant referee on intricate political questions to successive Political Agents of Kathiawar . . . After a conference with the old man —he was then eighty-one years of age, having been born in 1805—Lord Reay declared that he was struck as much by the clearness of his intellect as by the simplicity and fairness and openness of his mind.

STATESMAN AND ABSTRUSE METAPHYSICIAN.

What attracted the Professor the most about him was that he was a philosopher, a dreamer of dreams as men of the world might say, and yet so excellent a man of business:—

This philosophy was not what may be called useful philosophy —a knowledge of nature and its laws. This might be tolerated in a Prime Minister, even in Europe. No; it consisted in the most abstruse metaphysics which would turn even the hardened brains of some of our best philosophers perfectly giddy. And yet that very philosophy, so far from unfitting Gaurîsankara for his arduous work, gave him the proper strength for doing and doing well whatever from day to day his hands found to do. He felt the importance of his official work to the fullest extent, but he always felt that there was something more important still. Though devoting all his powers to this life and its duties, he felt convinced that this life would soon pass away, that there was no true reality in it, and that there was behind, beneath, and above, another and higher life which alone was worth living. It was his faith in, or his knowledge of, that higher life which best fitted him to perform his work in the turmoil of the world. Thus it was that when any of his schemes ended in failure, disappointment never upset him, and that though he was often deceived in the friends he had trusted, he never became a pessimist.

His was, in short, the philosophy of the Vedanta, of which the writer gives a few penetrative glimpses, comparing it with the early Christian philosophy of the Godhead.

HIS RETREAT FROM THE WORLD.

In his eightieth year, the old man retired into private life, to enter on the third stage of Vedantic discipline, to reside in the woods in his garden-house, and there to be "chiefly occupied in overcoming all passions by means of ascetic exercises and withdrawing his affections more and more from all the things of this life." In his last letter to the Professor the sage announced:—

"Now my health is failing fast, and to finish the whole I have made up my mind to enter into the fourth order or Âsrama—namely, that of Sannayâsin. Thereby I shall attain that stage in life when I shall be free from all the cares and anxieties of this world, and shall have nothing to do with my present circumstances in life. After leading a public life for more than sixty years, I think there is nothing left for me to desire except the life of a Sannayâsin, which will enable my Âtman (self) to be one with Paramâtman (highest self), as shown to us by the enlightened of old. When this is accomplished a man is free from births and rebirths; and what can I wish more than that which will free me from births and rebirths, and give me means to attain Moksha (freedom)?"

I heard no more of him (continues the writer) except indirectly, when his son sent me a copy of the Bhagavad-gîtâ as a present from his father, who was no longer Gaurîsankara then, but Sakkidânanda, that is, the Supreme Spirit, *i.e.*, he "who is, who perceives, and is blessed."

A MARTYR CHILD-WIFE.

The rest of the article describes the living martyrdom of a couple of young Brahmos, Srimatî and her husband Kedar Nâth, who loved and were betrothed when children, he twelve, she nine. In early days he was disgusted with idolatry and "took refuge in the Vedanta as preached by Keshub Chunder Sen." "When he told his young wife what had happened to him, and explained to her his reasons, serious as the consequences of such a step were in India, she, as a faithful and devoted wife, at once followed his example." Their creed was a pure and simple Theism, "but to adopt it meant for the young husband and his wife degradation and complete social isolation. They might easily have kept up an appearance of orthodoxy, while holding in their hearts those simple, pure and enlightened convictions. The temptation was great, but they resisted." They were "despised, avoided, excommunicated." Their family allowance was cut down, and they were forced to earn their livelihood. His father died broken-hearted, and the son's refusal to perform the idolatrous rites of the funeral completed the rupture, and brought him to the verge of starvation. His mother next went insane. But amid all these troubles the child-wife remained loyal, serene, loving her children, endearing to her the servants who refused to leave her when she was disowned by kith and kin. Sustained by their faith the two cheerfully went through the hard struggle for livelihood. She died young and happy, murmuring, "O, all merciful." Max Müller concludes:—

Thus she lived and died: a true child-wife, pure as a child, devoted as a wife, and always yearning for that Spirit whom she had sought for, if, haply, she might feel after Him and find Him. And surely He was not far from her, nor she from Him!

The Twelve Most Notable Good Women.

THE *Lady's Realm* for February announces the result of its prize competition for the most correct list of the twelve most notable good women of the nineteenth century:—

According to the *general* vote, the following is the list of these twelve good women, placed in their order of merit:—Her Majesty the Queen, Florence Nightingale, Elizabeth Fry, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Teck, Sister Dora, Agnes Weston, Grace Darling, the Princess Alice, Lady Henry Somerset, Frances Ridley Havergal.

BEYOND a delightful etching by B. Schuhmacher of a river scene, Hildesheim, which forms the frontispiece, and the usual excellence of reproduction of scenes from Westminster Abbey, there is little calling for remark in the *Pall Mall Magazine* for February.

THE FOUNDER OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

ALMOST FORGOTTEN: ALMOST DESTITUTE.

IN *Kringsjaa* (January 15th) there is an article by Dr. Hans Daae. The subject of the article is Henri Dunant, the founder of the Red Cross Society, whose name, like Abou Ben Adhem's, will be written down as that of "One who loved his fellow men," yet who now, despite a long life of good work in the cause of peace and human happiness, sits in a small room in a little two-storied hospital in Heiden, Switzerland, almost, if not quite, forgotten by the world he did his best to serve. There is hardly a child who has not heard of the Red Cross Society, and every cultured man and woman knows of the Geneva Convention which led to its formation, but few know of Henri Dunant, or have even heard his name. The man has been forgotten in his work. Out of the seed he has sown has grown a tree whose branches embrace the whole civilised world. In those days he was a wealthy patrician, extravagantly generous, for his fortune was certainly not spent upon himself; he was a sober, steady man of simple tastes: and his purse, like his heart, was open to the whole of suffering humanity. Not only to the cause of the unhappy victims of war did Dunant give his time, his thought, and his money. There is scarcely a single humanitarian project with which he did not identify himself, and there are many which owe their origin to him. The Red Cross Society is probably the best known.

It was founded after the publication of his experiences on the battle-field of Solferino in 1859, and did splendid work during the Franco-Prussian war in 1870. In 1872 Dunant founded in Paris an international permanent committee for the alleviation of the lot of prisoners of war in civilised States. In 1872 he also founded in Paris, Brussels and London, "L'Alliance Universelle de l'Ordre et de la Civilisation," by help of which he brought about the London Conference in 1875 for the Abolition of Slavery. In 1870 he had founded in Paris a society which was intended to be an international union for the sifting and settlement of all disputes between the nations, that war might be averted. In 1872, by the request of the London Peace Society, he gave a lecture on Arbitration, which evoked much enthusiasm. The well-known and constantly growing "Fraternité par Correspondance" was begun by Dunant already in 1849. It is now one of the most energetic branches of the international peace movements. Dunant and Bertha von Suttner, who calls Dunant "her revered master," are honorary presidents of this society. Much else has Dunant done and is still doing for the cause of peace and humanity.

Miss Florence Nightingale, the good angel of the Crimea, received from England a national reward which would amount, in French money, to something like 1,125,000 francs. Dunant, we are told, received last year a *pourboire* from Switzerland in the shape of 2000 francs, while he has, himself, spent over 50,000 francs in the humanitarian causes he has championed. He is, perhaps, not quite reduced to beggary. Here and there are those who remember him still, and the Tsaritsa has given him a yearly pension. Nevertheless, he is weighed down by a heavy debt, and the fact remains that this well-born, cultured, energetic philanthropist is all but destitute, has even now and then, we are told, been in such straits that he has been obliged to stay in bed while he got his linen washed! Very shortly, says Dr. Daae, our Storthing will have to consider who best deserves the Nobel prize. Can the answer, he wonders, be any other than—"Dunant!"

THE NEW NILE RESERVOIR.

"HARNESSING the Nile" is the title of Mr. F. C. Penfield's account in the February *Century* of the reservoir to be made at Assuan. As a building achievement, he says, "the scheme is on a scale worthy of a Rameses or a Pharaoh":—

To create in the heart of the African desert a lake having from two to three times the superficial area of Lake Geneva, in Switzerland, and control it with scientific precision, so that the impounded flood may be turned into distant channels at will, is a stupendous undertaking.

Cuba's extremity is to be Egypt's opportunity:—

The agricultural industry that will be chiefly benefited by the Assuan reservoir and the tributary weir at Assiut is cane-culture. With Cuba's productiveness destroyed for several years, the time is considered propitious, doubtless, for doubling or trebling Egypt's output of raw sugar. The Nile cane is of such exceptional quality that much European capital has been invested in recent years in its cultivation, while crushing-factories have gone up on the river's banks as if by magic.

VAST EXTENSION OF CULTIVATION.

Of the 400,000 square miles which nominally constitute Egypt, the practical Egypt, crop-yielding and life-supporting, is a ribbon strip of alluvial soil on both sides the Nile measuring not more than 10,500 square miles. The new reservoir and accompanying irrigation will add 2,500 square miles to this cultivable area:—

Stated simply, it means the increase of the country's productive capacity by twenty-five per cent., bringing, as it will, considerable stretches of desert soil within the limits of cultivation, while vast tracts of land already arable will be rendered capable of producing two, if not three, crops in the year, by having "summer water" supplied to the thirsting ground.

British contractors have agreed that the dam that is to "hold up" the historic river on which Cleopatra floated in her gilded barge, and on which Moses was cradled, will be completed by July 1st, 1903. It will be built of granite ashler, much of which will be quarried from the Assuan side of the river, coming from the ledges that furnished the obelisks that now stand in Central Park in New York, on London's Thames Embankment, and in the Place de la Concorde in Paris. It will be seventy-six feet high in places, and, with its approaches, nearly a mile and a quarter long. The difference in water-level above and below the dam will be forty-six feet; and the top of the structure, thirty or forty feet in width, will give bridge facilities to pedestrians, camel-trains, and other traffic of the region. It may interest arithmeticians to know that it is estimated that two hundred and fifty billion gallons can be stored in the reservoir.

A MARVEL OF FINANCE.

The contractors present what looks like a moderate bill. They are to receive 800,000 dols. a year for thirty years, aggregating about 24,000,000 dols. As an incentive for them to live up to their agreement, the first payment by the Egyptian Government is not to be made until the work is completed and accepted.

The added irrigation resulting from the big reservoir, it has been computed, will permanently benefit Egypt to the value of 100,000,000 dols. A direct annual return to the revenue of 2,000,000 dols.—more than twice the sum to be paid each year to the firm building the dam—from sale of water and taxation on lands that will be rendered fruitful is promised. The Government will further realise considerable sums from the sale of reclaimed public lands, and indirect revenues traceable to the country's augmented producing capacity.

Clear profit from the first, and every penny paid without any draft on the Egyptian exchequer—this is a marvel of finance.

Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., also describes the enterprise in *Pearson's*. Both articles are illustrated with views of the First Cataract and of the Island of Philae.

THE GOSPEL OF CHEERFULNESS.

ITS APOSTLE—M. RENAN.

MAX O'RELL'S second study in cheerfulness in the *North American Review* for January opens with the cheery prophecy that the time is coming "when the legislatures of all the civilised nations of the world will be busy settling social questions, when every one will have to work, and no one will be able to enjoy the privileges of wealth without sharing them with the community." He describes with some disgust the elaborate sumptuousness of an American dinner party which was interrupted with a rum sherbet and ten minutes' rest to cool the guests and enable them to go on :—

When, in thirty or forty years, we tell our grand or great grandchildren that, at the end of the nineteenth century, we took a sherbet "in order to cool ourselves so as to be able to go on," when, a few yards off, the most abject poverty was rampant, they will not believe us ; at any rate, they will not believe that we were Christians. But, by that time, maybe, they will have started a new religion : the religion of Christ.

He finds one of the causes of French cheerfulness in the settling of the land question by the French Revolution. Personally he believes in Land Nationalisation. He urges that though not nationalised, French land is not used to keep three kinds of people—landlords who do nothing for it ; tenants who improve it for the landlords ; and the labourers who starve on it. "We have a landed proprietary happy and contented."

THE GREATEST THINKER OF HIS TIME.

Happily cheerfulness is not without its literary exponent :—

France has been fortunate in possessing a writer, the greatest and most influential French prose writer of the century, Ernest Renan, who made himself the apostle of the Gospel of Cheerfulness. Ernest Renan has often been compared to Voltaire . . . . Like Voltaire, he wrote the most easy, clear, limpid, logical prose, but there the resemblance ends. Voltaire enlightened the world by his profound learning, and entertained it by his marvellous cutting wit ; but Renan improved it . . . . Ernest Renan loved humanity with all its weaknesses, even *because* of its weaknesses. He held that people are often lovable on account of a hundred little failings and weaknesses. He sometimes pitied the world, but never scolded it. He was a great, gentle, lofty spirit, the greatest thinker and scholar of his time, who thought like a man, felt like a woman, sometimes acted like a child, and always wrote like an angel. Through his genius the world has been made better and happier. "I am cheerful," once wrote Renan, "because, having had few amusements when young, I have kept my illusions in all their freshness."

THE BEATITUDES—MODERN VERSION.

Children are happy and cheerful because they are full of illusions, of beliefs, and of confidence. When we are told, in the Gospel of St. Matthew, that "except we become as little children, we shall not enter into the kingdom of Heaven," I am disposed to thus interpret the verse : "Except we become as little children, confident, believing and unconscious of malice, we shall not be happy in this world." When I read : "Happy are the poor in spirit, because they shall enter into the kingdom of Heaven," I feel disposed to say : "Happy are those who are determined not to know all the truths in life, because they shall be happy in this world."

Renan would say to you, Don't take life too seriously. When you are old, you will remember life with pleasure only by the hundreds of little follies you have indulged in, by the hundreds of innocent little temptations you have succumbed to. Avoid perfect people and angels of all sorts—this side of the grave. Man will never be perfect ; love him with all his imperfections. Never resist impulses of generosity, they will make you cheerful, nay, healthy. They will give colour to your cheeks and prevent your flesh, in old age, from turning into yellow, dried-up parchment. Come home with pockets full of presents for the children. Let them put their little hands right to the bottom of those pockets. You will be repaid, amply repaid, by their holding up their little round faces, to thank you in anticipation of what they know you have done for them.

THE PLEASURES OF POVERTY.

Max O'Rell concludes his racy paper by declaring that the sweetest pleasures in life are the pleasures of poverty. He tells of a poor old woman in Edinburgh who sold sweets to the children of Cowgate, who made at the most 6d. or 8d. per day, and yet was always cheerful, and even gave the children from her slender stock when they had no coppers to buy with. He says :—

At her funeral, hundreds of barefooted little boys and girls in rags followed their departed friend down the Cowgate. When that old woman arrived at the gates of Heaven, there were more angels to meet her and take her to the throne of the Almighty than there would be for the arrival of all the dukes in Christendom. If there are social sets in Heaven, I guess that old woman is a leader of fashion among the four hundred there —or my idea of Heaven is altogether wrong.

DICKENS AS EDUCATIONAL REFORMER.

MR. J L. HUGHES, inspector of public schools in Toronto, writes in the February *Century* on "What Charles Dickens did for Children : His work in Education." He begins by declaring, "Froebel and Dickens are the best interpreters of Christ's ideals of childhood. The philosophy of Froebel and the stories of Dickens are in perfect harmony." Dickens "was the greatest destructive educational critic, but he was also a most advanced, positive, constructive educator. There is no great ideal of the 'new education' which is not revealed by Dickens in his novels or his miscellaneous writings." He was, it seems, "the first Englishman of note to advocate the kindergarten." This he did in *Household Words*, July, 1855. In his writings generally—

every element of purity and strength in the new education is revealed. The reverent sympathy for childhood ; the spirit of true motherhood ; the full recognition of selfhood ; the influence of nature in revealing conceptions of life, evolution, and God ; the development of body, mind, and spirit through play ; the need of training the entire being as a unity ; the culture of originative and executive power ; the necessity for perfect freedom in order to attain full growth ; and the fundamental process of creative self-activity—all were clear to the great absorptive and reproductive mind of Dickens.

He aroused the world in two ways : he pictured both the bad and the good ways of training. Squeers, Dr. Blimber, Gradgrind, and Mr. Creakle were examples of the wrong methods ; Dr. Strong, in "David Copperfield," was "a type of every high modern ideal of education." No man could have written "Hard Times" who was not an advanced and thoughtful educator. Mr. Hughes concludes by asking—

Did Dickens deliberately aim to improve educational systems and reveal the principles of educational philosophy ? The answer is easily found. He was the first great English student of Froebel. He deals with nineteen different schools in his books. He gives more attention to the training of childhood than any other novelist, or any other educator except Froebel. He was one of the first Englishmen to demand national control of education, even in private schools, and the thorough training of all teachers. He exposed fourteen types of coercion, and did more than any one else to lead Christian men and women to treat children humanely. Every book he wrote except two is rich in educational thought. He took the most advanced position on every phase of modern educational thought, except manual training. When he is thoroughly understood he will be recognised as the Froebel of England.

PEEPS INTO STEVENSON'S SOUL.

MR. SIDNEY COLVIN continues in *Scribner's* for February his letters of Robert Louis Stevenson, covering his life in Edinburgh, 1873-75. There are many most delightful glimpses into the young novelist's heart.

A GEM OF CHIVALRY.

Here is an incident of June, 1874, which reveals the true gentleman :—

. . . . How curiously we are built up into our false positions. The other day, having toothache and the black dog on my back generally, I was rude to one of the servants at the dinner-table. Nothing of course can be more disgusting than for a man to speak harshly to a young woman who will lose her place if she speak back to him: and of course I determined to apologise. Well, do you know, it was perhaps four days before I found courage enough, and I felt as red and ashamed as could be. Why? because I had been rude? Not a bit of it; because I was doing a thing that would be called ridiculous in thus apologising. I did not know I had so much respect of middle-class nations before; this is my right-hand which I must cut off. Hold the arm, please: once—twice—thrice: the offensive member is amputated: let us hope I shall never be such a cad any more, as to be ashamed of being a gentleman.

Night.

I suppose I must have been more affected than I had thought; at least I found I could not work this morning, and had to go out. The whole garden was filled with a high westerly wind, coming straight out of the hills and richly scented with furze—or whins, as we would say. The trees were all in a tempest and roared like a heavy surf; the paths were all strewn with fallen apple blossom and leaves. I got a quiet seat behind a yew hedge and went away into a meditation. I was very happy after my own fashion, and whenever there came a blink of sunshine, or a bird whistled a bit higher than usual, or a little powder of white apple blossom came over the hedge and settled slowly about me in the grass, I had the happiest little flutter at my heart, and stretched myself for very voluptuousness.

THE SOUL BEHIND THE FACE.

Only a parting scene at a railway station, between two vulgar persons; but this was what the heart of Stevenson discerned :—

I must tell you a thing I saw to-day. I was going down to Portobello in the train, when there came into the next compartment (3rd class) an artisan, strongly marked with small-pox and with sunken, heavy eyes—a face hard and unkind, and without anything lovely. There was a woman on the platform seeing him off. At first sight, with her one eye blind and the whole cast of her features strongly plebeian and even vicious, she seemed as unpleasant as the man; but there was something beautifully soft, a sort of light of tenderness, as on some Dutch Madonna, that came over her face when she looked at the man. They talked for awhile together through the window; the man seemed to have been asking money. "Ye ken the last time," she said, "I gave ye two shillin's for your lodgin', and ye said—," it died off into a whisper. Plainly Falstaff and Dame Quickly over again. The man laughed unpleasantly, even cruelly, and said something; and the woman turned her back on the carriage and stood a long while so, and, do what I might, I could catch no glimpse of her expression, although I thought I saw the heave of a sob in her shoulders. At last, after the train was already in motion, she turned round and put two shillings into his hand; I saw her stand and look after us with a perfect heaven of love on her face—this poor one-eyed madonna—until the train was out of sight; but the man, sordidly happy with his gains, did not put himself to the inconvenience of one glance to thank her for her ill-deserved kindness.

THE FIRST HINT OF HIS LATER HOME.

In June, 1875, we have a hint of the man's future home dawning upon him :—

Awfully nice man here to-night. Public servant—New Zealand. Telling us all about the South Sea Islands till I was sick with desire to go there: beautiful places, green for ever; perfect climate; perfect shapes of men and women, with red flowers in their hair; and nothing to do but to study oratory and etiquette, sit in the sun, and pick up the fruits as they fall. Navigator's Island is the place; absolute balm for the weary.

"LO! THE POOR INDIAN" IN A NEW LIGHT.

IN the *Atlantic Monthly* for January, Mr. G. B. Grinnell gives a first hand account of "the wild Indian," which shows him a more human and less austere creature than he is often supposed to be. He says :—

The Indian is not, as the popular idea figures him, stolid, taciturn, or even sullen in his everyday life. He may be shy and silent in the presence of strangers, but in his home life he is talkative,—eager to give and receive the news, and to gossip about it. He is merry and laughter-loving, and likes to make good-natured fun of another's personal peculiarities.

A PRAYER FOR THEOLOGIANS.

Striking witness is borne to the Indian's truthfulness :—

It is true that Indians are savages and have savage vices; but they also have savage virtues, many of which are admirable, among them honesty, bravery, hospitality, consideration for their neighbours, family affection, and fidelity,—the keeping of pledged faith even with an enemy. These people have a respect for their promises which seems remarkable to a white man. A liar is regarded with contempt, and when a man has once been detected in an untruth it is almost impossible for him to regain his reputation. Often when I ask a man to tell me a sacred story, he sits silent for a while, to arrange his ideas. Then he holds his palms up towards the sun, and passes them over his head, arms, and body, rubs them on the ground, and again passes them over his head, arms, and body. Then he prays: "O Wise One Above, listen. Earth, listen. All you Spiritual Powers, listen. Take pity on me. Help me. I am going to talk to this man. I am going to tell him a story of ancient times, of the things which used to happen a long time ago. Help me to talk straight to him. Watch me, and do not let me tell a lie. Make me tell these things just as they used to be. Listen carefully, and make me tell him the truth."

Diplomatic divines might with advantage repeat this prayer before public speech on burning questions of ancient history or modern ritual: "Help me to talk straight!"

TROTH-KEEPING MURDERERS.

Even his life is less dear to the Indian than his pledged word :—

Among the civilised tribes of the Indian Territory, if a man kills one of his fellows, he is tried by the tribal court, and if convicted is sentenced to be shot. The day for his execution having been fixed, he is released on parole and goes away, promising to be present at the place of execution at the appointed time. He is always there. In a case recently reported, the convict was a member of a famous ball team which had engagements running through the summer. He was sentenced to die early in August, but in view of the inconvenience which his death would cause to the ball team he was reprieved until the last days of October, so that he might fulfil his engagements with the team. After being sentenced, he married the girl on whose account he had killed his rival, set his affairs in order, played the different games of ball, and on the morning set for his execution went alone to the ground and paid the penalty of death.

The white man may ponder with advantage these sentences :—

Nowhere in the world was property more safe than in the old-time Indian camp. . . . . The Indians of to-day have picked up from white people many of the white people's ways, and are not always honest, but they do not yet take things from one another or from their guests.

WOMAN AT LAST SELF-REVEALED.

THE *Quarterly Review*, writing on "Some Women Poets," deals in several important reflections on the self-disclosure of the sex in modern literature. The writer observes :—

This century is the first in which women have become articulate. We do not mean to assert, it need hardly be said, that never till within the last hundred years have women expressed themselves in any form of art or literature; instances would at once arise in one's thought and confute the assertion. But never till now have women as a body made themselves audible to the world at large. The fact gives rise to three considerations. The first deals with the note of sincerity in women's work, rooted in this, that they write because they have something to say; the second is that women, writing about themselves, give a different impression of womanhood from that which has been created in the presentment of it by men; the third is that women have begun to speak in a day of subtle reasoning and complex emotions.

COMPARED WITH HER BROTHERS IN LETTERS.

On the first point he says :—

More egotistical in their subject-matter than men, more concrete in the manner and substance of their thought, more impulsively emotional, it is rare to find a woman poet who has not some message to declare, some conviction to lay down or emotion to vent; some distinct thing to say, if not about the world she lives in, then about herself. The men minor poets of the day would seem to spend themselves chiefly in the effort to attain perfection of form.

Without laying down too dogmatic a statement, it would seem on the whole as if women were chiefly concerned with what they have to say, whereas the growing desire amongst their brothers is to say something particularly well.

NEITHER GODDESSES NOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

On the second point, the writer avers that "women attain less frequently to an abstract consideration of life than do men," and finds an explanation in the fact that the poetry of women is of recent growth. Literature begins with the epic, yet the modern woman, living in an age of analysis, is bound to set the seal of inward impression on the record of outward events, and the natural expression of a self-conscious view of life is lyrical. Women have not merely unlearned the man's conception of women, but have taught men woman's conception of women :—

Complex, ardent, hungering after knowledge and experience, the modern woman is very far away from the grandmothers who seemed to be content with a limited education, domestic interests, wifehood at twenty, and caps at thirty. One wonders if they were better, those women, or only less frank, than the daughters who, speaking out of themselves in a restless age, have declared themselves to be not wholly saints or sinners, or goddesses or housekeepers, but creatures made somewhat after the fashion of men, with good and bad mingled in the same nature, the battle-ground of opposing impulses, combining high aims with small ambitions, desiring good, yet allured by evil. Such is the heroine of latter-day literature, depicted by the writers of both sexes.

STILL YOUNG TO THE OLD WORLD.

But living in an age of civilisation woman brings to it the freshness of youth :—

It would seem as if the women poets of the day, attempting to attain, and attaining, on the whole, to a lower standard of beauty of form than that reached by their brother singers, have nevertheless in a greater measure some of the attributes of youth than these, that they are more in earnest, more vigorous in substance, stronger in impulse. There may be faults of immaturity in women's poetry, but there are few traces of decadence; the woman poet, born into an old world, is still young.

The writer awards to Christini Rossetti the palm of being the greatest of woman poets. He passes in review Joanna Baillie, Mrs. Hemans, Augusta Webster, Harriet King, Jean Ingelow, Mrs. Meynell, and others.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN NEW ZEALAND.

THE HON. W. P. REEVES, Agent-General for New Zealand, writes in the *National Review* on the Old Age Pensions Act just passed in that Colony. It was, he says, brought forward by the Government in advance of public opinion :—

As finally licked into shape, the Act is one for giving a small pension to the poorest section of aged Colonists without any contribution on their part whatever. Briefly summarised, its effect will be that any New Zealander—man or woman—who has come to the age of sixty-five, after living not less than twenty-five years in New Zealand, shall be entitled to 6s. 11d. a week, or £18 a year. The full pension is to be paid to those whose income, from any source, is less than £34. When the private income is above £34 a year, £1 is deducted from the pension for every £1 of such excess income. When, therefore, the private income is large enough to be £18 a year in excess of £34 no State pension is paid. In other words, no one who has an income of £52 a year is entitled to even a fraction of the pension. A rather more elaborate portion of the Act deals with deductions to be made from the pension where the applicant for it is possessed of accumulated property. Under this, the applicant's real and personal property are assessed, and his debts, if any, are subtracted from the total value thereof. Then he is allowed to own £325 without suffering any deduction therefor. After that he loses £1 of pension for every £15 worth of accumulated property. The result is that any one possessed of £600 worth of accumulated property ceases to be entitled to any allowance whatever.

Men and women are equally entitled to the pension, and where a husband and wife are living together their property or income is divided by two for the purpose of the calculations above mentioned. That is to say, their united income must amount to £104, or their united property to £1,200 before they are altogether disentitled to any part of the pension. They may have, between them, an income of £68, or as much as £650 of property, and yet be entitled to draw their respective pensions in full.

A RIVAL SCHEME.

The Government is only authorised to pay the required amounts during the next three years, after which Parliament will have to decide on the continuance or amendment of the Act. Mr. Reeves expects that—

the Opposition will, more or less in unison, submit a rival Old-Age Pension scheme to the constituencies. One of their prominent members, Mr. George Hutchison, indicated, in the debate on the third reading of the measure, a scheme which some think will be generally adopted by his Party. This is to draw a distinction between the older poor of the Colony now living and the younger generation of colonists. All now over fifty years of age are to be permitted as they attain sixty-five to take advantage of Mr. Seddon's Act without let or hindrance. But for the younger people a contributory scheme is to be drawn up, under which they would have to pay some such sum as sixpence a week, to go in aid of a substantial pension in their old age.

Mr. Reeves does not fear for the effect of the new Act on thrift :—

With a very large class of the poor the prospect of such a pension will, in truth, be a very strong inducement to lay by a fair sum, or to continue, even after sixty-five, to earn some slight wage which, supplementing their State allowance, will ensure them a reasonable measure of comfort in the last years of life.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE chief topic of the progress is the great problem of Reconstruction. In the old reconstruction of the South, Dr. Shaw insists that the North had failed, even as England had failed in Ireland, through lack of generous recognition of local self-control. The wider reconstruction now in process oversea must carefully avoid this error. The government of Hawaii should, he urges, be left in the hands that held it before annexation; and the rule of the carpet-bagger should be eschewed. Home Rule for Hawaii and Porto Rico, with due regard for Federal interest—that, in effect, is Dr. Shaw's policy. The administration of Cuba remaining for the present in military hands ought to work towards "making over Cuba to the people whose homes and interests are in Cuba." The Cuban soldiers should have their arrears of pay advanced by the United States, which should make a claim on Cuban revenues for the purpose. Dr. Shaw asseverates that for generations "education, character and ability have been virtually monopolised by the Cubans," the Spanish officials being of a much lower grade. The carpet-bagger most to be dreaded in Cuba is the franchise-grabber. Dr. Shaw would municipalise the street railroads and other public services of Havana, and derive from the revenue the cost of improvements in sanitation, which he would commence forthwith. The Philippines must be retained and governed by the United States acting, not as owners, but as trustees; common sense, not doctrinaire theories about "the consent of the governed," ought to rule. Dr. Shaw remarks, we govern all inmates of asylums and penal institutions without their consent. The permanent policy of the United States cannot yet be decided.

As a sort of variant from the generally cited precedent of British colonial administration, Mr. Sylvester Baxter adduces the Dutch Java as an example of the management of tropical islands. It is, he says, "probably the greatest example of a vast and extensively ramified business enterprise carried on directly by a national government that the world has seen, and the results would seem to go far to justify the claims of state socialism." It has been carried out "with entire success," with remuneration to the Dutch in Holland, and with great profit to the natives. Mr. Crittenden Marriott writes in vindication of the character of the Cubans. He points out that the rebels were seldom peasants; they were, in the east, chiefly negroes; "in the centre and west they were chiefly the sons of the wealthy planters, the small farmers, the gay youths of the cities—the best blood in all Cuba." They "compare favourably with the 'embattled ploughboys' of our own Revolution." The article concludes irately:—

> Yet to-day the pro-Spanish bondholding clique that favours annexation in defiance of our solemn pledges, in order to make sure the interest on their bonds, is striving tooth and nail to rob the men who fought so gallantly for *Cuba Libre* of the glory of their achievements, and to brand them as thieves, cowards, and savages.

Mr. Henry Macfarland describes the exploits of the Signal Corps of the Army; Mr. W. H. Tolman tells what was done by certain Volunteer Relief Associations, and Mr. P. W. Ayres pleads for training in practical philanthropy.

THE AUSTRALASIAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE December number is chiefly remarkable for the Character Sketch of James Tyson, the late cattle king and millionaire, which is noticed on a previous page. Between the Labour members, who command the Lower House, and the reactionary Upper House, Mr. Reid, New South Wales Premier, is said to have a somewhat unhappy time. In view of our ecclesiastical troubles at home, it is interesting to learn that a marked feature of the recent Anglican Church Congress, held at Ballarat, was "its frank and generous tone towards the sister Protestant Churches." The gold returns are expected to put Western Australia at the head of all the Australias. Its year's total output of gold is estimated at £10,000,000. The progress of this youngest colony sets in strong contrast the steady diminution of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Antipodes. The Maories of New Zealand are put down at 40,000, and in the whole Australian Continent it is reckoned there are only 200,000 aborigines. "In the settled districts they perish fast before the stronger natured white." In New South Wales the half-castes are increasing.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE February number of the *Contemporary Review* gives a characteristic prominence to ecclesiastical and social questions. Articles by M. de Pressensé, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and Major-General Gatacre have received special notice elsewhere.

"PLUGGING UP THE ZAMBESI."

Mr. J. T. Wills strongly opposes Mr. Rhodes' "wild-cat" scheme, as he calls it, of "the Cape to Cairo" railroad. As an alternative he offers another road, from Buluwayo, *viâ* Salisbury and Tete, to the southern extremity of Lake Nyassa, and from the north end of the lake to Tanganyika. He suggests, besides, a prodigious scheme for creating a gigantic Chartered Company's lake, something to eclipse Tanganyika and Nyassa, by erecting a dam across the gorge at Mount Morumbwa:—

> I fancy that the engineering skill of the twentieth century will be able to *plug this gorge up*. At San Francisco they have lately blown the whole face of a mountain into a gorge by one simultaneous blast, to make a reservoir. Perhaps one might float down caissons or frames half full of masonry, and sink them, and get the rest of the masonry filled in before the water rose. They would be made to measure, to fit tight like wedges in the gorge. Every dry season one could pile on a few more, and make the dam up possibly to a 1,550 or 1,600 feet level, where the lake would conveniently overflow at another outlet. Part of the overflow let fall i turbines over the dam would make the finest electro-motor generator in the world. The famous ancient silver mines, for which wars were fought and natives tortured to reveal the hidden locality, are quite close by. Their deepest veins could be disembowelled by electric power. At the level named the lake would be longer than Tanganyika, and would reach from within 200 miles of Buluwayo far north-east, up the Loangwa in one of these numerous persistent parallel north-east to south-west troughs with which South Africa appears to be seamed. . . . The Zambesi delta might be irrigated *ad libitum*, as Egypt would be if the dam now being made at Assouan were to contain a Victoria Nyanza.

SCHOOL REFORM *viâ* KHARTOUM.

"Paterfamilias," writing on the "Sirdar's College at Khartoum," expresses the earnest hope that the blunders of popular elementary education at home will not be repeated in the Soudan. The impression conveyed is that the writer is more concerned with the criticism of home education than with the construction of the Khartoum curriculum. He hopes that due provision will be made for the light to fall over the left hand of the pupil, and screened from the eyes, falling direct on the paper, that no brains will be prematurely forced, and that the facts of the multiplication table will be enforced not as arbitrary rules, but as truths of nature. The most pointed suggestion is—

With the experiences of a half-century of European struggles and mistakes to guide us, it is a very necessary thing not to start a new experiment without taking account of the lessons of the past. A report drawn up by some of our best men as to the various codes adopted by different countries, of their successive modifications, and of the causes which have led to these changes, would be a very valuable guide for future work. India at least supplies an ample field of experience of various attempts to deal with such a question.

LORD "SMASH'EM" ON LORD FARRER.

Lord Masham replies to Lord Farrer's cry, "Does Trade Follow the Flag?" with characteristic vehemence. He insists that fair trade has not collapsed, but has expanded into the United Empire Trade League. He insists that every industry in the country is threatened with speedy destruction, and that preferential trade with the colonies is our only possible future. He adds together the decrease of our expenditure and the increase of our imports during the last fifteen years, and finds that we have gone to the bad £50,000,000 sterling! The only direct answer to Lord Farrer is contained in the following sentences:—

In 1897 we exported to the United States, with a population of about 70,000,000, £21,000,000 worth of goods, and to Canada in the same year £5,500,000. So that we see clearly that, of two adjoining countries, we exported more than three times as much per head of the population to that under our own flag.

We exported in 1897 to Australasia, with a population of about 5,000,000, no less than £21,000,000 worth of goods, or actually more than to the United States with twelve times the population!

Suppose India to be in the hands of Russia, with a closed door—half the mills in Lancashire would be standing.

SYMPHONIES AFTER BEETHOVEN.

Felix Weingartner, Conductor of the Royal Opera of Berlin, contributes a very interesting study on the "Symphony since Beethoven." He admits that a single Beethoven symphony, even if not the greatest, is worth more than all the symphonies that have been composed after him. Nevertheless, he does not depreciate his successors. Schubert stands close to Beethoven, lyric musician *par excellence*, a noble, and as it were female complement of Beethoven. Next comes the clever and eloquent Mendelssohn, "master fallen from heaven," perfect artist but not great mind. Diametrically opposed to Mendelssohn is Robert Schumann, the first and most peculiar of subjective romanticists, impetuously striving forward in a struggle unto death for something new and more perfect. Brahms moves away from the often vague romanticism of Schumann and tries to approach the energetic and plastic mode of utterance of our great masters, of Beethoven in particular, but his works give only the abstract idea, while Brahms reveals the very essence of music. With Brahms closed the new classic school begun by Mendelssohn.

THE TROUBLES OF THE CHURCHES.

The Rev. Joseph Foxley derives certain lessons from the mass and the Roman formularies, which he interprets in a more Protestant sense than do modern Anglicans. He declares that the Oxford Movement lost its head in the glare of the Papacy. It has, as the *Guardian* confesses, never laid hold of the popular life:—

The time seems ripe for a new movement. The Evangelicals revived personal religion; the Tractarians have restored, though with grievous mistakes, ceremonial religion; Broad Churchmen have made religion credible. The next movement should renovate the Ecclesia, the Church.

Dr. J. Guinness Rogers finds the issue to lie between ceremonial *versus* experimental religion. He admits that the individualism of the old Evangelicalism has produced a reaction, but among the Free Churches, not in the direction of ceremonialism, but of individualism and practicalism. He expects the English laity to save the English Church from being un-Protestantised by disestablishing it.

"A Graduate" protests against the idea of a Catholic University for Ireland, because it is bound to exclude women and to extinguish the Queen's Colleges of Cork and Galway.

THE CHANGED POLICY OF THE VATICAN.

Professor Fiamingo, writing on "The Policy of the Holy See," laments the retrograde attitude of the Vatican. He finds a marked contrast between the energy shown by Leo XIII. in promoting Christian reunion, Christian democracy and a better social state, and his later developments. He attributes the change to the personal influence of Cardinal Rampolla and to the worldly policy that subordinates everything to the regaining of the temporal power. Cardinal Rampolla is declared to desire that Italy should become a Republican Federation with the Pope as President. With this end in view, he has made the Vatican abjectly subject to France. He is actively preparing the ground for a great *coup* in Italy. He has set up the backs of the German Catholics; he has backed up Spain, until the drastic results of the late war have compelled Vatican diplomatists to think of turning from the *débâcle* of the Latin races to the vigorous Anglo-Saxon nations.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Sir John Lubbock, writing on the "Indian Currency," points out that what Lord Northbrook proposes is not a gold standard but an exchange standard. He incidentally mentions that the French have not a gold standard but an exchange standard. It is regulated by the Bank of France, so as to maintain a steady exchange with England of about 25 frs. 20 c. to the pound sterling. He adds: "It is, I think, rather a proud position for us that the French standard at this moment is a standard based on the pound sterling." He deprecates the raising of a gold loan, and recommends the imposition of an import duty of, say, 6d. an ounce on silver. R. B. Cobbold describes his trip to Lake Balkash among the Kirghiz Tartars, a lake never visited before, he believes, by an Englishman. M. Maeterlinck writes in French on the "18 Brumaire."

MR. S. L. HUGHES, in the *Temple Magazine* for February, describes the German Emperor's visit to the Holy Land, and comes to the conclusion that, if he were better known, the Kaiser would be more appreciated in England.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

APART from the courage of the anti-peace articles and the tenor of Lord Halifax's disavowals, both of which are noticed elsewhere, there is little of distinction in the February number of the *Nineteenth Century*.

ALL-BRITISH CABLES WANTED.

Mr. A. S. Hurd condemns our present telegraphic communications as insufficient and exposed in time of war. He supports Sir Sandford Fleming, and advocates a system which I may thus summarise :—

A Pacific cable passing from Vancouver by Fanning Island, Fiji Islands, Norfolk Island, then branching to New Zealand and to Australia.

An Indian Ocean cable from Western Australia to Cocos Island, Mauritius, Natal or Capetown. From Cocos to Singapore and Hongkong. From Cocos to Colombo or other port in Ceylon. From Mauritius to Seychelles, Aden, Bombay.

An Atlantic cable which would avoid the shallow seas along the West Coast of Africa, Spain, Portugal, and France, by going from Capetown to Bermuda, touching at St. Helena, Ascension and Barbadoes as mid-ocean stations. At Bermuda a connection would be formed with the existing cable to Halifax.

The whole system would cost six millions sterling : the Pacific portion two millions. In a postscript Mr. Rhodes declares that the Cape to Cairo telegraph will not be complete in less than three years.

"THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY" VERY OLD.

Dr. St. George Mivart expounds "the new psychology," founded by Wundt, and inveighs against the Platonic and Cartesian abstractness which would separate soul from form. He insists—

that in the complex unity of our bodily life it is the immaterial dominant psychical principle which is the man or woman *par excellence* as compared with the mere body ; and that it is this psychical nature which reveals itself through, and gives all its value to, the form and manifestations of the living body . . . The views herein advocated are those of Aristotle, who taught, as before said, that all living beings were each a unity formed by the coalescence of an immaterial form with a certain quantity of matter. But Descartes, from whom almost all modern philosophers descend, entirely separated, as we before pointed out, an immaterial substance of mere thought from a material body which had no property but motion. The New Psychology will have nothing of this. It directly connects psychical phenomena—sensation, and thought, and action—with what is material and can be precisely and accurately measured and enumerated. Originating in Germany, it has been greatly developed in America and promises to extend itself quickly in our own country from very small beginnings.

THE LATE TSAR A CURED CONSUMPTIVE.

Dr. J. G. S. Coghill writing on "The Prevention of Consumption," declares that even "theoretical scientists" have always held that consumption is not a fatal disease :—

Carswell, the greatest scientific physician of his time, says : "Pathological anatomy has perhaps never afforded stronger evidence of the curability of a disease than in the case of phthisis." The post-mortem investigations of many observers, both in this country and on the Continent, prove that spontaneous cure of consumption occurs in from one-third to one-fourth of all adults dying after the age of forty years. When the body of the late Emperor of Russia, who died of another quite different disease, was examined, a scar was found at the apex of the right lung indicating a former seat of tubercular disease, that had run its course unrecognised from the first stage to the last.

Though not hereditary, pulmonary tuberculosis is known now to be an infectious disease, being readily transferable by the sputum. The public precautions suggested are notification, inspection, disinfection of houses, teaching of elementary rules of health, prohibition of spitting in public places (!), appointment of sputum analysts, and isolation of hospital consumptives.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Arthur Shadwell replies to Mr. Shaw Lefevre's paper on the London Water Supply, and points out the boon which the companies conferred upon the metropolis by providing it with water, at first at a dead pecuniary loss. Mr. J. P. Wallis writes on Liberty of the Press in France. He shows that the law of libel, which is on the lines of ours, is rendered inoperative by two facts. Affronted honour in France refuses to claim heavy damages, despising these as a sordid amends, but overlooking their deterrent power ; and French juries, as Napoleon said, nearly always acquit the guilty. The French judges, moreover, have not our summary powers of punishing contempt of court : and only one person may be held guilty of the libel. Many papers, therefore, "keep a tame *gérant*," or manager, "described as a *procureur à prison*, whose one duty it is to be fined and sent to prison." Mr. W. F. Lord admits and deplores that Lord Beaconsfield's novels are not read. "Their high spirits, intense vitality, variety of plot, beauty of language, and lofty tone justify us in calling them masterpieces." Miss Agnes Lambert rubs in the consular report from Argentina that we are "neglecting our customers," and refusing to adapt our goods to their tastes.

CORNHILL.

BEYOND the mine of good stories quoted elsewhere, there is not much calling for notice in the February number of *Cornhill*. Mrs. Archibald Little gives a very graphic account of her summer trip to Chinese Thibet—the first ever taken by a European woman. One of the wonders she describes is "the celebrated bridge three hundred feet long, and with hardly any drop in the nine iron chains of which it is composed. Planks were laid loosely upon the chains, starting up at each of the ponies' steps, and the whole bridge swayed like a ship at sea. Two guardians of the bridge at once rushed forward and placed their arms under mine to support me across, taking for granted that I should be frightened. But looked upon as a yacht pitching and tossing, the bridge really did not make bad weather of it, so I preferred to walk alone and to notice how seasick our coolies looked getting over."

Miss Eleanor Hull treats of Western precursors of Dante. She says :—

An immense mediæval literature, descriptive of future joys and woes, sprang up in every country, but it concerned itself chiefly, and with terrific positiveness, with the pains and torments of hell. Germany, France, and Italy each contributed largely to this cycle of visions of the other world, but it would seem to have originated in England under the influence of Irish monks. A regular series of visions can be traced from the time of Bede to the time of Dante, and even later, gradually expanding in detail and acquiring a greater precision as time went on, with a minuter correspondence between special crimes and their punishments. This literature of vision spread rapidly among the people ; it was especially acceptable to preachers and missionaries, and was abundantly utilised to point the moral of their discourses : the English and Irish visions, as being both the earliest and the most important, being disseminated with astonishing rapidity through the Continent by the preaching of wandering Irish missionaries and teachers.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE February number is scarcely up to the high average of the *National*. Mr. Reeves' account of Old-Age Pensions in New Zealand and Mr. H. C. Thomson's indictment of the S. A. Chartered Company have claimed separate notice.

FRESH LINKS WITH CANADA.

The valuable survey of Greater Britain records important projects of improved Canadian communications with the ocean highway :—

Enthusiastic meetings have been held to urge upon the Dominion Government the immediate prosecution of the scheme for securing direct access for ocean-going vessels from the head of the Atlantic navigation on the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, to the great interior lakes, by deepening the Ottawa River to fourteen feet draught, and connecting it by a canal with Georgian Bay on Lake Huron. This undertaking would enable ocean-going steamers to unload and load their cargoes on the western shores of Lake Superior, in the heart of the North American continent. The Governor-General, Lord Minto, and the Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, are understood to have expressed approval of the scheme, and all that the Dominion Government is asked to do is to guarantee 2 per cent. on the sum of 17,000,000 dols., for which Messrs. Pearson and Co. are prepared to undertake the contract.

Public opinion is at the same time busying itself again with the question of direct and rapid steam connection between Great Britain and Canada. The new line of steamers recently started under the auspices of the Great Western Railway, between Milford Haven and the hitherto almost unknown port of Paspebiac on the Bay of Chaleurs, on the north-eastern coast of New Brunswick, may serve to divert some of the heavy freight traffic from the New York route.

THE PARADOX OF AMERICAN CHARACTER.

Mr. A. Maurice Low, in his "Month in America," takes occasion from the Southern ovation given to Mr. McKinley to make an interesting observation, the truth of which will be generally felt :—

Psychologically and ethnologically America and the Americans are a curious contradiction in that, as individuals, they are the most hard-headed, business-like, and practical of people, subordinating pleasure to the materialistic, always with an eye to the practical so as to produce profitable results, unemotional, phlegmatic even, as units, but as a race their emotions are almost as easily stirred as those of the Latins by a plausible orator, or one who appeals to their sentiments.

A SLOW-COACH RAILWAY COMBINE.

"A Shareholder" protests in the name of the public against the "threatened railway monopoly" which he fears will be established over South-East England by the "joint working" of the S. E. R. and the L. C. and D. R. How much the salutary aid of free competition is needed may be inferred from these statements :—

All other companies in Great Britain have long ago given up express fares, and every train carries passengers at a penny a mile. Yet these three southern companies still run thirty-two trains daily with first, or first and second class accommodation only, and no third class. In the case of the South-Eastern and Chatham Companies, the full charge up to the legal *maxima* is made, viz., 3d. first and 2d. per mile second class, a rate nearly 1d. per mile higher than anywhere else in Great Britain.

Even as regards sea fares, the same extraordinary discrepancy appears. From Holyhead to Dublin is more than three times the distance from Dover to Calais, and the admirable boats of the London and North-Western Company perform the service. Yet we find that the Southern Companies actually charge more for going one-third of the distance.

Over the fifty miles between Manchester (population, 704,000) and Blackpool (25,000), there is a better service of trains (as numerous and faster) than over the fifty-one miles between London (5,000,000) and Brighton (142,000); and the service from London to Stamford is quicker and scarcely less frequent than between London and Ramsgate.

AN ARTISTIC REVIVAL.

Lord Balcarres, in enforcing the duty of South Kensington Museum to put its exhibits into fuller circulation through the provincial centres, declares that so far as artistic tendencies are concerned there are many who argue that the outlook is brighter than it has been for several generations :—

It is impossible to deny that the activity of the producer is increasing. Our architecture shows it in a marked degree; schools of painting have arisen which are provincial in the best sense of the word, full of personality and vigour, and glad to take a name from the sea-coast or city where they have chosen their home. Birmingham is becoming the centre of those who work in gold and silver; Manchester has struck out a line for itself in glass-work. Edinburgh is active; likewise some of the progressive towns in the North Country. The revival of book-binding and working in enamels is best seen in London. Everywhere we find the "arts and crafts" movement—one of the most hopeful signs. The fact that a chair, or kettle, or coal-scuttle need not be vulgar or offensive, is gradually being recognised, and with it we learn that the lesser arts have a stately dignity of their own.

OTHER ARTICLES.

There are three more articles devoted to the Dreyfus case. Sir Godfrey Lushington deals with the scope of the inquiry, and urges that the Cour de Cassation has complete power to ascertain the whole of the facts. Mr. F. C. Conybeare shows the anti-Dreyfus agitation to be "a clerical crusade." The editor finds the only mystery to be the French military authorities' furious opposition to an inquiry which they say will overwhelmingly prove the prisoner's guilt. Admiral Maxse seeks to vindicate the fair fame of Admiral Dundas and Sir Edmund Lyons—"my two chiefs in the Crimea"—from reflections cast upon them by Mr. Kinglake.

The Puritan.

THE *Puritan* is the title of a new sixpenny monthly, the first number of which appears this February. Its avowed purpose is "to carry on worthily the Puritan tradition, to fulfil zealously our duties as Christian citizens of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen, and to dare, in these days of easy tolerance of evil, to fight for God and for that righteousness which alone 'exalteth a nation.'" The editor vigorously repudiates the idea which identifies the Puritan with the ascetic or with the Little Englander. The bill of fare includes contributions from the following representative Free Church men : Dr. Robertson Nicoll, the Rev. Arnold Thomas, Walter Hazell, M.P., the Rev. F. B. Meyer, the Rev. J. G. Rogers, D.D., Ian Maclaren, Dr. Mackennal, and Miss E. T. Fowler. The *Christian World* is selected for the first sketch of the Free Church Press, and Sefton Park Presbyterian Church, Liverpool, for the first sketch of a Free Church Congregation. Mr. Perks describes his "Million Guineas Scheme," Dr. Nicoll tells of the Sunday Reading of his childhood, Dr. Mackennal suggests the supply of the needs of the village population as an important part of the future work of Free Church Councils. From the first number, which is distinctly promising, the *Puritan* may be regarded as a readable organ well representing the Free Churches of Great Britain.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE February *Fortnightly* is an excellent number, a trifle overbalanced, perhaps, on the political and economic side, but, even so, full of light and leading.

"HAVING IT OUT" WITH FRANCE.

Under the title of "The Settling Day," Mr. Geoffrey C. Noel proposes to make a clean breast of our grievances with France, and invites some French writer to be equally frank in formulating the complaints of his country against Great Britain. By specifying their mutual irritations in black and white, both nations may be able to come to a clearer understanding. The writer traverses well-trodden ground in the Soudan, in Egypt, in West Africa, in Newfoundland, and in Madagascar. He then passes to what he calls "the open secrets of diplomacy," and alleges that "in every foreign Court, where Great Britain has interests not altogether identical with those of some other Power or Powers, the French Ambassador or Minister, acting under instructions, has of late years thrown the weight of his influence into the scale against England." It was so in Constantinople over the Armenian question. It was so in Peking. It was so in Madrid and at the Cape.

THE MILLIONAIRE AND THE FRENCH SHORE.

Mr. Beckles Willson writes on "Newfoundland's Opportunity," and after reiterating the case for the Colony against France, puts a question which has doubtless occurred to many minds :—

What has caused the Newfoundland question to suddenly become paramount? Is there not some concentrated force, some propelling power, at work behind the scenes? There is—and that power is a millionaire. The name of this millionaire is Robert Gillespie Reid, who, having voluntarily assumed, by means of the measure known as the Reid contract, the responsibility of developing the island's resources, finds himself, at the outset, confronted by a situation which precludes all present enterprise. This gentleman has acquired, in fee simple, some three or four million acres of land in Newfoundland; and where the islanders were content to wait patiently for justice, he, as a business man, eager to exploit his mines and timber, can hardly be expected to pin his faith to assurances so frail, and of fulfilment so remote. The abortive attempts to nullify his patents of monopoly have failed—as they deserve to fail—and the Man in Possession is now, although not overtly, at the head of the movement for the immediate cession or extermination of the French rights.

Mr. Willson concludes appositely: "pecuniary compensation must settle the question,"—and in "not many weeks' time."

PROTECTION IN DANGEROUS TRADES.

Mr. H. J. Tennant, M.P., writing on "Dangerous Trades," concludes his review of the situation with the following terse sentences :—

The legislative remedy is as simple as the administrative situation at the moment is confounding. The repeal of the employers' power of objection to Special Rules, and the bestowal of additional powers upon the Secretary of State: this is the legislative task which lies before us. But whether in detail the good is to be gained by big measures or by small, the State must recognise that appeal to employers' sentiment is no remedy. The lesson of the past must direct the methods of the future; we must legislate, we must enforce.

MAYO IN REVOLT.

"An Irish Unionist" describes the working of the United Irish League in county Mayo. The object of the agitation is to "bring such pressure on the Government, the landlords and the graziers that the former may be induced to buy up compulsorily the interests of the latter, and then divide the grazing farms thus obtained amongst the people." The result is "to make the life of every grazier in county Mayo who lives within easy access of a congested area, as intolerable as was that of one who took an evicted farm in the early days of the Land League agitation." Landlord and grazier accordingly clamour for Government protection against intimidation—in a word, more coercion.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Major Arthur Griffiths reviews Butler's Life of Sir G. Pomeroy-Colley—the unfortunate hero of Majuba Hill—and rejoices in its vindication of an unduly aspersed character. Baron de Coubertin begins a series of articles on France since 1814, and sets the conduct of Louis XVIII. and his Ministers in a very favourable light. Mr. F. S. Boas contributes "New Light on Marlowe and Kyd" from recent researches. This goes to prove that the "Atheism" charged against both dramatists was really no more than a sort of Unitarian Theism. On the other hand, Kyd's own words attest that Marlowe, with whom he had lived and worked, was "irreligious, intemperate, and of a cruel heart." Mr. Richard Davey announces a new novelist, strongly opposed to the realism of the Zola school, in Count Albert du Bois, who is now residing in London, as *attaché* to the Belgian Legation.

Harper's.

THE February number of *Harper's* still rings with echoes of the war. Incidents of the Manila fight are quoted elsewhere. Senator Lodge reviews the history of Cuba to show that the island would have been freed so far back as 1825, had not the United States held back Mexico, Columbia and Bolivar from the task of liberation. The reason of this policy was dread of the abolition of black slavery which would have followed political freedom in Cuba. "The war of 1898 was the price paid at last for having kept Cuba in bondage at the dictates of our own slave power." Professor A. B. Hart insists that the United States have from their birth been in both hemispheres a true World-Power, in military strength, in influence abroad, in the expansive tendency. The same writer, we believe, proved recently that the States had always had colonies, only calling them territories. When the national continuity of any policy needs proving, professors of history come in useful. Mr. Julian Ralph, writing on "Anglo-Saxon affinities," declares that the English are as a nation extremely friendly to the Americans—especially "the Nonconformists—the most active and forceful portion of the English population." He is strong in his asseveration of the influence of dissent. He says, "An English Government can do little without the Nonconformists; nothing against them." And again, "One sometimes suspects that the real Government of England is the Nonconformist Conscience." "If you examine the nominal government, you find that the heft of it is Nonconformist."

Gentleman's for February is a distinctly good number. There is a pleasing study of birds' songs and of their echoes in poetry by C. Trollope. Mr. Percy Fitzgerald gives a critical narrative of the first printed book and its printers—Gutenberg the inventor, with Fust his patron, and Peter Schaeffer his workman. The "soldier historian" Josephus is made to live again before modern readers by George Martin. T. H. B. Graham describes British fire-festivals, and derives the term bon-fire from the bones which were burnt,—a relic from the ancient Druid cremations. J. Lawson tells a vivid story of his tour "on snowshoes" in the wilds of Canada.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE February number has one or two good articles, but is not up to recent high-water mark.

MAMMON VERSUS DEMOCRACY.

It begins with an article on Liberal prospects, and it insists that the House of Commons, as the best club in London, and the most expensive, entails an entrance fee of £1,400, and an annual subscription of £500 paid to the electing body. This restricts membership—as witness the unwillingness of any Liberal to contest the Aylesbury division—to wealthy men. Since mere wealth furnishes the passport to the most distinguished society, money has ebbed away from the democratic side like water from a tilted soup plate. Democratic principles have become vulgar, and Imperialism only is respectable. The result is the practical undoing of the first Reform Act, and the practical disfranchisement of the democratic man in the interest of the aristocrat who has come down, and the millionaire who has gone up. The writer denounces as most impotent and pernicious the claim put forward by a little clique with Lord Rosebery at their head, that they have removed foreign policy from the reach of popular control. He hopes that the line will be more clearly drawn than ever between the Roseberyites and the cherishers of the Gladstonian tradition.

PEACE VERSUS EMPIRE.

There are two articles on the Peace Crusade, neither of which have much in them. The first, on the peace movement, is a laboured endeavour to prove the idea that Empire has always made for war:—

> Fifty years ago the peace movement was the outcome of a love for the democratic ideal. The peace movement of to-day is the outcome of jealousies between competing Empires. It may possibly benefit these competing Empires by putting a check upon a ruinous military expenditure. But who is so blind as not to see that the day of the agreement of the great competing Empires will also be the day for the wiping out of small nationalities?

The writer's conclusion is that we should attack Empire as the cause of war, and suspects that the whole movement is hollow.

The second article is entitled "A Pseudo-Millennium," and is signed "Haguch." The writer by proving to his own satisfaction that it is to the interest of Russia to secure a halt or diminution in armaments, thinks that he has exposed the sinister motive of the Muscovite. Just as if it were any less palpable a truism that peace is to the interest of every people. The writer also requests the Tsar to disarm, to sell his battleships and recall his troops from the Indian Frontier on pain of the writer regarding the scheme as only a diplomatic move. After this brilliant kind of argument we are treated to a forecast of the twentieth century, describing the effects of a war supposed to have taken place between England on the one side and France and Russia on the other. Mr. John Forman has no very gruesome picture to draw. The contest is declared to have been a drawn game, but the indirect results seem to afford him much satisfaction, *i.e.*, the adoption of Bimetallism, Free Trade, Decimal Coinage, Imperial Federation. The practical point seems to be a claim for more encouragement to men in the naval service, and the forward policy of opening up new fields of labour.

THE DANGER OF FEMALE DISFRANCHISEMENT.

"Ignota," in dealing with the question of women and local administration, points out—

> Whenever an urban district obtains a Charter of Incorporation as a municipal borough, one immediate result is the disfranchisement of any married women voters, and the disqualification of *all* women as candidates for seats on the local authority. As continual applications are being made on the part of the larger urban districts for municipal powers, this process needs to be carefully watched. Legislation for the municipalisation of London is practically certain to be brought forward during the coming session. The same results will take place in any municipal districts created by such legislation, unless the interests of women are carefully safeguarded.

THE ORIGIN OF LANGUAGE.

J. Donovan offers a new approach to the problem of the origin of language. From the general use of the drum and rattle among primitive savages he infers a felt want of sensations or impressions to overcome brute instincts and paralysing superstitions, and to preserve the germs of human habit. This suggests, he thinks, the origin of the sounds out of which man made his speech. They were sounds made vocally to supply the same want as is now met by bangs and clangs and yells. The writer refers to the meaningless syllables uttered in sport and excitement by civilised man, and goes on to argue that the irreducible elements of words signify actions, and that the oldest roots of our language are the fossils of long-extinct dramas.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Miss Gertrude Slater, writing on politics and assassination, traces the existence of anarchism to the over-government prevailing on the Continent. Government, she says, alternates between the two poles of individuality and Socialism. Anarchism is individualism intensified to absurdity, just as Communism is extreme Socialism. She says, in conclusion, that this terrible taxation may be removed from Europe, and that the Anarchist may become as extinct as the dodo. Paolo Zendrini attributes the Spanish decline to superstition, loyalty, ignorance, clericalism, need of acute sensations, and pride.

EDUCATIONAL REVIEWS.

FOR some time the New York *Educational Review* has occupied a foremost place among the educational periodicals, though most of the matter contained in it refers to American schools. With the New Year the London *Educational Review* has come out in a more convenient form, and the editor intends to devote a great part of his space to the science and art of teaching. The *Public School Magazine* is of more recent date, having been started in 1898.

The *Journal of Education*, founded in 1869, the organ of the Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland, and the *Educational Times*, founded in 1847, the journal of the College of Preceptors, are well known to all interested in education. Then we have the *Practical Teacher* with its supplement the *Practical Teacher's Art Monthly*, and the *Parents' Review*, the organ of the Parents' National Educational Union, both interesting in their way.

To add to these, two new educational periodicals have been started in the present year—the *School Board Association Gazette*, the official organ of the Association of School Boards (England and Wales), and the *School World*, a monthly devoted to Secondary Education.

A reference to our Contents pages will give an idea of the subject-matter of these reviews devoted to various sides of the all-important question of education.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE *Quarterly Review* for January is a good average number. It is perhaps more tinged with appreciation of democracy, of an Anglo-Russian *entente*, and of woman as a literary power, than might have been expected from the Tory traditions of the *Review*. Articles bearing on these topics have been separately noticed.

WHAT TO DO WITH DOGMA.

"Ethics of Religious Conformity" is the title of a suggestive, if vague, discussion. The problem considered is how far those who cannot regard Christian dogmas as adequate expressions of the transcendent reality, are justified in subscribing to them and employing them in public worship. The idea suggested is that though dogmas as formerly understood may cease to satisfy the intellect, they may not for that reason be renounced. Just as little would the discovery that sensations give no adequate account of the causes of sensation, and that language is no adequate expression of thought, justify us in refusing to trust our senses or to employ language :—

To discard dogma in the interests of religion, then, would be like discarding language in the interests of thought. In both cases the inadequate symbol preserves what we wish to preserve. To discard the symbol would be to run the risk of losing the thing symbolised. We must instead help on the process of the evolution of dogma—of making our interpretation of dogma truer, as a preliminary to a very gradual amendment of the dogmatic formulæ.

But while preserving a purely negative attitude to the dogmas of the faith, public adhesion to its forms of worship for reasons of inward or outward utility is denounced by the writer as immoral.

THE RE-DISCOVERY OF ST. FRANCIS.

A review of M. Sabatier's "Speculum Perfectionis" leads the writer to contrast this most ancient narrative of the Saint of Assisi with the official and ecclesiastical version :—

True, that when we first turn over its pages, we make out neither plan nor chronology, save the attempt to illustrate and exalt the virtues of the Seraphic—his poverty, lowliness, gentle dealings, and the pathos which his last years brought with them. The wandering tale reminds us of a note-book into which matters have been cast for sorting and arrangement by-and-by.

Written, too, with a strong indignant sense of what was taking place around him, with Elias and the too carnal followers whom that astute ambitious man had won over, dyeing the white purity of the Franciscan ideal in their scarlet dreams, the "Speculum" is a passionate polemic, yet not only that. For its argument is a life, tenderly, graphically told, with transparent candour, and not without genius, the more delightful to moderns that it never glances at itself, but is utterly direct, absorbed in the story it has to tell. . . .

When we have finished reading it in the right order we know our St. Francis. The Saint of the "Fioretti" and tradition, despite the grave Bollandists. A man not easy to frame, and put on canvas, or so much as persuade to sit for his portrait as one of the canonised; very perplexing to routine, whether in castle, market-place, or church; so inveterately original that nothing would serve but he must go his own way; yet charming every one, high and low, by his forgetfulness of self, his bright and innocent looks, his gay confidence in the nature of things, and his faith in paradise at the doors. Never was there such an optimist.

AN ENGLISH CODE OF STATUTE LAW.

The improvement of Statute Law is described in an interesting article. It recounts the useful work done in consolidating and codifying Statute Law by the Statute Law Committee and the Parliamentary Counsel, who altogether form the nucleus of a Legislative Department. It has performed the gigantic task of boiling down all statutes passed between 1239 and 1875 into thirteen volumes at 7s. 6d. each. The process of improving the Statute Law by expurgation of the dead and republication of the living law, after having been carried on for nearly thirty years, is now approaching its completion. At present the work is hindered by the over-great facility given to Members of the House of Commons to obstruct Consolidation Bills, but this defect once remedied we may hope for a complete codification of English Law. As the writer says :—

English laws, based as they are on an unrivalled store of legal and administrative experience, ought to supply models to our colonies and to foreign countries. But they are severely handicapped by their defective form. If they were better expressed and better arranged, they could be more readily and advantageously adopted by colonial legislatures. And if countries like Japan look to France rather than to England for their models in legislation, it is not because the law of France is better in substance, but because it is better in form.

THE NEGRO STRAIN IN DUMAS.

A bright and picturesque paper on the travels of Dumas speaks of his parentage in a way which suggests how the infusion of African blood may yet rejuvenate the decaying French stock—an aspect of French expansion in tropical countries which may not be overlooked. He says :—

Dumas was undoubtedly indebted to a pure-blooded negro grandmother for his indomitable capacity for work and even drudgery, though it was his lot to cultivate letters in place of sugar-canes or coffee. Perhaps the only quadroon ever distinguished in literature, he had thick curly black wool, broad negroid features, and a complexion which was rather bronzed than swarthy. The cross of the black proved a rare combination with the strain of the Frenchman. From the one side came the nimbleness of thought, the exquisite lightness and brilliancy of fancy, the spirit that danced and sparkled like the bubbles in what he calls his "joli petit vin d'Anjou," also the buoyancy that floated him superior to circumstances whenever any temporary pressure was removed. On the other side was not only the capacity for labour to which we have referred, but the rich and garish exuberance of the wayward and emotional tropical temperament. He had the negro passion for gorgeous colouring.

SPANIARDS AND MOORS.

A paper on Spaniards and Moors concludes with the remark that—

The Spaniards repeated the crime of Rome in destroying Carthage. They blotted out a nation; and they have paid the penalty in the decay of four centuries.

Yet he recognises that—

The Moors had reached the highest point of civilisation which is possible to Islam. In the poems of Hafiz, in those of Omar Khayyám, and in the Arabian and Indian romances, the same level is reached; a delicacy of sentiment, a subtlety of philosophy, a refinement of sensuousness, and enjoyment of luxurious life without sense of sin or incompleteness, which is unlike the Greek ideals, because it is bounded by what is experienced, and does not aspire to perfection. If we set against this the rugged strivings of the North, the hard justice of William of Normandy, the angry seriousness of Henry II. and his sons, the saintly sin-laden philosophy of Anselm and Bernard, the stubborn liberty of Norman barons and English freemen, the romantic enterprise of Godfrey and Tancred, we become aware that the Mohammedans had done all that was possible to them, and that promise and hope, invention and change, were on the side of the Christians. Christianity was the force which moved the nations of the North and West; Mohammedanism, though it has accepted European inventions, remains to-day where it was in the Middle Ages. If you cross from Gibraltar to Tangier, you find yourself in three hours transported from modern Europe to the Arabian Nights and the Bible.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE January number possesses a large variety of interesting contents, but has few articles of exceptional importance. The most striking one is that on "Slavery in Modern Scotland," which claims separate notice.

AMERICAN REGULARS AND VOLUNTEERS.

A paper on "The United States as a Military Power" is contributed by one who manifestly writes from interior information. He comments on the fluctuations of the regular army—16,000 at the outbreak of the Civil War, 1,000,000 seasoned soldiers at the close, and again, some 27,000 at the beginning of the Spanish War. At the close of the Spanish War the regular army numbered 50,000, the volunteer army 212,000 men, badly officered, "most imperfectly trained, and not to be depended upon for serious purposes of war." He speaks of "the heroism and superb quality of the regulars, white and coloured," as also of the high worth of the volunteer rough riders. "Of the other volunteer regiments little more need be said than that they did as much as could be expected—raw, untrained levies, and armed with inferior weapons":—

From the American standpoint, perhaps the most instructive feature of the campaign was the vindication of the regular soldier and the proof of his immense superiority over the untrained volunteer. Probably few regular troops in the world could have triumphed over the physical hardships and moral conditions of the Santiago campaign. . . . The men selected are probably physically and intellectually superior to any troops in the world, and drunkenness or other crimes are almost unknown among them. It is interesting to note at this point that the standard of the coloured troops is, physically, even higher.

The writer remarks that the best opinion in America is opposed to expansion, but at the same time admits the obligations involved in the results of the war, and recognises also the strange and irresistible *Drang* of the Anglo-Saxon race. He finds that the new responsibilities are breeding a new sense of responsibility, and are already attracting a fresh class of men of high position and intelligence into Congress and other walks of public life. Of the Anglo-American good feeling the writer suggests that "while our national circumstances preclude an early marriage, there is a warm mutual desire for a long standing engagement."

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN SCHISM DUE TO FRANCE.

The article suggested by Sir George Trevelyan's book on the American Revolution revises some popular misconceptions of that event. The dispute was eminently fitted for adjustment and compromise:—

Englishmen desired that Americans should contribute to the general defence of the empire, and the wish was a reasonable one. Americans were rightly jealous of any external authority infringing on the privileges of taxation enjoyed by their local Assemblies. The two views might have been and ought to have been reconciled. A very striking portion of Mr. Lecky's book consists of the evidence he produces that throughout the war the cause of American Independence had called forth very little general enthusiasm among the colonists, and he cites the highest American contemporary authority to support the conclusion at which he arrives, that without immediate and very energetic French assistance the colonists would not have prolonged the war, and even that the bulk of the inhabitants of Maryland, Georgia, and the Carolinas would have rejoiced if early in the year 1781 Washington and Greene had been captured, and the rebellion suppressed.

NEXT STEP IN SECONDARY EDUCATION.

An instructive paper on "Secondary Education in England" recalls the recommendations of the Royal Commission, and supports the Duke of Devonshire's Bill for the establishment of a Minister and Board of Education. The creation of a strong central authority is the first essential step, though by no means all that might have been at once attempted. The writer suggests that a reasonably complete measure on secondary education ought to be passed before another Session ends, and he refers to the wonderful outburst of zeal for higher culture which has followed the Welsh Intermediate Education Act. He would at least urge the desirability

of removing without any further delay the two greatest hindrances to wise and economical administration on the part of these authorities by (1) appropriating the "residue" permanently to educational purposes, and (2) extending its application to the whole field of secondary instruction. These two simple but important objects might (as was shown in the Bill of 1896) be attained in a single clause of no great length. A small expenditure of Parliamentary time would thus achieve great and far-reaching results.

HOW TO DEAL WITH PRIVATE BILLS.

Private Bill legislation is the theme of a carefully developed plea for devolution of such Bills to a Commission. The writer says:—

A properly organised Commission for the whole of the United Kingdom should have upon it permanent members of experience in private Bill legislation, and it should be made variable and pliant by a considerable amount of county and local representation. A panel of selected Commissioners might well be formed upon the advice of the lords-lieutenant or chairmen of county councils in counties, and the lord mayors and mayors, and the lord provosts and provosts of the principal burghs. All Bills coming within the definition of "local Bills" should be referred, after second reading, to a Parliamentary tribunal consisting of the two chairmen and a limited number of members to be nominated by the two Speakers. Unless this tribunal decide that the Bill is of such a character as to make the detailed consideration of Parliament of paramount importance, it should be referred for inquiry to the Commission. Their report and the Bill as amended should then be laid on the table of each House of Parliament, and should become law unless in either House a resolution was carried objecting.

OTHER ARTICLES.

A survey of the gradual reform of the law of evidence leads the writer to conclude that the enabling of prisoners to give sworn evidence, and to submit to cross-examination, is not likely to be abused by English judges after the manner of judges on the Continent. The life of Stonewall Jackson is vividly reviewed. The Confederate Leader is warmly commended as soldier and man. Napoleon was his great master in war, but his tactical school was rather that of Wellington than of Napoleon. There is much vivid narrative of an exciting kind in the paper on recent sporting adventure in the Old World. A writer on "The Unrest in the Church of England" argues that the projects of Canon Gore and his friends inevitably lead to Disestablishment, misled as they are by the false analogy of the Church of Scotland. The reviewer ridicules the "nonsense talked about the Secularism of the House of Commons"; he is "by no means sure that as a Christian assembly an ordinary House of Commons would compare very badly with many a great Council of the old or modern Roman Church."

IN "The House on Sport" (Gale and Polden) we have an excellent collection of articles on all manner of sports and pastimes. That the articles are by well-known Stock Exchange members, and that the profit derived from the sale of the book is to go to the "Children's *Referee* Dinner Fund," add greatly to the interest of the volume. Printed on fine paper and profusely illustrated, there should be few who will grumble at the price of 21s.

THE FORUM.

THE January number is not exceptionally distinguished. Colonel Waring's report on the sanitation of Havana, Professor Trowbridge's new theory of electricity, Mr. Palmer's paper on Canadian administration in the Klondyke, and Mr. Byron Mathews' study in the Nativities of New York, have claimed separate attention.

THE DEFECT OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie writes on "American Literature and American Nationality," and offers the following frank criticism :—

Our literature for two decades has not made a very deep impression on the imagination of the country, and has not deeply affected its character because, for the most part, it has lacked depth of feeling and profound seriousness. It has seemed to shrink from deep conviction, from strong feeling, from great emotion. It has been admirable in form, sound in tone, and often charming in style, but, for the most part, it has lacked elemental power. The great passions have not been portrayed by it, nor have the shaping forces which are always at work in the deepest consciousness of a people come to the light in it. A good deal of this literature has seemed to share the conventional dread of any real show of feeling, the conventional shrinking from outbreaks of the great emotions. It has observed the proprieties to a degree which has made it a well-bred and agreeable comment upon men and manners, without a suggestion of the tremendous forces which are never absent from human life, or a glance into those depths into which men of creative genius are compelled to look by the very possession of vision and insight. The well-bred man of the world is a very agreeable companion, but his world is not the world in which great spirits live or great work is done.

AN EXEMPLARY ARMY.

Brig.-Gen. H. C. Corbin gives a racy picture of the army of the United States. He remarks on the great improvement effected in the *personnel* and *morale* during the last twenty-five years. Every year the gauntlet of admission has been made more and more severe, until last year only three men were accepted to every ten rejected. The *personnel* is American. Of nearly thirty thousand accepted applicants only about five thousand are of foreign birth. The private soldier must not only be an American citizen, but a good citizen. He must also read, speak, and write the English language. His health and morality are carefully ascertained. The army is now composed of the "highest type of American citizens." The pay for this select force is enough to make Tommy Atkins's mouth water :—

The pay of the private soldier begins with 13 dols. a month. In his third year this is increased 1 dol. a month; in his fourth, 2 dols. a month; and in his fifth 3 dols. a month. If the soldier re-enlists, he gets 2 dols. a month additional. Non-commissioned officers receive the same increase. This pay is not so small as it seems, inasmuch as the soldier is provided with food, lodging, clothing, and medical attendance in addition. In time of war he has, of course, to suffer many unavoidable hardships. In garrison, however, he is well fed and has comfortable barracks. If he is ill he receives medical attendance and medicines; and, no matter how long his illness lasts, he continues to draw full pay. A liberal amount of furlough is allowed him; and while on such furlough he receives not only full pay, but twenty-five cents a day additional as commutation of rations.

A NEW ROAD TO PROHIBITION.

Liquor legislation in Norway is discussed by Professor F. G. Peabody. The company system has proved so profitable as to have aroused the cupidity of the politicians, who desire a reversion to the Gothenburg system, and is now exposed to the twofold attack of the politicians wanting the licenses, and of prohibitionists wanting the abolition of the trade. Ardent temperance advocates may be surprised with one outcome of the company system :—

The most important lesson, however, to be learned from the present situation is this—that it is the company system which has educated the public sentiment of Norway to the point where Prohibition stands some chance of success. It is extremely improbable that the party of Abolition could have become so powerful if the experiment in regulation had not been thoroughly tried. Many earnest advocates of no license are even now stockholders in a company. They still believe in it as a substitute for licensed saloons; but they believe also that the time has come when the town can go a step further. As a citizen of Bergen said this summer: "It must be either the present system or Prohibition; it must be in no degree a relaxing of regulation."

THE BLACK PROBLEM IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. H. L. West describes the Race War in North Carolina, in which the Negroes, having proved their utter incapacity for government, were terrorised by the indignant Whites from approaching the polling booths. He sums up the situation thus :—

No one who has witnessed the condition of affairs in the South can believe that the Negro is, at the present time, capable of governing. All his efforts in this direction have been lamentable, direful failures. On the other hand, no one acquainted with the spirit and temper of the Southern people believes that the Negro, whatever his future capacity may be, will be allowed to govern the white race. These two assertions—that the Negro cannot govern, and that the white man will not let him govern—are axioms. . . . Shall the suffrage of the Negro be restricted by educational or property tests, and the South be granted representation in Congress and the Electoral College on the basis of the vote actually cast? Or shall we look to the Negro to work out his own salvation?

STILL A NATION OF THINKERS.

Professor Eucken asks: "Are the Germans still a nation of thinkers?" He answers, "Yes; only they have turned their thoughts into practical channels. They are no longer content with the purely ideal world. They have a two-fold nature. They are a people of diligent workers, yet characterised by depth of soul. When Madame de Staël knew them they had but the empire of air, but later, as earlier, their practical energy has declared itself. The one-sided spiritual tendency has given way to the present realism, but again their reaction against pure realism is already in the ascendant. The Germans have yet to attain the high distinction marked out by their peculiar nature—the overcoming of the contrast between soul and labour, and maintaining an independent inner life in the midst of vigorous external activity.

Professor Blackmar describes San Francisco's struggle for good government as eventuating in its new charter.

Are Canadians "Sore?"

AN apprehension, not without a tinge of jealousy, of the new Anglo-American good-fellowship appears in the *Canadian Magazine* for January. "Roma cave tibi!" is the title of "an English-Canadian appeal to Great Britain," by R. E. Kingsford. The writer exclaims :—

We feel very sore at your preference for the United States. We have been brought up to think that you are right and that they are wrong. . . . But, alas, we are beginning to think we have been wrong. We see you Englishmen caressing the Americans, flattering them, submitting to them. . . . They are not your kin. They are aliens. . . . We know these people better than you do. So long as England owns a foot of land in North America or one islet in the West Indies, so long will the United States be hostile. A straight answer is wanted to a straight question. Do you value your American possessions so little that if they go over to the United States you will not regret it? We see a strong tendency in that direction.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE January number contains some first-class articles, most of which receive separate mention in previous pages.

DEMOCRATIC CRITICISM.

Mr. John Burroughs discusses recent phases of literary criticisms. His paper runs on the distinction between the criticism that is classical, aristocratic, Catholic, or institutional, and the criticism which is democratic, Protestant and individual. Critics of the former type are Matthew Arnold and Ferdinand Brunetière; of the latter type Sainte-Beuve and Anatole France :—

In English literature the former begat Shakespeare, as it did Tupper; the latter begat Milton, as it did Young and Pollock. . . . With one goes stateliness, impressiveness, distinction, as well as the empty, the moribund, the despotic; with the other goes vigour, seriousness, originality, as well as the loud, the amorphous, the fanatical. . . . Arnold himself had distinction; he had urbanity, lucidity, proportion, and many other classic virtues, but he had not breadth, sympathy, heartiness, commonness. The quality of distinction, an air of something choice, high-bred, superfine, will doubtless count for less and less in a country like ours. In literature and in character we are looking for other values, for the true, the vital, the characteristic. There is nothing in life or character more winsome than commonness wedded to great excellence; the ordinary crowned with the extraordinary, as in Lincoln the man, Socrates the philosopher, Burns or Wordsworth the poet. Distinction wins admiration, commonness wins love. The note of equality, the democratic note, is much more pronounced in Browning than in Tennyson, in Shelley than in Arnold, in Wordsworth than in Milton, and it is more pronounced in American poets than in English.

A GOOD WORD FOR CUBANS.

Mr. Richard J. Hinton discusses Cuban reconstruction in a very hopeful paper. He declares that the island of Cuba will support in comfort ten million persons. Its commercial possibilities are even greater. His analysis shows that the outlook as to population and its character is decidedly favourable to stability :—

Everywhere the grateful feelings of the Cuban people toward Americans in general are unrestrainedly present. Everywhere, too, the business men, whether Spaniards or Cuban, are eager to welcome the restful interregnum we bring. Everywhere the desire to learn our language is so eager that it has its humorous aspects. The Cuban insurgents have been educating themselves for citizenship by building and maintaining for three years past, over a considerable segment of the island, a rude but effective form of local administration and civil life. They have maintained courts, established workshops, cultivated great bodies of land, kept their soldiery in the field, founded common schools and printed books therefor.

He reports that the older Cubans and men of business are in favour of speedy annexation, but the Cuban people are a unit in supporting the idea and hope of a Republican Government, the separation of Church and State, the secularisation of Church property, and the demand for primary education.

AGAINST PHILIPPINE EXPANSION.

In the name of the founders of the Republic, who declared all men born free, equal and independent, Senator Vest strongly opposes the annexation of the Philippines, because such an annexation makes the people of those islands citizens of the United States—because he regards these "half-civilised, piratical, amok-running" people as absurdly incapable of American citizenship. He recalls that the revolutionary war was waged against that very colonial system which degenerate Americans would now set up in the Far East. He asserts that—

the Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly determined that the Federal Constitution, with all its provisions, applied to all territory under the jurisdiction of our Government.

He insists that the new acquisition would bring no trade, no outlet for population, and constant danger of war. Let the Stars and Stripes, he urges, wave over free men, not over half-barbarians, conquered and bought.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Charles Henry Butler writes on "Private Property at Sea in War." He urges that this is an opportune time for summoning a conference on the subject, and it is eminently proper that it should be held in the United States, and at the seat of their Government. John H. Girdner, M.D., objects to the idea that religion has been the fruitful cause of insanity; "not the religion of Jesus," he says, "but the theologies of men have upset the mind." Now that theology is not the leading interest, but material interests, it has ceased to be largely responsible for mental disease. Mr. Lewis N. Dembitz traces the interesting steps which are being taken for securing the uniformity of State laws. Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner General of the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900, pleads that America should show herself no less supreme in the arts of peace than in the science of war, and demands an increase in the present proportion to one-half the cost of a second-rate battleship.

THE CENTURY.

GENERAL SHAFTER'S account of the Santiago campaign is a signal feature of the February *Century*. There is suggested a sense of suppressed apology somewhere in the writer's mind which is occasionally pathetic. For example, he says: "Respecting the medical department of the army, a commanding officer never supervises a requisition for medical stores at military posts or anywhere else. That is purely professional. The medical officer makes all requisitions, and forwards them direct to the medical department or to the surgeon-general at Washington, a general in command in the field furnishing the means of transporting the medical supplies. At the disembarkation, I supposed that each regimental surgeon would take his medicine chest in the boat with him; a few did, but the majority left them behind." He speaks cordially of Garcia, of General Toral and of the Spanish troops; and bears cheery witness to the excellent *morale* of the United States troops. He calls attention to the fact "that in the history of this nation this was the first time that an army composed almost entirely of regulars has fought a campaign." The getting of the chief actors in the war to tell their own story is quite a feature of the *Century*, as we are further reminded by Lieutenant Hobson's vivid narrative of his imprisonment after the sinking of the *Merrimac*. On the tragedy succeeds a dash of comedy. The Lieutenant's adventures in the Spanish officer's clothes, and in his cell on Mount Morro, relieve the stern stress of the heroic feat. Mr. P. L. Ford recalls documents revealing Benjamin Franklin's religion. There is a flavour of fun in his suggestion that Providence, besides making many of our duties to be pleasures naturally, "has had the further kindness to give the name of sin to several, so that we may enjoy them with more relish!" Mr. Geo. McAneny tells how other countries arrange their consular systems. He speaks in the highest terms of the British consular service, its conditions of entrance, character and efficiency; and presses for reforms which shall raise the United States system out of its present low estate. The number as a whole is specially good, and several articles require particular mention.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

MME. ADAM'S review continues to maintain its standard of interest and importance, and her patriotism is no whit weakened, but rather enhanced, by recent events.

REVELATIONS OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

In two articles, one in each of the January numbers, M. de Ganniers claims to reveal the secret negotiations relative to Cuba from 1820 to 1898. These revelations, which are of course adduced to prove the shocking hypocrisy of "Uncle Sam," are based, M. de Ganniers explains, on hitherto unpublished documents preserved in Madrid. He incidentally pays a compliment to British colonial methods by saying that when the Spaniards recovered Cuba by the Peace of 1763, they hardly knew it again, so marvellously had the English improved it during their brief ownership of eight months. Practically the charge against the United States is that they have always coveted Cuba, and that the cruelties of the Weyler *régime* merely served as an excuse for seizing the island. James Monroe, of Monroe doctrine fame, approached Spain in 1822 with a view to its acquisition, and in 1825 an undertaking was given that at any rate Cuba should not be ceded to any other Power than America. Afterwards the United States made an attempt to buy Cuba. M. de Ganniers traces the course of the negotiations in some detail, and he represents the final annexation of Cuba as the triumph of a masterly but unscrupulous diplomacy, the reward of singular foresight and ceaseless vigilance.

FRENCH NAVAL POLICY.

Commandant Chassériaud continues his series on French naval policy with a pessimistic computation of the weakness of the combined French and Russian fleets as compared with the British. He attributes our policy over Fashoda to a clear consciousness of our naval superiority, declares that the French fleet has been built on a radically false theory, and anticipates that the inferiority of France in this respect will increase rather than diminish, as England is determined to remain mistress of the sea at any cost.

THREE INTERVIEWS.

M. de Braisne has been to see M. Jules Lemaître, M. Jullien (the dramatist), and the redoubtable M. Edouard Drumont. The last-named he compares to a modern Isaiah or Ezekiel pronouncing his solemn warnings day by day in the streets of the city.

MME. ADAM ON FOREIGN POLITICS.

It is a melancholy picture of 1898 which Mme. Adam draws for her readers. She sees America militarised, England Imperialistic; the Russian autocracy at the head of a movement in favour of peace; the Lutheran German Emperor travelling to Palestine for the benefit of the Catholic section of his kingdom, and under the friendly protection of the Crescent; the Slav Empire of Austria allowing itself to be oppressed and ruled by a group of Germans devoted to Berlin Chauvinism; Italy allied with England, while the latter proclaims her policy of grab, and France forced by the hypocrisy of Anglo-Saxon humanitarianism to defend her very existence. She regards the Liberal party in England as split into fragments, most of its former chieftains being occupied in trying to beat the Imperialist tom-tom louder than the Tories. In the second January number she returns to the charge, persisting in regarding the attitude of England towards France as full of menace and fire-eating aggression. As for the German Emperor, "he likes to live like an Englishman; he has English tastes, and he loves England to such a pitch that he envies and imitates her. He would give his army for the English fleet; he would prefer a win for his yacht at Cowes to any diplomatic success, no matter where." A Russian friend of Mme. Adam's has been trying to persuade her that as things are it would be in every way better for France to ally herself with England and Russia against Germany. But she is not convinced, regarding it as France's mission to oppose the British ambition to "Britishise" the world. She even declares that Mr. Stead preaches humanitarian principles in order that the Dum-Dum bullets and the odious and cruel massacres may be forgotten amid the voices of innumerable Englishmen proclaiming the beauty of arbitration, the progress of civilisation, and the admirable idea of a "War against War."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other articles may be mentioned some curious letters of Louis XVIII. to his Minister Decazes, edited by M. Ernest Daudet; a study of M. Edouard Rod and his works by M. Prozor; a charming little study of a poor *bourgeois* family—father, mother, and three children—by M. Rasco, and two papers on literary style by M. Albalat.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE *Revue de Paris* is scarcely so interesting as usual this time. We have noticed elsewhere M. Bérard's paper on England and the Empire of the World.

FRENCH COLONIAL REPRESENTATION.

M. D'Estournelles de Constant urges in the first January number the abolition of the representation of the colonies in the French Chamber. It was instituted, he says, immediately after the war, when Algeria was the only colony of any importance; and now Madagascar, Tonking, Annam, the Congo, Obock, Tunis, Dahomey, the French Soudan, New Caledonia, and others may demand in their turn the right of sending representatives to Parliament. M. de Constant objects to the system because, in his opinion, it forms an insurmountable obstacle to reform, and destroys independent initiative. He regretfully admits that the colonies have hitherto furnished nothing but hopes. The remedy is organisation. The elections in most of the colonies are farcical, the native chiefs bringing up the voters, who have not the remotest notion what they are doing. In the little bit of India which belongs to France, the electorate numbers 76,591, of whom only 569 are French or Europeans, while 72,828 are natives not subject to French laws, not speaking French, and knowing nothing of French customs! Of course agents manage the whole business, and the candidates need not leave Paris. The amusing part of it is that though scarcely anybody troubles to record his vote, the urns are always found to contain many thousands of ballots. Naturally the success of England with her colonies is appealed to as an argument against colonial representation, as is also the fact that both Spain and Portugal had colonial representatives in their Parliaments.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other articles may be mentioned some curious notes taken by General Baron Gourgaud of his conversations with Napoleon at St. Helena; M. Lavisse, in a speech delivered to the students of the University of Paris, and now printed, appeals to the youth of France to effect that union of which she stands in such need; and some historically important correspondence which passed between the Comte de Blacas, the confidant of Louis XVIII., and the Duke of Wellington just before and just after the battle of Waterloo.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE January numbers of M. Brunetière's review compare favourably with those of December in interest and importance. We have dealt elsewhere with M. Billot's astonishingly indiscreet article on Franco-Italian commercial relations, which attracted so much attention in France.

CHINA AND THE "FOREIGN DEVILS."

M. Leroy-Beaulieu (Peter of that ilk, to be precise) continues, in the first January number, his series of articles on the Chinese problem with one in which he deals with the Chinese people and their actual relations with Europeans. So true is it that the fringe of this wonderful empire has hardly as yet been touched by Europeans, that it is even a matter of speculation how many people there are in China—the estimates varying from 200 millions to 402 millions. The empire is based on practically the same principles which were laid down 2,000 years ago, before any of the States which now possess the remainder of the globe were even in process of formation. This fixed civilisation has marvellous latent force. Thus even the introduction of a new religion had nothing like the same effect in China as the introduction of Christianity had in the West. Buddhism did not transform the Chinese; rather it was the Chinese who modified Buddhism. Even the waves of conquest have broken in vain against this stubborn wall of national ingrained conservatism, and China has always rapidly absorbed her barbarous conquerors. They do not trouble themselves about their weakness as a State; it is their racial habits and manners and customs that they are determined to preserve, therein differing radically from their neighbours, the Japanese, who willingly throw off their old religious and social organisation for the sake of the charming novelty of Western civilisation. Is it possible, one wonders, that China may after all modify our Western civilisation more than we dream of—more, in fact, than it will modify her? M. Leroy-Beaulieu declares that Christianity profoundly shocks all traditions and strikes at the very foundations of society in China just as a propaganda of polygamy would in Europe. The missionaries set their faces against ancestor-worship, and they employ young women as their assistants—both unspeakably infamous things in the eyes of a good Chinaman. It is a pity that ordinary Europeans, not missionaries, are so careless about offending the prejudices of the Chinese. Both peoples are profoundly convinced each of its own superiority to the other, while the contempt of the Chinaman for the European is as a rule much greater than the European's for the Chinaman. Thanks to the Treaty of Shimonoseki in 1895, cotton and silk mills are being established at Shanghai, in which the workers are Chinese married women who are assisted by their little children. This is really a promising sign, for China is never likely to be self-supporting, and the richer she becomes obviously the better customer she will be in Western markets.

ALCOHOL IN MODERN LIFE.

The Vicomte d'Avenel deals with alcoholic liquors as part of his survey of the mechanism of modern life in a particularly interesting and instructive paper. Quite apart from its function as the active principle of intoxicating liquors, of every kind, alcohol plays an often unsuspected part in the comforts and even the necessities of our daily existence. As vinegar it enters into the composition of the refreshing salad; it helps sometimes to warm and light our houses; and on its wings divers subtle perfumes are conveyed to ladies' pocket-handkerchiefs. Without it we should lack quinine, ether, and chloroform; we should have no satisfactory furniture polish; sportsmen would be deprived of proper ammunition, and photographers would be left lamenting without collodion. M. d'Avenel shows what a great part alcohol plays in French industry, and he is struck by the moderation of the State in only getting £10,800,000 out of it in taxes, as compared with £13,200,000 out of tobacco. There is no need, however, to follow him in his researches into the history of the taxation of alcohol in France, or into the chemistry of the processes of distillation. Lovers of "fine champagne" and "vieux cognac" would be horrified at his revelations. Apparently alcohol extracted from beetroot is the basis of most liqueurs, the expressed juice of raisins, oil of almonds, vanilla, caramel, and so on, furnishing the necessary variety of flavourings. There is, however, some consolation for the English consumer, since the best qualities seem to be always exported from France. M. d'Avenel laughs at the modern taste for whisky, "Scotch" or "Irish," which he considers more injurious than the sophisticated brandy which, thanks to British patriotism, it has largely ousted, and he laughs still more at the connoisseurs who demand in their rum a flavour of old leather, which the Almighty never put there, but which is of course inserted by the manufacturer in obedience to the popular taste. M. d'Avenel points out that alcoholic liquors really contain a very small proportion of pure alcohol, and when people show by experiments how injurious alcohol is, it must be remembered that everything depends on how it is taken into the human body. Thus, injections of pure cold water into the veins are highly injurious, while one can swallow with impunity the contents of a viper's poison-bags. He attributes the decrease of drunkenness in England entirely to the enormous taxation imposed on alcoholic liquors, and not at all to the influence of temperance societies. Similarly, he attributes the fact that the consumption of alcoholic liquors in France is greater than in any other country in the world in proportion to the population, to the comparatively light taxation of those liquors in France. Thus, the same quantity of alcoholic liquor pays a duty of £20 in England, £13 in Russia, £10 1s. 7d. in Holland, £9 16s. in the United States, and only £6 4s. 10d. in France.

COCAINE.

M. Dastre writes rather a technical paper on this somewhat disappointing anæsthetic, which it was thought at one time would supersede ether and chloroform. It is rather alarming to learn that its employment in dentistry has led many dentists to use the drug on themselves to such an extent as to become cocainomaniacs! The terrors of the dentist's chair are already sufficiently great without the added fear of being operated on by one who may—for all we know—be secretly devoted to the abuse of cocaine, the charms of which apparently rival those of morphia. Although on the whole cocaine is disappointing, because its effects when it is injected hypodermically vary greatly with the individual, it can nevertheless be employed with advantage in a large number of common surgical operations, but only with the greatest precautions and in extremely weak solutions.

THE SOCIALIST "BOGEY."

In the second January number M. Benoist dresses up once more the old bogey of socialism in an article on the organisation of labour. He declares that the forces of social transformation will go on and develop almost infinitely in the modern State, which is based economically on labour, and politically on universal suffrage. But

there are three points which, he says, no State can reject or abandon—the idea of country (patriotism); the idea of the family; and the idea of private property. He cites the New Toryism in England, as well as the attitude of Bismarck and Canovas on certain occasions, in support of the view that it is better to have a little State socialism than an unknown quantity of the revolutionary brand. It is a counsel of despair, apparently, for he asks how the proletariat is to be prevented from using its political power to improve its economic condition. But he does not explain how much State socialism would be required to satisfy the proletariat, nor does he estimate at all the strength of the forces which might any day be arrayed against the idea of private property which he holds so sacred.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR IN PALESTINE.

M. Lamy finishes his account of the German Emperor's tour with some discussion of its results. He explains William's desire to snatch from France her ancient protectorate over Catholics of whatever nation in the East, but he also brings prominently forward the Emperor's successive advances to the Protestants, to the Mahomedans, and to the Jews, drily suggesting that the Congress of Religions has found refuge in the Imperial soul. M. Lamy, as might have been expected, does not think that the Emperor has been successful in his designs. Nowhere have the Emperor's advances been met so coldly as by the various bodies of Protestants, German, English and American, who have no idea of ranging themselves under the hegemony of William. M. Lamy recalls in this connection the affair of the Jerusalem bishopric, the significant absence of Church of England clergy when the Emperor opened the Lutheran Church of the Saviour, and the consecration of the Anglican Church in Jerusalem about the same time, as a rival demonstration, by the Bishop of Salisbury, whom M. Lamy creates for the occasion an archbishop and metropolitan of Jerusalem! Briefly, M. Lamy believes that the Emperor's policy is a thoroughly selfish one, and that the various religious bodies he has courted so zealously know this perfectly well and are proof against his blandishments.

FASHODA—AND AFTER.

General Baratieri's paper on the English in the Soudan and the Abyssinian question is important, for its author should be, if any man is, competent to discuss the future of Menelik's interesting kingdom. The General does not minimise the importance of Fashoda, the key of the Soudan, but he thinks that we shall not be able to exercise so much influence in Abyssinia as the French would be able to if they were in possession of Fashoda, because of the French colony of Obock, and their ports on the Gulf of Aden. In his view the high plateau of Harrar, which is within the British sphere of influence, will furnish the next "question" of European importance. General Baratieri explains that Menelik's subjects, turbulent and divided as they are, at any rate agree in their profound distrust of all white men. They will support their Emperor as long as he goes on playing off the English, French, Russians, and Italians against one another, but the General thinks that there will come a moment when the pretext for some European Power to intervene will be furnished by the Abyssinians themselves. When Abyssinia is surrounded by flourishing States whose interest is pease, then, he thinks, this abnormal, restless people, who are born to fight, not to trade, will have to be checked.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE *Nuova Antologia* (January 1st) has identified itself with the Peace Crusade not only by reprinting several pages of Mr. W. T. Stead's article on Nicholas II. from the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, but by publishing an admirable article by Professor Chiappelli of Naples on "The Tsar's Proposals," a summary of which has already appeared in *War against War*. In the mid-January number the editor, Signor M. Ferraris, ventilates a scheme for attracting more foreign visitors to Italy. Realising what an unlimited source of profit they are to the country, he would like some systematic means adopted of catering for their welfare. In Switzerland it appears there exist various associations of tradespeople and hotel-keepers for the purpose; but it is on broad, patriotic grounds that Signor Ferraris wishes his scheme taken up. He writes:—

> The organisation should have a firm economic basis, but it should also respond to moral and patriotic needs. The foreigners in our midst are a source of almost unexplored wealth; all, therefore, should co-operate who feel that in the improvement of Italy's economic conditions lies, in great measure, her social and political future. The success of the proposed society will depend upon the measure in which it is animated by a broad spirit and embraces within its operations the whole problem. It should aim at the good of each by promoting the good of all, by increasing the circulation of wealth throughout the country.

Dr. Mazzini, in the *Rassegna Nazionale* (January 16th), disposes convincingly of a Byronic legend. Outside a cave near Portovenere a marble slab testifies that on that spot Byron conceived his poem, "The Corsair," and that he swam across the bay from Portovenere to Lerici. This is the adopted tradition of the countryside. Unfortunately "The Corsair" was written eight years before the earliest date at which Byron could possibly have visited the bay, and the only occasion on which he was actually at Lerici was in the late autumn when he was detained there, as he himself relates in a letter, for four days by illness and acute rheumatism. Dr. Mazzini suggests that the local municipality should remove the misleading inscription.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* (January 7th) has a useful article explaining clearly the theological attitude of the Church in respect to relics, so habitually misunderstood by Protestants. The author makes it plain that there can be no divine certainty concerning the authenticity of relics; there can only be human certainty, arrived at by ordinary human methods. Consequently it is never "of faith" to believe in the authenticity of any particular relic, nor, we may add, of any miracle outside of Holy Scripture. In the case of false relics, although sentiment is naturally much shocked at the notion of their falseness, the Church can afford to be philosophical, for the sole object of the outward veneration of relics being to stimulate the soul to greater devotion to the Saint represented, the action on our part is as praiseworthy and may be as beneficial as if the relics were genuine. In "Evolution and Dogma" the controversy is continued with the *Rassegna Nazionale*, which has recently made itself the mouthpiece of the evolutionary theories put forward by the American Dr. Zahm and by the Catholic Bishop of Newport. To evolution in any shape or form the Jesuit organ opposes a stern front. Meanwhile the *Rassegna* (January 16th) reaffirms its attitude and expounds in further detail the opinions held by Dr. Zahm.

We have received the first number of a new Socialist Magazine, *Rivista Critica di Socialismo*, which undertakes to ventilate and criticise socialistic theories in a tolerant and comprehensive spirit.

BLACKWOOD No. 1,000.

WITH February "Maga" has attained its thousandth issue, and comes out accordingly as a stout double number. It opens with a poem by Mr. Andrew Lang on "Our Fathers," describing the founders and earliest contributors to *Blackwood*. Then follows "Noctes Ambrosianæ No. 72," supposed to be held in Elysium, and consisting of a conversational criticism of present day doings and writings. Neither fun nor flavour are wanting. Special greetings are sent by Edward A. Irving and Sir Henry Brackenbury. The latter contributes also a letter from the field of Salamanca which was written by his father and two uncles descriptive of the great victory Sir John Mowbray continues his reminiscences of "Seventy Years at Westminster," which he brings up to the death of Palmerston in 1865. He recalls the solitary occasion on which Disraeli was seen to laugh in the House of Commons. It was when he had nonplussed Mr. Gladstone by disavowing a reference seen by the latter to himself in a remark on "the rhetorician of the age." The chapter "from the new Gibbon" claims special notice. The Californian gold discoveries are graphically recounted as a "romance of the mines."

Mr. Ian Malcolm, M.P., gives his "impression" of Jamaica, and declares "lethargy and want of push and enterprise" to be responsible for much of the existing stagnation and depression. He mentions a new industry set up within the last twelve months, "to dry bananas for home consumption and foreign export, as figs are now dried. By one process an excellent preserved fruit is thus added to our dessert-table, whilst by another the coarser species of banana are converted into first-rate cattle food." Mr. Charles Whibley tells the extraordinary story of Arthur Rimbaud, "vagabond poet," scholar, gipsy, and just man of affairs, born at Charleville in 1854, and dead in 1891—a wanderer by nature and habit. "The Looker-on" seems bent on showing that *Blackwood* is a "good hater," reverts to the subject of Mr. Gladstone again, and proves that certain personal antipathies are stronger than death. He recounts a story he had from Boehm, how Mr. Gladstone had once paralysed Professor Blackie with the angry glare of his eagle eye: "The inner lids had been opened on Blackie, and he had looked into the Pit."

As though to keep alive memories of the ancient Toryism, "A Note on Eastern Policy" inquires why England has reversed her traditional policy of supporting the Turk. The answer suggested is the Bulgarian atrocities and the Armenian massacres. But, the writer argues, England and Russia are responsible for the Bulgarian atrocities. England incited the Circassians to fight Russia during the Crimean war, but at the end left them in the lurch. They fled for refuge to Bulgaria, where the Sultan allotted them land and houses. Friction with their new neighbours led to the Bulgarian atrocities. The writer goes on to point out that since England has sided with Russia in clearing the Turks out of Crete, Germany has taken the place formerly held by England as ally of Turkey. A Germanised Turkey may yet have a great *rôle* to play. But in the last paper in this record number we are reminded that even "Maga" can no longer press for the old unbending Toryism. The Unionist Party must accept the new conditions. It is identified with a policy of constructive progress. "Their only possible policy is to ensure constitutional stability by the satisfaction of popular demands." The party having become really and truly a national party must as such "take cognizance of what all classes in the nation want." The old-fashioned Conservative theory that whatever democratic changes may be necessary it is for the democratic party to effect, the writer declares obsolete.

TILSKUEREN.

Tilskueren for January is a good number, opening with a long critique by Dr. Georg Brandes on "French Lyrists" from Lamartine to Verlaine. The category includes Victor Hugo, Théophile Gautier, Leconte de Lisle, and Heredia, who is a Spaniard, born in Cuba, and married to a French lady. He is now living in Paris, where his house is the rendezvous of all the younger bards and *littérateurs* of the day, his eldest daughter being herself a poetess and married to a poet—Henri de Regnier, one of the chiefs of the younger symbolistic school. Of Verlaine, Dr. Brandes says in the concluding paragraph of his article:—

> Here is Lamartine's old tunefulness revived. And yet in spirit Verlaine reminds one not at all of the sound and refined Lamartine, while personally there could surely be no one less reminiscent of a *grand seigneur* than this poor Bohemian who lived out his life in garret and café, in evil houses and hospitals, drin'-sodden and diseased. No; one must turn back past Alfred de Musset to the very well-spring of French poetry—to its very ancestor, to find the origin of Verlaine. Less fresh, less sound and great, but to the full as poetical, as naïve and more depraved, he is descended from François Villon, that great gaol-bird, that genuine vagabond and genuine genius. Verlaine is Villon dressed in the fashion of the dying nineteenth century.

Julius Lange contributes an article on "The Jewish Antipathy to Pictures." While in all the countries about the Mediterranean—in Greece, Italy, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt—countless pictures and images of the human form might be found, there was one race of people, he tells us, who had a deeply-rooted objection to such works of art, and would on no account tolerate them in their towns or country. These were the Jews. Not only were they averse to their existence in their midst, but they could not tolerate that any such pictures or statues should be brought into their land from neighbouring countries, and a traveller, in days of old, would have been startled on entering the gates of Jerusalem at the utter and complete absence of any sort of imagery of the human form. He would not have found so much as a doll for a child. The only pictures of the kind, and these the Jews were forced to tolerate, were the Imperial portraits on the Roman coins, but even these occasioned them deep pangs of conscience. On their own coins were no such portraits, nor any sort of picture of the human figure. Jewish monuments prove that they had no such scruples about the imagery of plants or dead things, real or symbolical. There were, indeed, plenty of beautiful specimens of this class of art in Jerusalem. For five or six centuries Christianity, too, was pictureless; then the portrait of Christ as the crucified human was added to the merely symbolical cross, and put forward by Christianity in place of the idol of heathenism.

Pearson's.

THE face on the February cover is the best that *Pearson's* has done yet. There are some fine reproductions of beautiful pictures. Mr. Herbert Fyfe gives an account of Mr. Behr's "Lightning Express Mono-Rail Railway." A single-rail line of this kind has been running since February, 1888, over the ten miles between Listowel and Ballybunion, in Ireland. There is said to be no reason why a speed of 150 miles an hour should not be obtained. Engineering of a different kind is represented by Mr. John Ward's description of the damming of the Nile at Assuan. There are excellent pictures of the Island of Philae, just saved from complete submersion. Mr. Austin Fryers supplies interesting facts and pictures about the manufacture of new flowers, according to the taste in fashion, by Messrs. Sutton.

LEARNING LANGUAGES BY LETTER-WRITING.

MR. KIRKMAN sent a paper to the last Conference of Head Mistresses at Oxford, in which, while advocating the teaching of French and German history from the French and German point of view, he says :—

These languages should be taught because they are useful, and to be useful they must be taught as living languages—the student must be taught to write and speak them, to write them, not in translating, but in free composition. They sent out a number of boys and girls without an accomplishment which would be of practical value to them. The result was that after leaving school they had to spend money and valuable time in acquiring that which they ought to be putting into use for themselves and their fellows. Before they could introduce better methods they would have to make adequate provision for the training of modern language teachers, who must have a thorough knowledge of the spoken language.

Here Mr. Kirkman touches upon a weak spot in our system of modern language teaching. How impossible it is to teach any subject properly unless one is oneself thoroughly steeped in it, as it were ; and how many of our teachers of French could write French letters to compare with the English ones I receive from French teachers, flowing, grammatical, straight to the point! Of course the trouble is that our teachers often have to take so many subjects, and cannot therefore be equally good in all.

The French master in one of our large technical schools takes up another side of the question :—

Only a small proportion of the students at the school here follow their French studies more than one session of twenty-six lessons, and a still smaller proportion continue beyond the second session. For the majority it is sheer waste of money ; they derive no practical good from it. Until our English youths become more earnest and persistent, they cannot hope nor do they deserve to be able to compete with the painstaking German clerk. On the other hand, I can point to three or four fellows who have stuck to their work for three or four sessions, whom I have been able to turn out capable of conducting the French correspondence of their respective firms. If French lessons at a technical school can achieve this object I contend that they serve all practical purposes.

This gentleman adds with truth :—" For good, solid, practical work and results very few foreign teachers can hold their own in English schools with a *properly qualified* Englishman."

ARREST OF ARMAMENTS.

One hears so continually the remark, "Why should England be the only one to step forward and be the paw used to take the nuts out of the fire?" that I think my readers must be interested in knowing that the schoolmaster world in France, Belgium, and Germany is fully awake to the importance of arrest of armaments and the need of an international setting free of so much wasted money. Hardly a letter reaches me without a reference to the subject, and I earnestly ask our adult correspondents to give their aid in ventilating this burning question. Broadsheets will be sent free on application to Corrie Grant, Esq., 9, Arundel Street, Strand, and can be sent abroad for a halfpenny. *War against War*, 1s. 6d. post free at home, and 2s. abroad, for the twelve weeks of issue, can be obtained from the same place, and if each of the hundreds of adult correspondents would send such papers to their friends, they would be giving real help towards making the matter international.

INTERESTING LETTERS.

Christiania, Langesgade, 13.

Dear Sir,—I am a master of English at one of the largest secondary schools in Christiania, and interested in your articles about learning languages by letter-writing. As you will perhaps know, English is now the predominant foreign language in the Norwegian "gymnasium." Many of my pupils would therefore profit very much by corresponding with English boys. They would be greatly interested, too, I am sure. The question is, are there English people, children or adults, who would care to learn Norwegian by this means? There is at least one common topic of interest : sport. Norwegian boys are much interested in football, cricket, etc., without knowing much of it. English boys would surely like to hear something of our peculiar winter sports, etc.—Very sincerely yours,

TH. GLEDITSCH, Cand. Mag.

Dear Friend, —I am eighteen years of age, and visit a college at H., especially the higher class, which we Germans call Ober-Prima. I will pass next year the examination of maturity, and hope to become then officer. Our college is called "Kloster unser lieben Frau," from having been a convent in the Middle Ages, founded in the year 915. The college exists now two hundred years, and we shall celebrate the jubilee in the beginning of June. To celebrate it in the most worthy way our Director makes represent the Ajax of Sophocles by any scholars who have the pleasure to learn by heart 200 to 300 verses every one. To make a pleasure to the spectators too, it will be spoken Greek, with the advantage that of hundred spectators five can understand it. To give you some idea of that we learn in our college, I will write the several lessons we have each week : Latin, seven lessons ; Greek, six ; Religion, French, English, Physics and Drawing, two lessons each ; German literature, three ; History, three ; Mathematics, four ; Gymnastics, three. English and drawing are voluntary ; we can choose Hebrew instead. We have read from your literature, "Tales of a Grandfather," "Macbeth," Dickens' "A Child's History of England," and "Little Lord Fauntleroy." It seems to be very few, but we have now but two years the English lessons. The forms of the German college are (1) Sexta ; (2) Quinta ; (3) Quarta ; (4) and (5) Unter and Ober Tertia ; then Unter and Ober Secunda and Unter and Ober Prima, and we must stay a year in each. To be promoted from Unter to Ober Secunda we must pass an examination, and receive then a certificate which authorises us to serve but one year in the army.

HEINRICH T.

NOTICES.

Will correspondents carefully head their letters with full address each time of writing ; and English folk will do well to copy at once the address of the foreign friend and retain it. Several times the *first* letter has been returned corrected, and when the second one arrived the address was not repeated. Sometimes I have been able to supply the address, not always, and much misunderstanding has been caused thereby. It is not so general abroad to head letters with the address as with us.

Two Spaniards seek English correspondents.

An Italian university student desires to exchange letters with an Oxford or Cambridge man ; he is eighteen.

Two Danish gentlemen seek English correspondents.

A Finnish lady graduate of the Helsingfors University would like to correspond with an English lady.

Two young Frenchmen employed in the ribbon trade would like to correspond with young Englishmen similarly employed.

Professor Cory, of Sheridan, Indiana, U.S.A, would like his boys to correspond with boys all over the world to improve geographical knowledge, etc.

THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

WHY BRITAIN LOST HER AMERICAN COLONIES.*

INTRODUCTORY.

IF it be true that he who would save his life shall lose it, and he who is willing to lose it is the one who saves it, it is not less true that in the making and the building of empires the same rules applies. Empire is like happiness. When it is made an object in itself and pursued for its own sake, it evades the grasp; nay, the very means taken to secure it are the most efficacious for its destruction. Hence it is that many of the greatest empire-builders have been persons who cared little for empire, who, indeed, derided it, and regarded its pursuit as a thing not by any means worthy of the aspirations of a free people. On the other hand, those who have been most passionate to maintain their empire have been the very men whose policy has brought their empire to disruption. A study in empire-building, as illustrated by the experience of the greatest and most successful empires of the world, would show that Professor Seeley was not far wrong in maintaining that the British Empire was founded in a mere fit of absence of mind. Russia's great Asiatic Empire was founded equally inadvertently by a strolling Cossack; nor did either Great Britain or Russia imagine, when the early adventurers set forth on their colonising or conquering path, that they were thereby riveting for ever the tie which unites Russia and England as co-partners in Asia. The art of destroying empires could also be illustrated by many historical instances, but few among them would equal in suggestiveness, as matter for profitable meditation, the story which Sir George Trevelyan tells in his book on the American Revolution. It is little more than a century since this great object-lesson occurred, but already its moral appears to have been forgotten by many of our statesmen. If George III. had been but willing to yield a little of his extravagant notions of what was due to the mother-country by the American colonists, the American revolution would never have taken place. Of course, the actual shape which George III.'s folly took will not be reproduced by any party to-day. That particular form of suicidal imbecility has been sufficiently branded for it never again to find favour, even among the stupidest members of the stupid party. But although we no longer propose to levy taxes on our colonies without giving them any voice in the control of our policy or any share in controlling the expenditure of the money which they contribute, the same insensate spirit of unreasonable national pride is still rampant amongst us. The besetting sin of John Bull, which cost him his American colonies, may before long destroy the Empire of which he is, not unnaturally, so proud. When we read Sir George Trevelyan's fascinating pages, we feel as if the whole story related to a struggle much later than the Declaration of Independence. Judging from the stupid intolerance and bigoted selfishness of the King and the King's friends, we might almost imagine that the story related to our contemporaries. Especially do we appear to catch the echoes of debates on Irish policy as we read of the way in which George III. and the King's friends treated the just grievances of the American colonists. In 1776, as in 1899, there is the same supercilious ignoring of the representations of those who speak and act on behalf of a nation which is believed to be unable to make good its protests by force. It is a miserable story, and one which is calculated to fill the mind of the patriot Briton with sore misgivings as to whether or not the same fatal vices of character which wrecked the Empire on the American continent may hereafter be equally fatal to the whole Imperial fabric at home and abroad. Let us hope that the publication of the old tragic story may tend to give pause to the arrogant gentry who are at present puffed up with the sense of their own greatness, and forget that empires that are not just have their foundations in sand.

* "The American Revolution." Part I., 1766-1776. By Sir George Trevelyan. Longmans and Co.

I.—THE AUTHOR AND HIS BOOK.

I always remember Sir George Trevelyan with gratitude, both as a writer and as a politician. But for his "Competition Wallah," I should never have had so pleasant an introduction into the realities of Indian life; and but for the part which he played as Liberal candidate for the borough of Tynemouth, when I was a small boy not yet in my teens, I should have missed the pleasant political excitement of my first experience of a contested election. Sir George Trevelyan, like Mr. Morley, is one of the statesmen who find a more abiding fascination in the pursuit of letters than in the more stormy and exciting career of politics. Both of them may allege in defence of their preference that each prefers that in which he can most excel. Neither Sir George Trevelyan nor Mr. Morley can claim to have achieved a foremost position in the ranks of administrators. Although both of them acquitted themselves with no small success in the very trying circumstances of the Irish Office, yet in Parliament and in Downing Street they have achieved a less distinguished success than that which they have been able to command in the field of letters. Of Mr. Morley we need not speak, but Sir George Trevelyan has added to the literature of our country several books which are among the most interesting forms of writing. In his Life of his uncle, Lord Macaulay, and his "Early History of Charles James Fox," he has shown the master-hand of the historian. On him, more than on any other, the mantle of Lord Macaulay has fallen, and although his style is free from the almost metallic burnish of his uncle's, it is impossible not to recognise time and again, as we turn over his pages, the unmistakable hall-mark of Macaulay's genius. His book of "The American Revolution" is a continuation of his book on "The Early History of Charles James Fox." Fox is his hero, just as William of Orange was the hero of Lord Macaulay, and the history of the American Revolution is written, as was the history of England, as a pedestal for the statesman's genius which had fascinated the imagination of the biographer-historian. This in no way detracts from its merits as a history. It adds, indeed, the charm of personal biography to the pages of the history. I do not, however, propose to deal with this book from the standpoint of its author.

II.—WHY WE LOST OUR COLONIES.

I prefer rather to take it as a treatise on the art of converting a great empire into a small one. There are few books which bring into such clear relief the moral

causes which have led to the ruin of States. In order to create an empire, and in order to maintain it, the moral qualities, however little they may be esteemed by those who look only to the material evidences of strength and wealth, are alone vital. Among those moral qualities, two were conspicuously lacking in England at the time covered by this history.

WE SAW OUR DUTY, BUT DID IT NOT.

The first was the sense of moral obligation, a realisation of the responsibility of statesmen to give effect to their own convictions. This it was which paralysed the forces which might have restrained the King and his friends from wrecking their American Empire. Sir George Trevelyan brings out with admirable lucidity the fact that there was no lack of insight on the part of the rulers of Britain as to the consequences which were likely to follow their acquiescence in the will of the King. They saw clearly enough what ought to be done. But they had not moral stamina enough to insist that what ought to be done should be done. They knew their duty, but they did it not. That is the first, the gravest of the defects which led to the loss of our American colonies.

WE DID NOT PUT OURSELVES IN THEIR PLACE.

The second great element which was lacking on the part of those who persisted in the course which provoked the rebellion was their inability to put themselves in the place of those with whom they had to deal. The King from first to last never appreciated the position of the American colonists. Whether it was lack of imagination or a certain insolent self-sufficiency, which was then and is still one of the greatest defects in our national character, he and his friends were never able to understand in what light their action must of necessity be regarded by those whom it affected. It is not necessary for statesmen always to shape their policy according to the wishes of those with whom they have to do; but it is absolutely necessary that they should understand in what light their action must be regarded by others. That lack of sympathetic imagination, that crass inability to feel as others feel, is the prolific mother of innumerable blunders, each of which is injurious to the State, and some of which, as in the case under consideration, may be absolutely fatal.

THE IDEAS OF GEORGE III.

It was a mistake to regard the King as an Imperialist. He hardly realised what Empire meant. "He looked upon the conciliation of America, which those Ministers had effected, as an act of inexpiable disloyalty to the Crown."—(P. 32). Sir George Trevelyan says:—

The warlike promptings which actuated George III. were neither ambitious nor patriotic, but political. He looked on the Americans not as foreign enemies arrayed against England, but as Englishmen who wanted more liberty than he thought was good for them; and he sent his fleets and his armies against them just as he would have ordered his footguards to support the constables in clearing the street of a mob of Wilkites.—(P. 259.)

It is because rulers to-day are continually in danger of ignoring these fundamental truths in dealing with other States and other races still under their rule, to which it is assumed, most mistakenly, the colonial precedent does not apply, that I attach so much value to Sir George Trevelyan's new book. Every page of it is instinct with sound political lessons, which our statesmen would do well to take to heart.

III.—HOW SIN BROUGHT FORTH DEATH.

It has often been said that we lost the Transvaal, with the richest gold mine in the world, because a Treasury clerk refused to sanction an increased allowance of a couple of hundred a year for the salary of the one capable man who could have retained the allegiance of the Boers. We lost the American colonies because of the obstinate insistence of King George III. upon a tax of 3d. a pound on tea, the actual yield of which, when the crisis came to a head, was not quite £300 a year. On such small sums the mightiest issues turn. We marvel at the blindness of the infatuated monarch, and deplore the apathy and complaisance of his courtiers, but we have all the time an uneasy feeling that we are condemning them for faults which are probably not less grievous than those which at present our own people are committing, despite the warnings of experience and the protests of the wisest amongst us.

THE PARALLEL BETWEEN 1776 AND 1899.

There is indeed a considerable analogy between England in 1776 and England of our own day. In 1776 the great influx of wealth from the Indies had brought in habits of luxury and self-indulgence which seemed for a time to have utterly sapped the character of the nation. Sir George Trevelyan's picture of the social and moral condition of England in the period immediately preceding the revolt of the American colonies recalls the description of the Roman Empire when it was rotting to its fall. There is little doubt but that the same moral decay which enervated the conscience and destroyed the moral sense of the ruling classes in England would have been followed by the same consequences which led to the ruin of ancient Rome, had it not been that among the masses of the people, unenfranchised and unrepresented, there existed whole strata of society which had not been poisoned by the debauchery prevailing in high places, and which when put to the trial and afforded an opportunity were capable of developing qualities which saved the State.

A VINDICATION OF THE NONCONFORMIST CONSCIENCE.

I had some notion of heading my notice of this book as "A Vindication of the Nonconformist Conscience," for such indeed it is, every page of it. We have represented here in this vivid and graphic picture of the contending forces which grappled in death struggle the same tendencies and forces which are struggling for mastery among our own people to-day. They are the same forces which two hundred years ago met on Marston Moor and Naseby field. It is not so much the struggle for liberty as the collision which of necessity takes place between classes dominated by the mere lust of material self-indulgence, and those animated by the diviner aspiration after righteousness and a determination to vindicate justice even at the cost of life. No one can read Sir George Trevelyan's story of the way in which the American Revolution was brought about, without feeling that it is the old fight between Puritan and Cavalier, between the lawless, godless self-indulgence of the class which scoffed at any restraint beyond that of its own caprice or passion, and the convictions of the stern and simple folk whose lives were dominated from the cradle to the grave by the sense of their duty to God and man.

THE MORAL ISSUE.

There is probably no serious-minded Englishman, of whatever party he may be, who will read the story so eloquently told by Sir George Trevelyan without feeling that the whole of his sympathies must go out to the men

who fought against England and humbled her false pride to the dust. In a general sort of way it is universally admitted that the men who framed the Declaration of Independence were in the right, and that George III. and his advisers were in the wrong. But what is not generally realised is the fact that apart from all questions of taxation or of Imperial authority over independent colonies, there was a moral issue that went to the very root of the question, and dictated both the nature of the revolt and its ultimate issue.

THE ROTTENNESS OF ENGLISH SOCIETY.

It is hardly too much to say that the reader of Sir George Trevelyan's narrative rises from its perusal with a feeling that the English governing classes possessed hardly one redeeming virtue, while the Americans who successfully defied their power were the embodiment of all the principles which make for the welfare and the strength and the prosperity of States. It was this fatal habit of self-indulgence, the habitual and apparently almost universal custom of heavy drinking, high gaming, and the absolute absence of any moral sense as to the relations of the sexes, which produced the race of men who allowed George III. to wreck his Empire. As usual, sin when it is conceived bringeth forth death, and the wine-cup, the harlot and the dice-box were the original causes which cost us America. The habit of self-indulgence, the absence of any restraining principle, of the obligation to live a sober, righteous and godly life, gave George III. his opportunity.

RAKES IN OFFICE.

What undid our people was sin. Vice, in the then allied forms of drunkenness, gaming and harlotry, sapped the moral manhood of our rulers. Of the Duke of Grafton, Sir George Trevelyan says :—

His fatal luck had made him Prime Minister at thirty, with the training of a London rake, and married most unhappily, though not worse than he at the time deserved. He had been a novice in statecraft under a royal master who had a policy, while he himself had none.—(P. 134.)

As it was with Grafton, so it was with all the rest. On arriving at manhood, the future statesman was started on the Grand Tour, to be initiated in the freemasonry of luxury and levity :—

A youth so spent was a bad apprenticeship for the vocation of governing with insight and sympathy remote colonies inhabited by a hardy, a simple, and a religious people. - (P. 71.)

THEIR MORAL IMPOTENCE.

Yet even these debauched and demoralised libertines had sufficient mother wit to see that the King was wrecking the Empire. The Duke of Grafton "earnestly recommended the Cabinet to sacrifice a trumpery tax which brought into the treasury a net income of three hundred pounds. . . . . . He was supported by every member of the Cabinet whose character stood high, or who had served with distinction in civil life, in the field, or on deep water."—(P. 135.) It was all in vain. The King's friends rallied to the support of the tax, and the Colonies were sacrificed by a majority of 62.

The faculty of statesmanship had disappeared from the Ministers who provoked the rebellion. Nothing is more remarkable in Sir George's narrative than the evidence which it affords of the fact that the very men who lent themselves to the suicidal policy of their headstrong ruler knew what they were about, knew that the policy which they were executing would wreck the Empire, and nevertheless lent themselves as willing instruments to a monarch whom in his own interests they ought to have resisted to the uttermost. From Lord North, who was the head of the Administration who carried out the policy which cost us the American colonies, down to many of its less-known members, there was a general conviction that the policy which they were executing was mistaken; but although they expressed this in the clearest possible terms in Council, they nevertheless consented to make themselves the facile instruments of their Sovereign.

THE CASE OF LORD BARRINGTON.

This was notably the case with Lord Barrington, the Secretary for War, who submitted to the King and his colleagues in the most unequivocal terms his conviction that the American colonists were right, and that the policy adopted to compel them to submit was foredoomed to failure; but although he knew his duty, he did it not, and most of his colleagues were equally oblivious to the duty which they owed to the State. There is, indeed, not a little of the same spirit amongst us to-day, although the dominant authority which usurps the judgment-seat is no longer that of a bigoted and headstrong Sovereign; it is the much more dangerous, because incalculable monster, the myriad-headed mob. "Lord Barrington," says Sir George Trevelyan, "had laid down in black and white, before the war began, his own judgment as to the merits of the dispute" :—

He argued that it was madness on the part of any Ministry to impose a tax which no Ministry had the strength to levy; that the attempt to fight the colonists on land could only result in disaster and disgrace; that a judicious employment of our naval force was the least unpromising method of combating the rebellion; and that, so far from reinforcing the army in Massachusetts, the garrison should at once be withdrawn from Boston, leaving that undutiful city to its own devices. Those were his views, deliberately entertained, and never abandoned, and, nevertheless, as Secretary of War, he despatched to America every soldier who fought between the day of Bunker's Hill and the day of Monmouth Court House.—(P. 157.)

If our late unhappy differences with France had culminated in a war, it is not difficult to believe that at least one member of Her Majesty's Cabinet would stand in history side by side with Lord Barrington as having consented against his own saner judgment to courses which he knew would only have resulted in disaster.

THE PARALYSIS OF THE OPPOSITION.

The analogy, however, is still more close in the case of the Opposition. The parallel, indeed, is too close to be altogether pleasant. The Opposition to-day is indeed in a parlous state; but it is not more utterly impotent than was the Opposition before Charles James Fox discovered both his opportunity and his duty in the defence of the cause of the American colonists. Different causes, no doubt, were then at work from those which have led to the paralysis of the Liberal Party, but the result is the same. The obligation to educate the country, to direct and lead the nation in the path by which alone nations can be great and empires flourish, has been abandoned to-day under very different motives from those which led the Whigs of the eighteenth century to amuse themselves in their country seats rather than unite in common phalanx against the Government. The following passage from Sir George Trevelyan's book might well be read and pondered over by occupants of the front Opposition bench, who, at one of the gravest crises in the history of the world, preferred to amuse themselves by resignations or recriminations instead of endeavouring to enable their country to form a correct conception of the relative importance of things :—

The Whigs defended themselves to each other, and, when they dared, tried to pacify their taskmaster by the allegation that

public action was useless in the House because public feeling was asleep in the country. But this, as Burke did not hesitate to inform them, was their own fault. They were selfishly indifferent about what he regarded as a statesman's primary function, that of instructing the people to discern and pursue their own highest interests. When it was a question of preventing a rival family from securing the representation of the shire in which he lived, any one of them was ready to spend his last guinea, to mortgage his home-farm, to cut down his avenues, to rise from a sick bed (like poor Granby), in order to vote, and canvass, and dine in a stuffy tavern at an unheard-of hour, in a company with whom outside politics he had not a taste in common. And yet the same man would take no trouble and sacrifice none of his leisure in order to teach his countrymen what they ought to think about their own grievances, and the dangers and duties of the nation. If the Opposition, so Burke told them, were to electioneer with the same want of spirit as they displayed over the advocacy of those great principles which were the end and object for which elections exist, there would not be a Whig member left in Yorkshire or Derbyshire. "The people," he wrote, "are not answerable for their present supine acquiescence—indeed they are not. God and nature never made them to think or act without guidance and direction."—(P. 177.)

No doubt the same excuse which Sir George Trevelyan makes for the Whigs of 1776 is available for the occupants of the front Opposition bench to-day :—

Guidance was impossible, and the guides themselves were uncertain about the quarter towards which they should advance, and in any case were in no hurry to start. As far as the supply of public questions was concerned, the party was living from hand to mouth, and fared very sparingly.

The net result of it all was that with a headstrong King in possession of what was practically absolute power, with Ministers who, although they saw what ought to be done, had not the moral courage to dare to oppose their Sovereign's prejudices, and an Opposition paralysed by its own apathy and internal division, the country went headlong towards the catastrophe which rent the English-speaking world in twain.

THE POLITICAL INSTINCT OF DISSENT.

Our impurpled Imperialists, swollen with insolence and pride, love to heap insults upon the sober, serious-minded section of their countrymen, but it is well to remember that the Empire itself would never have been possible had it not been for the men who in the cant of the day are denounced as "Little Englanders." Cobden more than any other man of the century rendered our Empire a possibility ; and most of our disasters have resulted from turning a deaf ear to his prescient warnings. So it is interesting to read in Sir George Trevelyan's pages that the American colonies would never have been lost if the English Nonconformists had been permitted to direct the destinies of the country.

"THE DISSENTERS ARE ALL FOR US."

Franklin bore emphatic testimony to the soundness of the Nonconformists on this crucial question of empire. "With regard," he said, "to the sentiments of people in general here concerning America, I must say that we have among them many friends and well-wishers. The Dissenters are all for us, and many of the merchants and manufacturers." After the Nonconformists, the best friends of the Empire, and therefore the most hostile to the King who ruined it, were the Evangelicals of the Establishment. Lord Dartmouth, says Sir George Trevelyan, the friend of Lady Huntingdon and of Wesley, found a wiser and not less open-handed auxiliary in John Thornton, "the true founder of the Evangelicalism which was prevalent and prominent in the Established Church during the period when that Church took a forward part in courageous and unpopular movements for the general benefit of mankind."

THE NONCONFORMISTS OF NEW ENGLAND.

They thought little, maybe, of Imperial splendours, but they had a firm grasp of the principles of liberty and of political justice. To them the vice, the luxury, and the license that prevailed universally in high places were as abhorrent as they were to the men who humbled the pride of Britain across the Atlantic. One great fact which should never be forgotten by those who have to do with the affairs of the English and American nations, whether in last century or in this, is that the English Nonconformists are now, and have been from the days of the *Mayflower*, far more akin to the men of New England than to the aristocratic classes in our own land. Mr. Disraeli wrote of the two nations which inhabit this country ; but there are indeed two nations which dwell in England —not the nation of the rich and the nation of the poor, but the nation of the Roundhead and the nation of the Cavalier. It was the nation of the Roundhead which founded New England ; and with the men of New England, whether they continue to dwell within the States on the Atlantic seaboard, or wherever they have spread, building up great Empire States in the Western lands, the mass of our Nonconformists, and the population of the working people among whom they dwell, have ever been in much closer sympathy than with the aristocratic classes which have so long exercised predominant influence in this country.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN BOND OF UNION.

Any English Dissenter finds himself more at home among his own folk in any part of America where the English language has asserted its supremacy, than he does in the halls of the English aristocracy, or in the cathedrals and churches which are dedicated to the maintenance of Episcopacy and Ecclesiasticism. Hence it is not to be wondered at that at the grave crisis which rent the English-speaking folk in twain, the English Nonconformists showed that they possessed that power of sympathetic understanding which would have been the talisman to conjure off the perils which beset the realm. Unfortunately, although they were numerous, earnest, and well-to-do, they were practically voiceless in the State. The governance of these islands rested not with them, but with the gamesters and roysterers of whose corruption and selfishness Sir George Trevelyan gives so painful a picture. And so it came to pass that these fine gentlemen, who talked so much of the rights of the Crown, became the instruments by which the Crown lost its brightest jewel. It has been left to the descendants of the men whose voice of protest was stifled by the haughty arrogance of the dominant classes to endeavour to undo, a hundred years after, the worst consequences of that colossal crime.

IV.—WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Sir George Trevelyan's picture of the American colonists at the time when they revolted from English rule is idyllic and almost too good to be true. As you read the contrast between the sober, thrifty, hospitable and courteous educated colonists, and the corrupt, luxurious, self-indulgent, debauched classes which ruled the roast in England, we can only wonder that the disruption was so long delayed.

A TRANSATLANTIC ARCADIA.

When Benjamin Franklin made a tour through Ireland and Scotland he was much impressed by the contrast

between the wretched condition of our people and the comfortable state of the colonists. He says :—

I thought much of the happiness of New England, where every man is a freeholder, has a vote in public affairs, lives in a tidy warm house, has plenty of good food and fuel, with whole clothes from head to foot, the manufacture perhaps of his own family.—(P. 102.)

Comte de Ségur reported that he found "indigence and vulgarity nowhere; abundance, comfort, and urbanity everywhere."—(P. 57.)

Mathieu Dumas wrote as the result of his observations across the Atlantic : "The colonists are milder and more tolerant, more hospitable, and in general more communicative than the English."—(P. 60.)

Lafayette and de Ségur joined in testifying that they never met truer gentlemen than their hosts in the New England villages, and than their brethren in arms who sat round the frugal table of General Washington.—(P. 61.)

So far from resenting it, we can only heave a sigh of regret that instead of having to struggle for their liberties and to claim at the cost of their lives the fundamental right of free men to make the laws under which they lived, these stout freeholders across the Atlantic had not been summoned by Providence to impose upon the mother-country a form of government more in accordance with common sense and the Ten Commandments than that under which she was groaning.

IF THE COLONISTS HAD CONQUERED US.

If Rhadamanthus had bestowed the sceptre of the English-speaking world upon those whose character, common-sense and statesmanship most entitled them to rule, then assuredly it was our American colonists who would have been summoned to sit on the throne, while George III. and his courtiers would have been righteously subjected to the discipline of their austere rule. If, like the Hebrew monarch of old, they had taught these men of Succoth with thorns and briers, the verdict of history would have been that it served them right. Sir George speculates in one passage upon what might have been if Chatham had but thrown in his lot with the Whigs :—

The fortunes of the English-speaking world would have looked very different in the retrospect if only Chatham had been in the mind to act cordially with the right men at the right moment.—(P. 34.) Among the bright possibilities of history, very few can be entertained with better show of reason than a belief that the two nations might have parted friends, if the statesman whom both of them equally revered and trusted would have thrown in his lot with that English party which, almost to a man, shared his wise views in regard to the treatment of our colonies, and sympathised with the love which he bore their people.—(P. 35.)

IF UNITY HAD BEEN PRESERVED.

It is seldom profitable to speculate upon what might have been, but if we give the rein to the historical imagination we might well picture to ourselves the beneficent future that might have been in store for the human race if it had been possible to replace those directors of the destinies of the English-speaking world—George III., Lord North, and his subservient colleagues—by the statesmen who framed the Declaration of Independence and founded the American Commonwealth. With the aid of the Nonconformists and the sober, industrious commercial classes of Great Britain, such an issue might not have been beyond the bounds of possibility. In that case we should probably have escaped the wars of the French Revolution. We should certainly have escaped the great disruption of the English-speaking world.

THE LOYALTY OF OUR COLONISTS.

Nothing could have been more touching than the loyalty of our American colonists ; nothing more detestable than the way in which they were treated by the insolent fools—who were often worse than fools—who were sent out as governors from this country. Alex Garden says of the men of New England :—

To reside in England was the object of universal desire, the cherished hope of every bosom ; it was considered as the delightful haven where peace and happiness were alone to be looked for. A parent sending his sons to Eton or Westminster would say, "I am sending my sons home for their education." If he himself should cross the Atlantic, though but for a summer season, to witness their progress, he would say, "I am going home to visit my children."—(P. 97.)

Over such a people were placed scoundrels like Bernard, the Governor of Massachusetts, whose conduct goes far to justify the general distrust that led France to dub England *perfide Albion.* Of Bernard, Sir George Trevelyan says : "He pleaded in secret that the obnoxious taxes should never and on no account be repealed or mitigated ; while in a public despatch he recommended that a petition from the Assembly, praying for relief from these very taxes, should be favourably considered."—(P. 47.)

Such were the caitiffs who cost us our American colonies. We lost the colonies because the colonists were better than our ruling classes, and because our rulers had abandoned themselves to courses which ruin States by enervating statesmen. God grant that this may not occur again on an even wider scale !



ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

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The Battle of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. Illustrated. R. de La Sizeranne.

Bookman.—(AMERICA). Jan.

A Century of American Illustration. Continued. Illustrated. Arthur Hoeber.

Century Magazine.—Feb.

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Cornhill.—Feb.

Little Holland House; the Home of G. F. Watts.

Cosmopolitan.—Jan.

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Dome.—UNICORN PRESS. 1s. Jan.

New Year's Greetings Four Hundred Years Ago. Illustrated. Campbell Dodgson.
Piranesi. Continued. Illustrated. L. A. Corbeille.

Good Words.—Feb.

Sir John Everett Millais. Illustrated. Sir Wyke Bayliss.

Great Thoughts.—Feb.

Holman Hunt and "The Shadow of Death." Illustrated. Rev. John Cuttell.

Idler.—Feb.

Some Modern Caricaturists. Illustrated. P. G. Konody.

Lady's Realm.—Feb.

Clara Montalba and her Sisters. Illustrated. Miss Alice Corkran.

Ludgate.—Feb.

House of Sir Joshua Reynolds; No. 47, Leicester Square. Illustrated. A. Henriques Valentine.

Magazine of Art.—CASSELL. 1s. 4d. Feb.

Frontispiece :—"Study for 'The Ransom,'" after Sir J. E. Millais.
Studies, by Edwin A. Abbey: Lord Leighton.
Edwin Austin Abbey. Illustrated. M. H. Spielmann.
A Sidelight on the South Kensington Museum Select Committee. Illustrated. M. H. Spielmann.
Is Photography among the Fine Arts? Illustrated. Fernand Khnopff.
Ricciardo Meacci. Illustrated. Miss Helen Zimmern.
Professor Hubert Herkomer as a Painter in Enamels. Continued. Illustrated. M. H. Spielmann.
Turner's "Van Tromp" Pictures. Illustrated. C. W. Carey.
Vassili Verestchagin. Illustrated. Prince Bojidar Karageorgevitch.

National Review.—Feb.

St. Martin's Lane; Grub Street of the Arts. Austin Dobson.
"South Kensington." Lord Balcarres.

New England Magazine.—Jan.

J. B. Carpeaux; a Great French Sculptor. Illustrated. Camille Thurwanger.

Nineteenth Century.—Feb.

On the Maiolica of Faenza. C. D. E. Fortnum.

Overland Monthly.—Jan.

The Work of Amédée Joullin. Illustrated. Arthur I. Street.

Pall Mall Magazine.—Feb.

Suppressed Plates. Continued. Illustrated. George Somes Layard.

Quarterly Review.—Jan.

Stained and Painted Windows.

Quiver.—Feb.

Parables in Marble. Illustrated. Arthur Fish.

Review of Reviews.—(AMERICA.) Jan.

G. G. Barnard; a Great American Sculptor. Illustrated. Laura Carroll Dennis.

Strand Magazine.—Feb.

A Peep into *Punch*, 1850-1854. Illustrated. J. H. Schooling.

Studio.—5, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 1s. Jan.

Charles Cottet. Illustrated. Gabriel Mourey.
Textile Patterns from Suffolk Rood Screens. Illustrated. Edward F. Strange.
Abbott H. Thayer; an American Painter. Illustrated. Mrs. Arthur Bell.
The Decoration of the Musée des Beaux Arts at Neuchâtel. Illustrated.
Greiner and Some Dresden Artists; Modern German Lithography. Illustrated. H. W. Singer.
Supplements :—"Le Repas d'Adieu," &c., after Charles Cottet; and Lithographs by P. Baum and Robert Stert.

Windsor Magazine.—Feb.

Women Artists of the Day. Illustrated. Miss Frances Low.

Woman at Home.—Feb.

Miss Küssner; a Modern Miniature-Painter. With Portraits. Mrs. F. Harcourt Williamson.

LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

American Journal of Sociology.—LUZAC AND CO. 35 cents. Jan.

Ethical Instruction in School and Church. Illustrated. E. M. Fairchild.
Trades Unions and Public Duty. Miss Jane Addams.
Concerning a Form of Degeneracy. Continued. Alexander Johnson.
Sex in Primitive Industry. W. I. Thomas.
Some Inequalities in Land Taxation. L. G. Powers.
The Barbarian Status of Women. Thorstein Veblen.
Criminal Anthropology in its Relation to Criminal Jurisprudence. Frances Alice Kellor.

Annals of the American Academy.—P. S. KING AND SON. 1 dollar. Jan.

The Growth of Great Cities. E. J. James.
The Final Report of the Monetary Commission. F. A. Cleveland.
Wealth and Welfare. Continued. H. H. Powers.
A Unit in Sociology. A. W. Small.
A Reply to Prof. Small. S. M. Lindsay.

Antiquary.—ELLIOT STOCK. 6d. Feb.

Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain. F. Haverfield.
Notice of an Irish Crannog. Illustrated. Rev. W. Falkiner.
Farther Contributions toward a History of Earlier Education in Great Britain. Continued. W. C. Hazlitt.
A Pair of Wafer Irons. Illustrated. Henry P. Feasey.

Architectural Review.—EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, 1s. Jan.

Gilbert Scott the Younger. Illustrated. W. Millard.
Pierrefonds, Château of Porthos. Concluded. Illustrated. Khepr.
The Architecture of Michael Angelo. Concluded. Illustrated. Beresford Pite.
Pulpits. Percy Dearmer.
Wild Bird Life in London. Illustrated. Concluded. R. B. Lodge.

Argosy.—MACMILLAN. 1s. Feb.

"In the Beginning."
Ghosts and Healing Waters. Illustrated. Chas. W. Wood.
Popular Superstitions.

Atlantic Monthly.—GAY AND BIRD. 1s. Jan.

Destructive and Constructive Energies of our Government Compared. Charles W. Eliot.
The Wild Indian. George Bird Grinnell.
Fathers, Mothers, and Freshmen. L. B. R. Briggs.
Reminiscences. Continued. Julia Ward Howe.
Autumn in Franconia. Bradford Torrey.
Psychology and Mysticism. Hugo Münsterberg.
The Autobiography of a Revolutionist. Continued. P. Kropotkin.
The Actor of To-Day. Norman Hapgood.
Some Novels of the Year.

Badminton Magazine.—LONGMANS. 1s. Feb.

Experiences of a French Shooting Estate. Illustrated. J. Gordon.
A Driving Tour in Corsica. Illustrated. Geo. J. Goschen, Jr.
A Shooting Expedition in Baltistan, Lower Thibet. Illustrated. Lady Westmacott.
On Extemporised Sleighs. Illustrated. Frances J. Erskine.

Bankers' Magazine.—WATERLOW AND SONS. 3s. Feb.

Present Day Banking; a Survey and Some Suggestions.
Bank Premises in the Provinces. Illustrated.
A National Pension Scheme.
The Stability of British Life Assurance.

Blackwood's Magazine.—BLACKWOOD. 2s. 6d. Feb.

Noctes Ambrosianae. No. LXXII.
Seventy Years at Westminster. Continued. Sir John R. Mowbray.
The British Empire at the Close of the Century; "From the New Gibbon."
Recent Fiction; Under the Beard of Buchanan.
Romance of the Mines; Californian Gold Discoveries.
Jamaica; an Impression. Ian Malcolm.
A Birthday Letter of Apology. Edw. A. Irving.
Anno Domini.
A Letter from Salamanca. Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Brackenbury.
Arthur Rimbaud; a Vagabond Poet. Chas. Whibley.
Wildfowl-Shooting in the Outer Hebrides. Gilfrid W. Hartley.
The Looker-on.
A Note on Eastern Policy.
National Institutions and Popular Demands.

Board of Trade Journal.—EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE. 6d. Jan.

Trade and Industry of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and the Proposed Inter-Oceanic Canal. With Map.
Competitions with British Trade in Turkey.
The Japanese Metal and Machinery Trade.
Authorised Gas Undertakings in the United Kingdom.
Shipping Regulations in Mexican Ports.

Bookman.—(AMERICA.) DODD, MEAD AND CO., NEW YORK. 25 cents. Jan.

Verlaine; the Poet of Absinthe. Illustrated. Howard Lyndon.
Omar Khayyám at the Caxton Club, Chicago. W. Irving Way.
The Poems of Richard Hovey. Curtis Hidden Page.
A Literary Curiosity from Charles Lamb's Library. Luther S. Livingston.
A Visit to Whittier. Edmund Gosse.
Otto von Bismarck. H. T. Peck.
Kipling's Women. A. B. Maurice.

Canadian Magazine.—ONTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO. 25 cents. Jan.

Wm. Kingsford; a Canadian Historian. With Portrait. R. W. Shannon.
Is Canada's Trade Anti-British? John Canuck.
Commercial Relations between Canada and the United States. Robert McConnell.
Roma! Cave Tibi! An English-Canadian's Appeal to Great Britain. R. E. Kingsford.
Various Nuts of Foreign Production. W. L. Edmonds.
Victoria; the Queen City of British Columbia. Illustrated. Julian Durham.
The Shakesperean Experiences of Miss Julia Arthur. Illustrated. W. J. Thorold.
The Red River Expedition. Concluded. Illustrated. Capt. J. Jones Bell.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—CASSELL. 6d. Feb.

Mask and Domino; a Gossip about Carnivals. Illustrated. Wm. Le Queux.
Chillingham Hunt; a Reciter in the Provinces; Interview. Illustrated.
American Football. Illustrated. Theodore A. Cook.
A Day at Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum. Illustrated. Fred Dolman.
How the Eye is tricked. Illustrated. Robert Machray.
Our Volunteers; a Visit to Sir Howard Vincent. Illustrated. Frank Banfield.
About the Nicaragua Canal: the Wedding of the Oceans. Illustrated. Benj. Taylor.
The Royal Choral Society. Illustrated. S. H. Hamer.

Cassier's Magazine.—33, BEDFORD STREET, STRAND. 1s. Jan.

Block-Setting Titan Cranes. Illustrated. Joseph Horner.
Stephenson's Engine of 1836. Illustrated. W. D. Wansbrough.
Aristotle and Modern Engineering. Dr. Robert H. Thurston.
Rock-Cutting Machinery. Illustrated. Fred Löbnitz.
The Valve Gear of the Willans Engine. Illustrated. John Svenson.
How the Pyramids were erected. Illustrated. W. F. Durfee.
Engine-Room Experience in War Time; On Board the U.S. Cruiser *New York*. F. M. Bennett.
American Locomotive Repair Shops. Illustrated. Wm. Forsyth.
The Electric Motor for Small Industrial Purposes. Alfred H. Gibbings.
Sir Richard Tangye. With Portrait.

Catholic World Magazine.—22, PATERNOSTER ROW. 1s. Jan.

The Papacy in the Nineteenth Century. Illustrated. Rev. Geo. McDermot.
The Charitable Work of Women. S. L. Emery.
Christmas in Bethlehem. Illustrated. Chas. C. Svendsen.
The Catholic Church and Fraternal Societies.
Sandwich Islands; a Cloudy Pearl of the Pacific. Illustrated. Philip E. Nylander.
Lily Dale, the Haunt of Spiritualists. Illustrated. E. Lyell Earle.
The Spanish Administration in the Philippines. Illustrated.
Annexation, "The Open Door," and the Constitution. Edmund Briggs.

Century Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. 4d. Feb.

Harnessing the Nile. Illustrated. F. C. Penfield.
What Charles Dickens did for Childhood; His Work in Education. Illustrated. Jas. L. Hughes.
Franklin's Religion. Illustrated. P. L. Ford.
On the Way to the North Pole. Illustrated. Walter Wellman.
Henry George in California. With Portrait. Noah Brooks.
Alexander the Great's Conquest of Asia Minor. Illustrated. Benj. I. Wheeler.
The Sinking of the *Merrimac*. Continued. Illustrated. R. P. Hobson.
The Consular System of Other Nations; How Other Countries do It. George McAneny.
The Capture of Santiago de Cuba. With Map. Maj.-Gen. W. R. Shafter.

Chambers's Journal.—47, PATERNOSTER ROW. 7d. Feb.

Rossland; a Great Mountain Gold-Camp in Canada.
South American Indian Therapeutics.
Reminiscences. Continued. Lieut.-Col. Sir R. L. Playfair.
Industrial Education at Home and Abroad.
The Open-Air Treatment of Consumption. Eugene de Cerrasson.

Chautauquan.—KEGAN PAUL. 10s. 10d. per annum. Jan.
The Old Bailey. Illustrated. J. C. Thornley.
Lord Melbourne. T. Raleigh.
The Central Element of Organised Matter. Continued. Prof. L. H. Batchelder.
English Journalism. Mary H. Krout.
Some American Women in Science. Continued. Illustrated. Mrs. M. B. Williamson.

Christian Quarterly.—73, LUDGATE HILL. 50 cents. Jan.
How shall We save the Rich? Dr. W. T. Moore.
The Status and Prospects of the Higher Criticism. J. J. Haley.
W. E. Gladstone and High Church Puritans. Prof. B. A. Hinsdale.
Canon Liddon. J. W. Monser.
A Study of Browning. Rev. Geo. T. Smith.
Alexander Campbell and Religious Controversy. Rev. F. M. Green.
The Basis of Union. M. P. Hayden.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SALISBURY SQUARE. 6d. Feb.
Christianity in Medea's Cauldron, or the Gospel *v.* Eclecticism. Rev. W. St. Clair Tisdall.
Islam in China. Rev. E. Sell.
The Spiritual Expansion of Buganda. Continued. Bishop Tucker.

Church Quarterly Review.—SPOTTISWOODE AND CO. 6s. Jan.
Archbishops Temple and Dalrymple on Recent Controversies.
Invocation of Saints.
On the Early History and Modern Revival of Deaconesses.
Hall's "The Kenotic Theory."
Dr. Dale of Birmingham.
F. C. Conybeare on the Paulicians.
Secondary Education.
Henry Reeve's Life and Correspondence.
Sacerdotalism.
St. Thomas of Canterbury.
William Law's "A Serious Call."
Thomas and Matthew Arnold.

Coming Age.—COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON. 20 cents. Jan.
Municipal Progress. Josiah Quincy.
The Work of the Society for Psychical Research. Richard Hodgson.
The Christians' Christmas. Rev. H. C. Vrosman.
My Visit to Count Tolstoi. Rev. Thomas van Ness.
The Democracy of Childhood. Hezekiah Butterworth.

Contemporary Review.—ISBISTER AND CO. 2s. 6d. Feb.
England and France. Francis de Pressensé.
"The Cape to Cairo"; the Bulawayo-Tanganyika and Other Railways. With Map. J. T. Wills.
Le 18 Brumaire. M. Maeterlinck.
Lessons from the Mass. Rev. Joseph Foxley.
The Sirdar's College at Khartoum. Paterfamilias.
London Street Improvements. G. Shaw Lefevre.
Does Trade follow the Flag?—A Reply. Lord Masham.
The Indian Currency. Sir John Lubbock.
Ceremonialism *v.* Experimental Religion. Dr. J. Guinness Rogers.
A Trip to Lake Balkash. R. P. Cobbold.
An Irish Roman Catholic University. "A Graduate."
The Symphony since Beethoven. Felix Weingartner.
The Policy of the Holy See. Prof. Fiamingo.
After Atbara and Omdurman. Major-Gen. Sir W. Gatacre.

Cornhill Magazine.—SMITH, ELDER AND CO. 1s. Feb.
Wm. Robert Hicks; a West-Country Wit. Sir Robert Edgcumbe.
A Summer Trip to Chinese Thibet. Mrs. Archibald Little.
Western Precursors of Dante. Miss Eleanor Hull.
The Humours of School Inspection.

Cornish Magazine.—5, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 6d. Jan.
George Howard Wilkinson, Bishop of St. Andrews. Illustrated. Canon Scott Holland.
The *Western Daily Mercury*. Illustrated. R. A. J. Walling.
Mount Edgcumbe. Illustrated. Lady Ernestine Edgcumbe.
Cornish Boroughs. Illustrated. W. T. Lawrance.
The First Cornish Methodists. Rev. Mark Guy Pearse.

Cosmopolitan.—5, BREAM'S BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE. 6d. Jan.
Princes of Egypt. Illustrated. Chas. Chaillé-Long.
In Dreamy Hawaii. Illustrated. Geo. W. Merrill.
The Coming Electric Railroad in America. Illustrated. Sidney H. Short.
Electing a Governor in America. Samuel G. Blythe.
Irish Leaders in Many Nations. Illustrated. J. P. Bocock.
A Curious Indian Burial-Place. Illustrated. Jennie Lown.
The Jews in Jerusalem. Illustrated. Edwin S. Wallace.
Autobiography of Napoleon Bonaparte. Concluded.
The Overtaught Woman. Harry T. Peck.
Economic Organisation. Continued. Chas. R. Flint.
The Philippines; Shall They be annexed? A. H. Whitfield.

Critical Review.—SIMPKIN MARSHALL. 1s. 6d. Jan.
Gore's Essays in Aid of the Reform of the Church. Prof. T. M. Lindsay.
Lloyd's Dynamic Idealism. Rev. Fred. J. Powicke.
Gratillat's "La Morale Chrétienne." Rev. A. Halliday Douglas.
Sellin's Serubbabel. Rev. D. Eaton.
Robertson's "The Poetry and the Religion of the Psalms." Rev. Canon Driver.

Dial.—315, WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO. 10 cents. Jan. 1.
The Distribution of Books.
Edward Gay Mason.

Jan. 16.
The Report of the Chicago Educational Commission.
The American Rejection of Poe.

Dublin Review.—BURNS AND OATES. 6s. Jan.
Harnack's Chronology of Early Christian Literature. Dom Cuthbert Butler.
Sir M. E. Grant Duff's "Notes from a Diary." Wilfrid Ward.
Pictures of the Reformation Period. Miss J. M. Stone.
Toscanelli and Vespucci. Miss E. M. Clerke.
Liturgical Books of the Russian Church. Rev. W. H. Kent.
Catholicism and Spiritualism. Henry C. Corrance.
The Foreshadowing of Christianity. D. Moncrieff O'Connor.
The Kingdom of the Head Master. Rev. R. B. S. Blakelock.

Economic Review.—RIVINGTONS. 3s. Jan.
Foreign Competition in Relation to the New Trades Combination Movement. E. J. Smith.
The Economics of Bargaining. John A. Hobson.
Co-operative Ideals. Henry W. Wolff.
A Plea for the Study of Economic History. Rev. W. Cunningham.
The Church Reform Manifesto. Rev. H. Rashdall.

Edinburgh Review.—LONGMANS. 6s. Jan.
The Unrest in the Church of England.
Burne-Jones; His Ethics and Art.
Stonewall Jackson.
Private Bill Legislation.
The Writings of Wagner.
Slavery in Modern Scotland.
Secondary Education in England.
Wm. Conyngham Plunket and Catholic Emancipation.
The Reform of the Law of Evidence.
Recent Sporting Adventure in the Old World.
The United States as a Military Power.
Sir George Trevelyan and the American Revolution.

Educational Review.—203, STRAND. 4d. Jan.
Atmosphere and Perspective in Education. Percy A. Barnett.
Order and Freedom in School Discipline. Dr. Sophie Bryant.
Examinations and Girls' Schools. Miss Dorothea Beale.
Co-Education of Boys and Girls. Herbert B. Garrod.
Is there a Religious Question in Education? Canon Lyttelton.

Educational Review.—(AMERICA.) J. M. DENT. 1s. 8d. Jan.
The Future of the Normal School. Wm. T. Harris.
Professional and Academic Schools. R. H. Thurston.
Baumeister's Handbuch der Erziehungslehre. Paul H. Hanus.
Sentimentality in Science-Teaching. Edward Thorndike.
Course of Reading for Children. George Griffith.
Educational Value of Biography. Sadie E. Simons.
Study of Education at the University of Texas. W. S. Sutton.

Educational Times.—89, FARRINGDON STREET. 6d. Feb.
Introductory Address at the Winter Meeting of Teachers.

Engineering Magazine.—222, STRAND. 1s. Jan.
The Relations of the United States to Their New Dependencies. Capt. A. T. Mahan.
The Engineer and the Policy of Imperialism. Chas. B. Going.
The Fighting Engineers at Santiago. Illustrated. Arthur Warren.
Machine-Shop Management in Europe and America. H. F. L. Orcutt.
Equipment, Management, and Economic Influence of the Ship Canal. Illustrated. W. H. Hunter.
The Buildings of Oxford from an Engineer's Point of View. Illustrated. J. W. Parry.
Machinery and Power Applications in the Lumber Industry. Illustrated. Wm. Adams.
The Evolution of Safety in Railway Travel. Illustrated. Chas. Hansell.
Mining the Iron Ores of Arctic Europe. Illustrated. D. A. Louis.
The Commercial Aspect of Electric Lighting in Great Britain. Robert Hammond.

Engineering Times.—GRANVILLE HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET. 6d. Jan.
Fire Bricks. James Dunnachie.
A Chat on the Fuel Economiser. Illustrated. David Rushworth.
The Rise and Development of the Centrifugal Pump. Illustrated. Neville G. Gwynne.
High-Speed Steam Engines. Continued. Illustrated. W. Norris.
Machine Tools. Continued. Illustrated. Ewart C. Amos.
Lubrication. Illustrated. J. Greevz Fisher.
A Few Words Concerning Packings. Illustrated. Geo. W. Parkes.

English Historical Review.—LONGMANS. 5s. Jan.
Methods of Early Church History. Rev. A. C. Headlam.
The Beginnings of Wessex. W. H. Stevenson.
The Administration of the Navy from the Restoration to the Revolution. Continued. J. R. Tanner.
The Swedish Legend in Guiana. Rev. George Edmundson.
The English Boroughs in the Reign of John. A. Ballard.
The Despatches of Col. Thomas Graham on the Italian Campaign of 1796-7. J. Holland Rose.

English Illustrated Magazine.—198, STRAND. 6d. Feb.
Self-Preservation of Animals, etc.; How They survive. Illustrated.
The World's Sport. Illustrated. W. Blew and Rockwood.
A Famous Fratricide in 1741. Major Martin A. S. Hume.
From the Cape to Cairo. Illustrated. C. de Thierry.

Englishwoman.—6, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Feb.
Felicia Hemans; a Woman Writer of the Century. Illustrated. Halboro Denham.
A Breton Pilgrimage. Illustrated. F. A. G. Davidson.
The Religion of Women. Roslyn Grey.
Six Weeks in the Mediterranean. Illustrated. Reginald Bailey.
Devonshire; In the Sweet West Country. Illustrated. L. Lloyd.
Mrs. M. E. Haweis; Her Life and Work. Illustrated.
The Lady Domestic. Darley Dale.

Englishwoman's Review.—WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 1s. Jan.
The Public Responsibilities of Women.
The Question of Home Work.
Inquirers into Women's Work.

Essex Review.—SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 1s. 6d. Jan.
Francis Quarles. With Portrait. E. John Harry.
Essex Parish Register Books. Rev. O. W. Tancock.
Troubles at Stisted in 1642. Miss Bertha Porter.
Famous Essex. Percy Clark.

Etude.—T. PRESSER, PHILADELPHIA. 15 cents. Jan.
Chopin. With Portrait.
The Struggle for a Public Career. P. G. Hubert, Junr.
A Plea for Simplicity. Jon Buron.
A Word to Aspiring Composers. Dr. S. N. Penfield.
Music for Piano:—Valse in A flat, by Chopin; Queen Anne, Old English Dance, by W. H. Harper.

Expositor.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 1s. Feb.
St. John's Creed. Prof. G. G. Findlay.
An Historical Commentary on the Epistle to the Galatians. Continued. Prof. W. M. Ramsay.
The late Prof. Drummond and His Critics. Rev. Angus M. Mackay.
Chuza. F. C. Burkitt.
The Nativity. Wm. Canton.
The Seven Lamps. Rev. J. Monro Gibson.
Has Amminadib in Canticles Any Existence? Rev. Prof. T. K. Cheyne.
The Genesis of Deuteronomy. Prof. Geo. L. Robinson.

Expository Times.—SIMPKIN MARSHALL. 6d. Feb.
The Incarnation and the Inner Life. Bishop Ellicott.
Recent Biblical Archæology. Prof. A. H. Sayce.
The Greek of the Early Church and the Pagan Ritual. Prof. W. M. Ramsay.
The True Date of Abraham and Moses. Prof. Fr. Hommel.

Fireside.—7, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 6d. Feb.
Skates; the History of Common Things. G. L. Apperson.
Memories of Milan. Illustrated. "Edward Garrett."
A Traverse of the Aletsch-Horn. Illustrated. "Member of the Alpine Club."

Fortnightly Review.—CHAPMAN AND HALL. 2s. 6d. Feb.
Educating the Liberals; Lord Rosebery and Home Rule.
France since 1814. Baron Pierre de Coubertin.
New Light on Marlowe and Kyd. Frederick S. Boas.
Newfoundland's Opportunity. Beckles Willson.
A Prime Minister and a Child-Wife in Bhavnagar, India. Prof. F. Max Müller.
The Liberal Party and Local Veto. Frederick Dolman.
The War Game in South Africa. Morley Roberts.
Albert Du Bois; a New Novelist. Richard Davey.
International Struggle for Life. Brooks Adams.
The Commercial Sovereignty of the Seas. Benjamin Taylor.
The United Irish League in County Mayo. Irish Unionist.
Butler's "Life of Sir G. Pomeroy-Colley." Major Arthur Griffiths.
Dangerous Trades. H. J. Tennant.
England and France: Settling Day. Geoffrey C. Noel.
My Critic of Vedânta: A Reply. Dr. J. Beattie Crozier.

Forum.—G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1s. 6d. Jan.
The Army of the United States. Brig.-Gen. H. C. Corbin.
The Future Relations of Great Britain and the United States. Sir Charles W. Dilke.
Col. Waring on the Sanitation of Havana. G. E. Hill.
The Recent Election in America and Its Results. Jas. Kerr.
Liquor Legislation in Norway. Francis G. Peabody.
The Upper Regions of the Air. Prof. J. Trowbridge.
San Francisco's Struggle for Good Government. Prof. Frank W. Blackmar.
The Race War in North Carolina. Henry Litchfield West.
Are the Germans still a Nation of Thinkers? Rudolf Eucken.
Government and Society in the Klondyke. Frederick Palmer.
Social Ethics in the Schools. Julia E. Bulkley.
A Study in Nativities. Byron C. Mathews.
American Literature and American Nationality. Hamilton W. Mabie.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—141, FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. 10 cents. Jan.
Campaigning with Gomez. Illustrated. Thos. R. Dawley, Junr.
The Sinking of the *Merrimac*. Illustrated. Osborn W. Deignan.
In a Klondike Cabin. Illustrated. Joaquin Miller.
Women in Politics. Illustrated. Marquise Lanza.
How Messages are Sent at Sea. Illustrated. Joseph Coblentz Groff.

Feb.
West-Indiaward Ho! Illustrated. Champion Bissell.
Cartagena, Columbia; an Old Spanish-American Colony. Illustrated. F. Williamson.
Campaigning with Gomez. Continued. Illustrated. Thomas R. Dawley, Junr.
Ice Yachts and Yachting. Illustrated. Wilf. P. Pond.
Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. Illustrated. Flora Adams Darling.
To Make a Spanish Holiday. Illustrated. Mrs. Frank Leslie.
Ice, Snow and Frost. Illustrated. Geo. H. Johnson.

Genealogical Magazine.—ELLIOT STOCK. 1s. Feb.
A Calendar of the Duchy of Lancaster Inquisitiones Post-Mortem. Ethel Stokes.
Notes on the Walpoles, with Some Account of a Junior Branch. Continued. H. S. Vade-Walpole.
The Arms of Mowbray and Howard. Continued.
A Treatise on the Law concerning Names and Changes of Names. Continued.
Royal Descent of Carlyon.

Gentleman's Magazine.—CHATTO AND WINDUS. 1s. Feb.
Of Birds' Songs. C. Trollope.
The First Printed Book and Its Printers. Percy Fitzgerald.
A Day with the Dervishes. Geo. Grahame.
Josephus; a Soldier Historian. George Martin.
British Fire-Festivals. T. H. B. Graham.
Trial by Jury in Civil Cases. J. E. R. Stephens.
On Snow-Shoes in Canada. J. Lawson.

Geographical Journal.—1, SAVILE ROW. 2s. Jan.
Sir Clements R. Markham's Opening Address, Session 1898-99.
Christmas Island. Illustrated. Chas. W. Andrews.
In the Valley of the Orinoco. Map and Illustrations. Maj. Stanley Paterson.
The Proceedings of the Pamir Boundary Commission. With Map.
Prof. Supan on the Rainfall of the Globe. A. J. Herbertson.

Geological Magazine.—DULAU AND CO. 1s. 6d. Jan.
Fulgurites from Tupungato and the Summit of Aconcagua. Prof. T. G. Bonney.
The Scandinavian Ice-Sheet and the Baltic Glacier. Illustrated. Sir H. H. Howorth.
The Origin of Mammals. Prof. O. C. Marsh.
An Expedition to Christmas Island. C. W. Andrews.

Girl's Own Paper.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Feb.
Old English Cottage Homes. Continued. Illustrated. H. W. Brewer.
Wanted; a Little More Imagination. James and Nanette Mason.
Practical Aids to the Culture of Lilies. Continued. Illustrated. Chas. Peters.

Good Words.—ISBISTER AND CO. 6d. Feb.
A Trip on the Footplate. Rev. V. L. Whitechurch.
Maplin Lighthouse; My Sea-girt Retreat and What I found There. Illustrated. Rev. J. M. Bacon.
W. E. H. Lecky. With Portrait. Prof. Hugh Walker.
The Italian Colony in London. Illustrated. James Greig.
Old Currencies. Illustrated. C. J. Praetorius.
A Run to the Cape. Illustrated. Donald Macleod.

Great Thoughts.—28, HUTTON STREET, FLEET STREET. 6d. Feb.
Among the Bookstalls. Illustrated. Arthur L. Salmon.
The Peace Conference; Interview with W. T. Stead. Illustrated. Raymond Blathwayt.
A Lecturer's Experiences with Dr. Lunn. Illustrated. Raymond Blathwayt.
"Ian Maclaren"; Interview. With Portrait. Raymond Blathwayt.
Temperance Reform as required by National Righteousness and Patriotism. Dean Farrar.

Harmsworth Magazine.—HARMSWORTH. 3½d. Jan.
Chrysanthemum Culture; Chrysanthemums Curled Here. Illustrated. Alfred Arkas.
Little Royalties. Illustrated.
India and Ceylon; the Home of Four o'clock Tea. Illustrated.
3,000 Miles on Sleepers by Bicycle. Illustrated. Edward Lunn.
Mice Worth Their Weight in Gold. Illustrated. Gavin Macdonald.
Strange Kinds of Money. Illustrated. Robert Machray.
An Engine Match between England and America. Illustrated. F. A. Talbot.
Faces of Murderers; Nature's Danger Signals. J. Holt Schooling.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.—45, ALBEMARLE STREET. 1s. Feb.
Lieut.-Col. Forrest at Fort Donelson. Illustrated. John A. Wyeth.
A Trekking Trip in South Africa. Illustrated. A. C. Humbert.
Anglo-Saxon Affinities. Julian Ralph.
The Astronomical Outlook as related to the Perfection of Our Instruments and Methods of Observation. C. A. Young.
The Spanish-American War. Illustrated. Henry Cabot Lodge.
With Dewey at Manila. J. L. Stickney.
The United States as a World-Power. Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart.

Homiletic Review.—FUNK AND WAGNALLS, 44, FLEET STREET. 1s. 3d. Jan.

The Ministry of Christ not a Profession but a Vocation. Dr. Joseph Parker.
The Use and Abuse of Ridicule. W. S. Lilly.
Theosophy, Esoteric Buddhism, and Christian Science. Continued. Dr. F. F. Ellinwood.
The Gain and the Loss in Modern Biblical Criticism. Prof. George H. Schodde.

Humanitarian.—DUCKWORTH, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 6d. Jan.

Modern Saints and Modern Miracles; Interview with Joris Karl Huysmans. With Portrait. Frederic Lees.
The Dangers of Imagination. Prof. Mantegazza.
The Akkas, or African Pygmies. Sir Richard F. Burton.
Healthy Education for Brain and Body. White Wallis.
Racial and Individual Temperaments. Percy W. Ames.
Physical Regeneration of Women. Mrs. Josef Conn.
On Fate.

Idler.—W. R. RUSSELL AND CO. 1s. Jan.

Sydney; a City of the Empire. Illustrated. Fred. Dolman.
Story of the Goodwin Sands. Illustrated. E. A. Du Plat.
Travel in Klondike. Illustrated. Roger Pocock.
James Jewitt and Bedford Cottage Stables, Newmarket. Illustrated. "Z."
Bird Life in the Broads. Illustrated. R. B. Lodge.
Are Literary Men adequately remunerated? Symposium.

Feb.

Melbourne; a City of the Empire. Fred. Dolman.
W. T. Robinson at Foxhill; a Famous Racing Stable. Illustrated. "Z."
The Rothschilds; a Family of Millionaires.
The World's Cafés. Illustrated. S. L. Bensusan.

Index Library.—172, EDMUND STREET, BIRMINGHAM. 21s per annum. Dec.

Wiltshire Inquisitiones post Mortem.
London Inquisitiones post Mortem.
Sussex Wills.
Lincolnshire Wills.

International.—A. T. H. BROWER, CHICAGO. 10 cents. Jan.

Life on a Coral Reef. Illustrated. Lillian D. Kelsey.
What shall We do with Our Ex-Presidents? Chas. A. Pratt.

Irish Ecclesiastical Record.—24, NASSAU STREET, DUBLIN. 1s. Jan.

Anglicanism up-to-Date. Rev. R. A. O'Gorman.
The General Exile of 1698. Rev. Ambrose Coleman.
The Tower and Church of St. Patrick, Trim. Very Rev. Philip Callery.
Irish Workhouse Reform. Rev. J. O'Donovan.
The New Legislation on the Index. Rev. T. Hurley.

Irish Monthly.—M. H. GILL AND SON, DUBLIN. 6d. Feb.

Aubrey de Vere. Helen Grace Smith.

Irish Rosary.—WILLIAMS AND BUTLAND, 47, LITTLE BRITAIN, E.C. 3d. Feb.

How Spain lost the Philippines.
Among the Savage Tribes of Ecuador. Continued. Illustrated.
Life in the East End; Work of the C.S.U. in London. Illustrated. M. Rosamond Ffrench.
St. Columba of Derry. Illustrated. Continued.
St. Brigid; "The Mary of Erin." Illustrated. Rev. Wm. Doherty.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—MACMILLAN. 3s. 6d. Jan.

The Writings of Abu'l-Faraj Furkan Ibn Asad. Rev. G. Margoliouth.
Spiritual Possibilities of Judaism To-day. Miss Lily H. Montagu.
Hebrew Tribal Names and the Primitive Traditions of Israel. G. H. Skipwith.
Meir B. Ephraim of Padua, Scroll-Writer and Printer in Mantua. Prof. D. Kaufmann.
An Aramaic Text of the Scroll of Antiochus. I. Abrahams.
An Introduction to the Arabic Literature of the Jews. Continued. Prof. Moritz Steinschneider.

Journal of Education.—3, BROADWAY, LUDGATE HILL. 6d. Jan.

The Training of Teachers; a Suggestion. L. Brackenbury.
The Physical Measurements of Public School Boys. Cecil Hawkins.
The Headmasters' Conference.

Feb.

Athletics and Fatigue. J. Cecil Hague.
Schools, Local and National, and the Coming Bill. H. Macan.
The Incorporated Association of Headmasters.
The Teachers' Guild Congress.

Journal of Finance.—EFFINGHAM WILSON. 1s. Jan.

In Hooley Land. S. F. Van Oss.
Vive le Roi. Andrew Still.
The Return of Capital to Ireland. W. A. Chater.
Armaments, Peace and Protection. R. B. R. Mair.

Journal of Political Economy.—UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, CHICAGO. 75 cents. Dec.

Spanish Currency. A. de Foville.
Socialism in France. G. Francois.
The Measure of the Value of Money according to European Economists. G. M. Fiamingo.
The Quantity Theory of Money from the Marxist Standpoint. A. P. Hazell.
Stable Money. Thomas Elmer Will.
The Transition to Gold in England and in India. Wm. W. Carlile.
Resumption of Specie Payments in Austria-Hungary. Wesley C. Mitchell.

Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.—JOHN MURRAY. 3s. 6d. Dec.

The Potato. Illustrated. Arthur W. Sutton.
Quarter-Evil. Prof. J. McFadyean.
Kerry and Dexter Cattle. Illustrated. Wm. Hooper.
The Woburn Experimental Farm. Continued. J. Augustus Voelcker.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.—J. J. KELIHER AND CO. 2s. Jan.

The Present Situation on the Indian Frontier. Sir Richard Temple.
The Evolution of Volunteer Position Artillery to Volunteer Field Artillery. Capt. G. Neal.
The First Siege of Rhodes, 1480. Rev. W. K. R. Bedford.
Annual Report of the Secretary, Navy Department, Washington.
The Trans-Siberian Railway. Lieut.-Col. C. E. de la Poer Beresford.
The Inter-Oceanic Canal. Capt. Cecil B. Levita.

Juridical Review.—STEVENS AND HAYNES. 3s. 6d. Jan.

Chose Jugée and the Revision of Criminal Proceedings French Law. P. E. Weber.
Carruthers and Spotiswood; Old Scots Conveyancers. H. P. Macmillan.
Irrevocable Trusts. A. M. Hamilton.
Tenure by Knight-Service in Scotland. George Neilson.
The Margin of Error in Criminal Procedure. W. M. Gloag.

Knowledge.—326, HIGH HOLBORN. 6d. Feb.

On the Treatment and Utilisation of Anthropological Data; Colour. Illustrated. Dr. Arthur Thomson.
The Box Crustacea. Illustrated. Rev. Thomas R. R. Stebbing.
Secrets of the Earth's Crust. Illustrated. Grenville A. J. Cole.
Comparative Photographic Spectra of the Brightest Stars.
Telegraph; the Nervous System of Our Empire. John Mills.
The Icknield Way in Norfolk and Suffolk. Illustrated. W. G. Clarke.

Ladies' Home Journal.—CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., PHILADELPHIA. 10 cents. Feb.

Through the Prisons with Mrs. Ballington Booth. Illustrated.
The Story of New York's Social Life. Illustrated. Euretta van Vorst.
The X. I. T. Ranch; the Largest in the World. Illustrated. Wm. Clinton.

Lady's Realm.—HUTCHINSON AND CO. 6d. Feb.

The Bridesmaids of the Queen. Illustrated. Mrs. Armytage.
All about Valentines. Illustrated. R. Y. P.
Mme. Albani: Interview. Illustrated. Mrs. Sarah A. Tooley.
Physical Exercise at Macpherson's Gymnasium. Illustrated. "George Paston."
Henrietta, Countess of Suffolk; a Famous Lady of the English Court. Illustrated.

Land Magazine.—149, STRAND. 1s. Jan.

What are the Comparative Advantages, Social and Economic, of Large and Small Farms? Illustrated. Wm. Lipscomb.
The Chillingham Wild Cattle. Sir Jacob Wilson.
The Housing of the Working Classes in France. Edward Conn
The Usurpation of the Roads. Richard Ramsden.
Agricultural Legislation. Jas. Hope.
The Earl of Harrington. With Portrait.
The Arrest of Tuberculosis. Sir Jas Sawyer.
Old Age Pensions and Village Working Men. Chief Ranger of Ancient Order of Foresters.

Law Magazine and Review.—WM. CLOWES AND SONS. 5s. Feb.

Legal Education. Alfred Hopkinson.
The Law of the Book of Mormon. Jas. Williams.
Mediæval Piracy and the Lords High Admiral of England. E. S. Roscoe.
The Law as to Sunday Amusements. A. A Strong.
The Lunacy Laws. Wm. Harris Faloon.
Lord Gifford. Spencer L. Holland.
Some Observations on the Procedure in Police Courts. C. M. Atkinson.
State Interference in Contraband Trade and Blockade-Running. F. W. Payn.

Leisure Hour.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Feb.

John Ruskin. S. G. Green.
Cold Storage, Grain, Timber, etc., at the Port of London. Illustrated. W. J. Gordon.
Engraved Shells. Illustrated. A. W. Buckland.
Fire Islands. Continued. Illustrated. Dr. Louis Sambon.

Liberal Magazine.—42, PARLIAMENT STREET, S.W. 6d. Jan.

Sir William Harcourt's Resignation.

Library World.—4, AVE MARIA LANE. 6d. Jan.

The Library Rate. Continued. Symposium.
The History and Description of Library Charging Systems. Jas. D. Brown.
In Defence of Fiction Reading. Fred. Turner.
Thomas Greenwood. Illustrated.
Lectures as Library Extension Work. Symposium.

Feb.

Tabular View of the Progress of Our Public Libraries since 1848.
The Selection and Purchase of Books. F. J. Burgoyne.
St. George-in-the-East; a Notable Library. Illustrated. F. Meaden Roberts.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.—6, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 1s. Feb.
James Wilson and His Times. D. O. Kellogg.
Russia, England, and the United States, the Three Great Powers of the World; a Diplomatic Forecast. Austin Bierbower.
Cyrano de Bergerac. Lionel Strachey.
Recollections of Lincoln. Jas M. Scovel.
Will Poetry disappear? H. E. Warner

London Quarterly Review.—CHAS. H. KELLY. 2s. 6d. Jan.
The Effect of the Recent War upon American Character. Chas. J. Little.
The Historical and Spiritual Christ. R. Martin Pope.
Vacation Rambles of a Naturalist. L. C. Miall.
The Present Crisis in the Church of England. J. Scott Lidgett.
David Hill. Sydney R. Hodge.
Palestinian Syriac Lectionaries of the Bible. Agnes Smith Lewis.
The Wound Dresser. R. Corlett Cowell.
Egypt and the Soudan. Urquhart A. Forbes.
Sport in the Caucasus. H. D. Lowry.
Methodism and the Age. Rev. Dr. Rigg.

Longman's Magazine.—LONGMANS. 6d. Feb.
A Farmer's Year. Continued. H. Rider Haggard.
Lady Mary Wortley Montagu; a Great Letter Writer. S. G. Tallentyre.
Sir Thomas Bodley. Miss Jennett Humphreys.

Ludgate.—F. V. WHITE. 6d. Feb.
Piecing a Pantomime. Illustrated. A. Wallis Myers.
Horse-Racing in 1898. Illustrated. E. Anthony.
Press Lunches. Lucie H. Armstrong.
The Tattooed; Walking Picture Galleries. Illustrated. Reginald H. Cocks.
The Opium Habit in India. Illustrated. Jas. Cassidy.
Echoes of the Great Rebellion in India. Illustrated. Miss G. Bacon.
Rollicking on the Riviera. Illustrated. Wm. Le Queux.

Lute.—PATEY AND WILLIS. 2d. Jan.
Miss Florence Monteith. With Portrait.
Anthem:—"Just as I am," by F. Tozer.

McClure's Magazine.—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 10 cents. Feb.
"The White Man's Burden." Poem. Rudyard Kipling.
Under Water in the Torpedo-boat *Holland*. Illustrated. Franklin Matthews.
Adventures of a Train Despatcher. Continued. Illustrated. Capt. J. E. Brady.
Lincoln gathering an Army. Ida M. Tarbell.
Life-Masks of Great Americans. Illustrated. Charles Henry Hart.
The War on the Sea and Its Lessons. With Map. Capt. Alfred T. Mahan.
Dewey at Manila. Illustrated. Edw. W. Arden.

Macmillan's Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. Feb.
Dumas *père*; Author of "The Three Musketeers." A. F. Davidson.
The College at Khartoum—and After.
The Army Doctor. Capt. Trevor.
The Press of Paris.
Diplomacy and Journalism; Letter to the Editor.
Mr. Watts-Dunton and His Reviewers. Country Cousin.

Mind.—WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 3s. Jan.
Philosophy and the Study of Philosophers. Prof. D. G. Ritchie.
Subjective Colours and the After-Imag; Their Significance for the Theory of Attention. M. F. Washburn.
Hegel's Treatment of the Categories of the Objective Notion. J. E. McTaggart.
Testimony and Authority. A. F. Ravenshear.

Missionary Review.—FUNK AND WAGNALLS. 1s. 3d. Jan.
The Caroline Islands and the People. Map and Illustrated. Miss E. T. Crosby.
Mormonism's Challenge to the Nation. Eugene Young.
The Motive and Methods of Missions. Robert E. Speer.
Responsibilities of Christian Governments to Human Rights. Gen. B. A. Cowen.

Monist.—KEGAN PAUL. 2s. 6d. Jan.
Ormazd, or the Ancient Persian Idea of God. Illustrated. Prof. A. W. Williams Jackson.
Vitalism. Prof. C. Lloyd Morgan.
Evolution evolved. Prof. Alfred H. Lloyd.
Evolution and Consciousness. Rev. Oliver H. P. Smith.
A Few Hints on the Treatment of Children. Dr. Paul Carus.

Month.—LONGMANS. 1s. Feb.
Edward Thring: the Maker of Uppingham. Rev. Reginald Colley.
The Episcopal Registers of Winchester. Rev. Herbert Thurston.
Dr. Pusey's Letters. Rev. Joseph Rickaby
"What the Soldier Said." James Britten.

Monthly Musical Record.—AUGENER. 2d. Feb.
The New Art. E. A. Baughan.
Siegfried Wagner's "Der Bärenhäuter." J. S. S.
Barcarole for Piano, by P. E. Bache.

Monthly Packet.—A. D. INNES AND CO. 1s. Feb.
French Women. Miss E. March-Phillipps.
Characteristics of Celtic Art. L. M. McCraith.

Music.—1402, AUDITORIUM TOWER, CHICAGO. 25 cents. Jan.
The Invasion of Vulgarity in Music. Arthur Weld.
The Evolution of the Pianoforte Etude. W. S. B. Mathews.
The Conservatory Ideal. Prof. E. Dickinson and G. R. Combs.
In the Realm of the Stage-Manager. John L. Mathews.
Beethoven's Pastoral Sonata. F. H. Clarke.

Musical Herald.—J. CURWEN. 2d. Feb.
The Boy's Voice. James Bates.
"When Lengthening Shades," in Both Notations, by W. Woolley.

Musical Opinion.—150, HOLBORN. 2d. Jan.
The Decline of the Choral Fugue. Rev. J. T. Lawrence.
Martin Luther as a Musician. J. F. Rowbotham.
Greek Popular Music. Continued. J. Goddard.
Musical Criticism. Continued. Eustace J. Breakespeare.
Degrees in Music at Oxford. Dr. A. T. Froggatt.

Feb.
Rameau and Early French Writers of Opera. E. J. Breakespeare.
Rheinberger's Organ Works. Continued. C. J. Frost.
Rhythm. C. A. Ehrenfechter.

Musical Times.—NOVELLO. 4d. Feb.
George Riseley. With Portrait.
Recollections. Continued. Jos. Bennett.
Dr. Arne's "Caractacus." J. S. S.
Anthems:—"Who Shall Roll Us Away the Stone?" by G. W. Torrance; "This is the Day," by E. H. Lemare.

National Review.—EDWARD ARNOLD. 2s. 6d. Feb.
The Dreyfus Case:
The Scope of the Enquiry. Sir Godfrey Lushington.
A Clerical Crusade. F. C. Conybeare.
The Only Mystery. L. J. Maxse.
The New Zealand Old-Age Pensions Act. W. Pember Reeves.
Admiral Dundas and Sir Edmund Lyons; My Two Chiefs in the Crimea. Admiral Maxse.
American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.
The South-Eastern and Chatham Railways "Working Union"; Threatened Railway Monopoly. With Map. Shareholder.
A Rejoinder to Professor Schäfer. Hon. Stephen Coleridge.
The Rule of the Chartered Company. H. C. Thomson.

Natural Science.—YOUNG J. PENTLAND. 1s. Jan.
Funafuti; the Study of a Coral Atoll. Illustrated. Prof. W. J. Sollas.
Prof. Weldon's Evidence of the Operation of Natural Selection. J. T. Cunningham.
Biological Analogy and Speech-Development. Henry Cecil Wyld.
Animal Symmetry. Illustrated. Arthur T. Masterman.

Naval and Military Magazine.—16, ESSEX STREET, STRAND. 6d. Feb.
Chatham; the Home of the Scientific Corps. Illustrated. Col. E. Mitchell.
Lord St. Vincent as a Suppressor of Mutinies Ashore. Adm. Sir R. Vesey Hamilton.
Canterbury; a Garrison Town. Illustrated. Arthur M. Horwood.
Our Japanese Allies. Illustrated. Lieut. Col. T. A. Le Mesurier.
The New Admiralty Harbour at Dover. Illustrated. Geo. Spicer.
Brighton as a Garrison Town. Illustrated. Henry Light.
The Cinque Ports. Illustrated. Athol Forbes.
The Volunteer Battalions of Surrey, Kent, and Sussex. Illustrated. Arthur Beckett.
The Oldest of the Cadet Corps at Felsted. Illustrated. Arthur William à Beckett.

New Century Review.—4, PILGRIM STREET, LUDGATE HILL. 6d. Feb.
The Mystery of Shakespeare's Sonnets. Continued. Cuming Walters.
Is War an Unnecessary Evil? Edward Marwick.
Pickwickian Studies. Continued. Percy Fitzgerald.
The Exaggerations of Mr. Ensor; a Reply to "The Football Madness." Hugh W. Strong.
Goethe; Childhood and Youth. Joseph Forster.
Some Notes on Canada. C. W. Mason.
Politics and Literature; the Rival Mistresses. T. H. S. Escott.
The Future of the Liberal Party. C. A. Healy.
The Liberal Policy of the Future. J. C. H.
Zola's "Nana." H. Schütz Wilson.

New England Magazine.—5, PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 25 cents. Jan.
The Passenger Traffic of Boston and the Subway. Illustrated. George G. Crocker.
Early New England Almanacs. Illustrated. Annie Russell Marble.
The Pilgrim Press in Leyden. Illustrated. Wm. Elliot Griffis.
Out of the Mouth of Tsars. Illustrated. Edw. E. Hale.
Hymns of the Slave and the Freedman. Wm. E. Barton.
Lowell City. S. P. Hadley and Mabel Hill.

New Orthodoxy.—30, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Feb.
Jesus Christ's Name for God. Rev. R. Tuck.
Samuel Rutherford. Rev. J. C. Foster.
The Irrepressible Conflict between the Old and the New Orthodoxy. Rev. K. C. Anderson.
The Spirit in the National Poetry. Rev. Robert Tuck.

Nineteenth Century.—SAMPSON LOW. 2s. 6d. Feb.

The Present Crisis in the Church of England. Viscount Halifax.
Ritualism and Disestablishment. George W. E. Russell.
Some Plain Words about the Tsar's New Gospel of Peace. Sir Henry Howorth.
War as the Supreme Test of National Value. H. F. Wyatt.
An All-British Cable System. Archibald S. Hurd.
Lord Beaconsfield's Novels. Walter Frewen Lord.
The New Psychology. Dr. St. George Mivart.
The London Water Supply; an Answer. Arthur Shadwell.
International Fishery Legislation. Prof. Otto Pettersson.
The Prevention of Consumption. J. G. Sinclair Coghill.
Liberty of the Press in France. J. P. Wallis.
Florentine Gardens in March. Emily Lawless.
Neglecting our Customers: a Postscript. Miss Agnes Lambert.

Nonconformist Musical Journal.—29, PATERNOSTER ROW. 2d. Feb.

Music at St. George's Presbyterian Church, Brondesbury.
Anthem:—"He is risen," by Thomas Facer.

North American Review.—WM. HEINEMANN. 2s. 6d Jan.

Americanism *versus* Imperialism. Andrew Carnegie.
The Literature of Action. Edmund Gosse.
America and the Paris Exposition of 1900. Ferdinand W. Peck.
Studies in Cheerfulness. Continued. Max O'Rell.
Recent Phases of Literary Criticism. J. Burroughs.
Private Property at Sea in War. Chas. Henry Butler.
Powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Milton H. Smith.
Theology and Insanity. Dr. John H. Girdner.
Uniformity of State Laws. Lewis N. Dembitz.
Cuban Reconstruction. Richard J. Hinton.
The Ballot Laws of New York. J. F. Daly.
Objections to Annexing the Philippines. G. G. Vest.

Open Court.—KEGAN PAUL. 10 cents. Jan.

Abstraction Prior to Speech. Prof. Th. Ribot.
Montesquieu, 1689-1755: Founder of Scientific Sociology and of the Philosophy of Government. Prof. L. Lévy-Bruhl
Santa Claus; the Significance of Myths in the Religious Instruction of Children. Dr. Paul Carus.

Organist and Choirmaster.—9, BERNERS STREET. 3d. Jan.

The Organs and Organists of Tewkesbury Abbey. W. G. Bannister.
Processional Hymn: "Onward! Upward!" By Hugh Blair.

Our Day.—112, LA SALLE AVENUE, CHICAGO. 20 cents. Dec.

Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus. Illustrated. George T. B. Davis.
The Ministry Needed To-day. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus.
Can there be a Christian War? Dr. F. A. Noble.
Father Ivan of Cronstadt. Selena Kienitz.
Public Ownership as the Panacea for Modern Labour Problems. Samuel M. Jones.

Outing.—5, BREAM'S BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE. 25 cents. Jan.

New Year's Day at a Hudson's Bay Fur Post. Illustrated. W. B. Cameron.
In Lotus-Land Awheel. Illustrated. T. Philip Terry.
A Day's Sport in the West Indies. Illustrated. "Jingleby Thorne."
The Perils of Whaling. Illustrated. Capt. R. F. Coffin.
A Snow-Shoe Caribou-Hunt. Illustrated. Frank H. Risteen.
Figure-Skating. With Diagrams.
Florida Fishing Sketches. Mary T. Townsend.

Overland Monthly.—SAN FRANCISCO. 10 cents. Jan.

Pipes and Smoking. Illustrated. Lorenzo Gordin Yates.
The Ascent of Mount Asama. Illustrated. R. B. Peery.

Palestine Exploration Fund.—38, CONDUIT STREET, W. 10s. 6d. per annum. Jan.

First Report on the Excavations at Tell Zakariya. Illustrated. Dr. F. J. Bliss.
The Rock-Cuttings of Tell Zakariya. R. A. Stewart Macalister.
Narrative of a Journey East of Jebel-ed-Druse. Mark Sykes.
Notes on Antiquities of the Pentateuch. Lieut.-Col. C. R. Conder.

Pall Mall Magazine.—18, CHARING CROSS ROAD. 1s. Feb.

European Military Ballooning. Illustrated. A. Delmard and R. B. Cathwayt.
Naval Heroes at Westminster Abbey. Continued. Illustrated. Mrs. F. T. Murray Smith.
Newfoundland. Sir Charles Dilke.
The Ship; Her Story. Continued. Illustrated. W. Clark Russell.
Old Memories; Afghanistan. Continued. Illustrated. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough.

Parents' Review.—28, VICTORIA STREET. 6d. Jan.

The Philosophy of Education. Dr. A. T. Schofield.
The Interdependence of Literature and History. H. A. Nesbitt.
Reform Schools in Germany. C. C. Th. Parez.
The Physiology of Education. Dr. J. Strachan.

Pearson's Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. Feb.

Photographing through a Fly's Eye. Illustrated. Fred. W. Saxby.
The Manufacture of New Flowers. Illustrated. Austin Fryers.
Authors at Play. Illustrated. G. B. Burgin.
Money of Many Lands. Illustrated. Florence K. Burnley.
The Damming of the Nile. Illustrated. John Ward.
The Wonders of the Biograph. Illustrated. R. H. Mere.
The Effect of Music on Animals. Illustrated. Gambier Bolton.
Ninety Miles an Hour. Illustrated. Herbert C. Fyfe.

Physical Review.—MACMILLAN. 50 cents. Dec.

A New Determination of the Electro-Chemical Equivalent of Silver. Geo. W. Patterson, Junr., and Karl E. Guthe.
The Velocity of Light in the Magnetic Field. H. T. Eddy, E. W. Morley and D. C. Miller.
A Photometric Study of the Spectra of Mixtures of Gases at Low Pressures. Ervin S. Ferry.

Political Science Quarterly.—HENRY FROWDE. 3s. 6d. Dec.

Imperialism? Prof. F. H. Giddings.
The Federal Bankruptcy Law. S. W. Dunscomb, Jr.
Railroad Control in Nebraska. Prof. F. H. Dixon.
Slavery in Early Texas. Continued. L. G. Bugbee.
Land Tenure in Ancient India. Prof. Washburn Hopkins.
France of To-day. Prof. J. H. Robinson.
A Study of Trade Unionism. J. H. Hollander.

Positivist Review.—WILLIAM REEVES. 3d. Feb.

Christianity and Peace. J. H. Bridges.
Hellenica. F. S. Marvin.
Buddhism in Burma. Henry Ellis.
Imperial Expansion. Frederic Harrison.

Practical Teacher.—33, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Jan.

Cervantes. J. M. Davies.
Cycling in the Pyrenees. Illustrated. P. Mieille.
Children's Drawings. Illustrated. Cath. I Dodd.
Australian Education. Our Special Correspondent.

Feb.

Mr. Sadler's Special Reports.
How We teach Geography in Infant Schools. Mrs. R. Cashmore.
Mistakes in Kindergarten Work.
An Inquiry into the Contents of Children's Minds at Dalry Public School, Edinburgh. Miss C. Wood.

Primitive Methodist Quarterly Review.—48, ALDERSGATE STREET, E.C. 2s. Jan.

Primitive Methodism. H. Yooll.
Principal Brown of Aberdeen X Y. Z.
The Christ of History and of Experience. R. G. Graham.
Chaucer. Joseph Ritson.
Ritschl's Theology; Its Import and Influence. W. Jones Davies.
The Elmira System of Criminal Reform. J. D. Thompson.
Telepathy in Relation to Theological Investigation. Robert Hind.
Some Lessons of the Revised Version of the New Testament. G. Percy Maynard.
The Development of Literary Criticism in England. Jos. W. Knipe.
The Secret History of the Oxford Movement. W. A. Hammond.

Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research.—KEGAN PAUL. 3s. Dec.

A Further Record of Observations of Certain Phenomena of Trance. Continued. Prof. Wm. R. Newbold.
Discussion of the Trance-Phenomena of Mrs. Piper. Frank Podmore.
A Contribution to the Study of Hysteria and Hypnosis. Dr. Morton Prince.
The British Medical Association and Hypnotism. Dr. J. Milne Bramwell and Others.

Psychological Review.—MACMILLAN. 3s. Jan.

History and Psychology. Hugo Münsterberg.
The Relations between Certain Organic Processes and Consciousness. With Diagrams. J. R. Angell and H. B. Thompson.
Prof. Müller's Theory of the Light-Sense. C. Ladd Franklin.
Prof. Groos and Theories of Play. H. M Stanley.
Prof. Eucken on the Spiritual Content of Life. Francis Kennedy.

Public Health.—129, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE. 1s. Jan.

An Outbreak of Food-Poisoning. Harold Ashton and Dr. J. B. Wilkinson.
Ice-Creams; Their Manufacture and Bacteriology. Illustrated. Dr. John Wilkinson.
Observations on the Aërial Transmission of the Enteric Fever Poison. John Brownlee.
Some Philosophical Aspects of Public Health Work. H. Malet.
The Effect of Recent Decisions on the Liabilities and Rights of Owners in Respect of the Drainage of Buildings. Alex. Macmorran.

Public School Magazine.—131, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 6d. Jan.

Eton College. Illustrated. Ernest E. Speight.
Bishop Welldon.
Rowing at the Public Schools. Illustrated. F. Neville Wells.

Puritan.—JAMES BOWDEN. 6d. Feb.

Free Church Links with Literature. Illustrated. Howard Cameron.
The Metropolitan Tabernacle; a Cause That Needs Help. Illustrated.
The Sunday Reading of My Childhood. Rev. W. Robertson Nicoll.
The Gulf between Employer and Employed. Wm. Clarke.
The Million Guineas Scheme; Interview with R. W. Perks.
A Test Farm for the Unemployed near Chesham. Illustrated. Walter Hazell.
The *Christian World*. Illustrated. Harold Moore.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—MACMILLAN. 2 dols. per ann. Jan.

The Preconceptions of Economic Science. Thorstein Veblen.
A Collectivist Philosophy of Trade Unionism. Edw. Cummings.
Natural Divisions in Economic Theory. John B. Clark.
The United States Treasury in 1894-96. F. W. Taussig.
What ought to be called Money? A. P. Andrew.

Quarterly Review.—JOHN MURRAY. 6s. Jan.

St. Francis of Assisi.
Some Women Poets.
Harrow School.
The Travels of Dumas.
The Ethics of Religious Conformity.
Admiral Duncan.
The Improvement of the Statute Law.
Spaniards and Moors.
The Third Duke of Grafton.
Democracy and Foreign Affairs.
The Austrian Empire.

Quiver.—CASSELL. 6d. Feb.

American Country Parsons and Their Wives. Illustrated. Miss Eliz. L. Banks.
Needlework; Arts That have vanished from the Christian Home. F. Clarke.

Review of Reviews.—(AMERICA). 13, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. 25 cents. Jan.

Nicholas II., Tsar of Russia and "Emperor of Peace." Illustrated. W. T. Stead.
General Calixto Garcia. Illustrated. George Reno.
The Red Cross in the Spanish War. Margherita Alina Hamm.
American Diplomacy in the Spanish War. Henry Macfarland.
American Federal Constitution and the Government of Tropical Territories. Prof. Harry Pratt Judson.

Feb.

Emilio Aguinaldo; Character Sketch. Illustrated.
The Character of the Cubans. C. Marriott.
Java as an Example; How the Dutch Manage Tropical Islands. S. Baxter.
The Signal Corps of the Army in the War. Illustrated. H. Macfarland.
Some Volunteer War Relief Associations. W. H. Tolman.
The Federal Taxation of Interstate Commerce. Prof. H. C. Adams.
The Drift towards Colonial and Protectorate Governments in the Last 300 Years. Dr. D. Dorchester.

Royal Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 3d. Feb.

The Art of the Camera. Illustrated. Roderick Grey.
How Tigers are hunted. Illustrated. B. Beaman.
Some Places in England avoided by the Devil. Illustrated. Edmund F. Ball.
What a Typhoon can do. Illustrated. J. Macfarlane.
The First True Polar Voyage. Illustrated. Cailey Wainwright.
Heroes of the Police. Illustrated. W. Binnie.
Where Grindstones are made. Illustrated. C. H. Hewitt.
What Women wear at the Klondike. Illustrated. J. Montgomery M'Govern.
A Public House Museum. Illustrated. Leslie McGregor.

Saint Martin's-le-Grand.—GRIFFITH AND SON, PRUJEAN SQUARE, OLD BAILEY, E.C. 3s. per annum. Jan.

Forty Years' Progress in Electrical Science and Industry. W. H. Preece.
Lewin Hill. "X."
The Early History of a Canadian Post Office. Illustrated. Ellen G. Brown.
The Telephone System of the British Post Office. J. W. C.
Women-Clerks at the Post Office. Archibald Granger.

Saint Nicholas.—MACMILLAN. 1s. Feb.

"Polaris" and "Cassiopeia," and Other Bears. Illustrated. R. E. Peary.
Mr. Rarey; an Invincible Horse-Tamer. Illustrated. Lida Rose McCabe.

Saint Peter's.—37, ESSEX STREET, STRAND. 6d. Feb.

Louis XIV. of France and the Infanta of Spain; an Historic Marriage. Illustrated. Wilmot Phillips.
The Papal and International Church of St. Joachim, Rome. Illustrated. W. J. D. Cooke.
The Order of Prémontré. Illustrated. Rev. W. W. Smith.

School Board Gazette.—BEMROSE AND SONS. 1s. Jan.

Authorities for Secondary Education.
The Science and Art Department and Clause VII.
The Board of Education Bill, etc.
The Training of Teachers.
Street-Trading by Children.

School Music Review.—NOVELLO. 1½d. Feb.

Modulators. L. C. Venables.
Songs in Both Notations:—"The Morning." Round, by Cherubini; "With Jockey to the Fair," arranged by W. G. McNaught, etc.

School World.—MACMILLAN. 6d. Jan.

The Teaching of Algebra. Prof. G. B. Matthews.
Physical Observation of Brain Conditions of Boys and Girls in Schools. Francis Warner.
On the Early Teaching of French. Prof. W. Rippmann.
Bimanual Training in Schools. H. Bloomfield Bare.
On the Teaching of History. A. Johnson Evans.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—E. STANFORD. 1s. 6d. Jan.

The New Seismology. Prof. C. G. Knott.
The Trade of Central and Southern China.

Scottish Review.—ALEXANDER GARDNER. 4s. Jan.

Prince Bismarck.
The Abbé Prévost in England. Fernande Blaze de Bury.
Kilmalcolm and the Glencairns.
The Morocco Pirates. Budgett Meakin.
Further Annals of the Blackwood Publishing House.
Mendelssohn, Moscheles, and Chopin in Scotland. J. Cuthbert Hadden.
The Chronicle of the Sieur de Joinville.
Travels in Tibet.

Scribner's Magazine.—SAMPSON LOW. 1s. Feb.

The Rough Riders. Continued. Illustrated. Theodore Roosevelt.
Four National American Conventions. Illustrated. George F. Hoar.
The Letters of R. L. Stevenson. Continued. Illustrated. Sidney Colvin.
Wm. Makepeace Thackeray. W. C. Brownell.

Strad.—186, FLEET STREET. 2d. Feb.

Method of Study. A. Broadley.
The Literature of the Violincello. Continued. E. van Der Straeten.
Antonius Stradivarius. Continued. H. Petherick.
Beethoven's Violin Sonatas. Continued. J. Matthews.
The Joachim Quartet. Illustrated. Gamba.

Strand Magazine.—SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND. 6d. Feb.

The Story of Cleopatra's Needle. Illustrated. Susie Esplen.
In Nature's Workshop; False Pretences. Illustrated. Grant Allen.
A Common Crystal. Illustrated. John R. Watkins.
A Town in the Tree-Tops. Illustrated. Ellsworth Douglass.
John Coxeter's Woollen Factory at Newbury, Berkshire; a Sheep's Coat at Sunrise, a Man's Coat at Sunset. Illustrated. J. R. Wade.

Sunday at Home.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Feb.

In the Poets' Corner. Illustrated. M. F. Johnston.
Henry Robert Reynolds of Cheshunt. Illustrated. R. Lovett.
A Sunday at Kwato, New Guinea. Illustrated. Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson.
The Ark of the Covenant of God, and What became of It. Maj. Algernon Heber Percy.
A Visit to Duxhurst. Illustrated. Rev. T. C. Collings.
Handwriting of Robert South. Rev. Alex. B. Grosart.

Sunday Magazine.—ISBISTER. 6d. Feb.

Our National Collection of Bibles. Illustrated. Leonard W. Lillingston.
The Greek Contemporaries of Our Lord. Rev. Prof. Alfred Church.
A Hundred Years Ago. Illustrated. M. Branston.
A Talk with Canon Barker. With Portrait.
Children I have known. F. D. How.
The Peace of Little Gidding. Illustrated. Rev. W. J. Ferrar.

Temple Bar.—MACMILLAN. 1s. Feb.

Désirée Clary, Queen of Sweden; the Betrothed of Napoleon. M. Quekett.
A Study in the Past.
Cologne; The Rome of the Rhine. J. C. Paget.
A Chapter from "Kenilworth." C. Fortescue Yonge.
Happy Hits in Oratory. Edw. Manson.

Temple Magazine.—HORACE MARSHALL. 6d. Feb.

With the German Emperor in the Holy Land. Illustrated. Spencer Leigh Hughes.
A Terrible Railway Journey. Illustrated. Geo. A. Wade.
Lord Armstrong and Elswick. Illustrated. Michael Moscow.
Thomas Smith; a Great Advertiser. Angus Donald.
To the Cape by Doctor's Orders. J. Forbes.

Theosophical Review.—26, CHARING CROSS. 1s. Jan.

Concerning "The Shepherd" of Hermes the Thrice Greatest. G. S. R. Mead.
Clairvoyance. Continued. C. W. Leadbeater.
Traces of Submerged Continents. W. C. Worsdell.
The Ladder of Life. A. H. Ward.
The Mystic Cup. G. R. S. Mead.
Towards the Hidden Sources of Masonry. Concluded. Mrs. Cooper-Oakley.
The Central Hindu College, Benares; Under the Auspices of the Theosophical Society.

Travel.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. Jan.

Our World's Cycling Commission. Illustrated. Continued. John Foster Fraser, and Others.
A Fête of the Aissoua. Illustrated. P. Shaw Jeffrey.
Innsbrück in Winter. Illustrated. Carol Royd.
The Cauldron of the Capitals; Impressions of a Mediterranean Cruise. Illustrated.
The Emperor William in Jerusalem. Illustrated. Arthur A. Sykes.

Feb.

Our World's Cycling Commission. Continued. Illustrated. J. Foster Fraser and Others.
The Great Buddhist Shrine of Ceylon. Illustrated. Mrs. Edwin Chill.
Winter Diversions at Innsbrück. Continued. Carol Royd.
A Holiday in Spain. Illustrated. John Samson.
Leaves from an Algerian Diary.

United Service Magazine.—13, CHARING CROSS. 2s. Feb.

Lord George Anson. Earl of Lichfield.
The Inner History of Cervera's Sortie. H. W. Wilson.
Loss of the *Victoria*: A Point of Naval History. Vice-Admiral P. H. Colomb.
The Three Ensigns. L. G. Carr Laughton.
The Admirals and the Navy in Crete. A Naval Officer.

The Chinese Army. Continued. Edward Harper Parker.
Manœuvres of the XIV. German Army Corps, 1898. With Map. Major-General A. E. Turner.
Trained Scouts for Cavalry Reconnaissance. Capt. E. A. Stotherd.
The Royal Military College in 1861, and Now. Col. R. H. Rosser.
Europeans in the Moorish Service. Budgett Meakin.

Werner's Magazine.—43, EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEW YORK. 25 cents. Jan.

Amazon Drill. Illustrated. Mrs. J. T. Laird.
The Realities of Music; How They should be taught. H. Harding.
Mdme. K. E. von Klenner; Interview.
Contemporary Drama in Spain. L. A. Baralt.
Dr. J. Mount Bleyer and the Flowers of Speech. Illustrated.

Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.—2, CASTLE STREET, CITY ROAD. 6d. Jan.

Landmarks and Legends of Dartmoor. Illustrated. W. Kingscote Greenland.
Tennyson and the Old Local Preacher. Illustrated. Henry Smith.
Popular Notes on Science. Illustrated. W. H. Dallinger.

Westminster Review.—F. WARNE. 2s. 6d. Feb.

Liberal Prospects.
The Peace Movement.
Illegal Operations; a Crime and Its Causes.
A Pseudo-Millennium. Haguch.
The Effects of England's War; a Retrospect from the Twentieth Century. John Foreman.
The Part of Women in Local Administration. Ignota.
The Spanish Decline. Paolo Zendrini.
Remedies for Snake-Bite; Scientific and Empiric. A. W. Buckland.
A New Approach to the Problem of the Origin of Language. J. Donovan.
Politics and Assassination. Gertrude Slater.
The London County Council and the Lord's Day Act of 1781. Charles Hill.

Wide World Magazine.—SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND. 6d Feb.

The Miraculous Black Virgin of Roc-Amadour. Illustrated. B. Waters.
The Wine Festival of Vevey. Illustrated. Miss Kathleen Schlesinger.
How a Girl climbed Fujiyama. Illustrated. Miss Yei Theodora Ozaki.
Dr. Mueller; a Martyr to Science. Illustrated. L. H. Eisenmann.
Round the World on Wheels. Illustrated. Fred. W. Emett.
A Norwegian "Klapp-Jagt." Illustrated. Capt. Gerard Ferrand.
A Breton Wedding. Illustrated. Miss Emma Pugh.
Life in a Bengal Forest. Illustrated. A. Rattray.
The Boomerang and Its Flights. Illustrated. John Jennings and Norman H. Hardy.
Twenty-Eight Days without Food. Illustrated. Robert Radcliffe.

Windsor Magazine.—WARD, LOCK AND CO. 6d. Feb.

A Judge's Actual Life. Illustrated. Michael Moscow.
Journalists at School. Illustrated. Harry Golding.
B. L. Farjeon at Home. Illustrated. Miss Mary A. Dickens.
Giants of the Forests. Illustrated. Jas. Lindsay.
Cats as Cup-Winners. Illustrated. E. Lenty Collins.
English Cricketers Abroad. Illustrated. P. F. Warner.
Liechtenstein: the Smallest Constitutional Monarchy in the World. Illustrated. A. de Burgh.
With a Camera on Board the *Worcester*. Illustrated. Capt. Geo. T. Watkins.

Woman at Home.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. Feb.

Famous Bachelors. With Portraits. Mrs. Sarah A. Tooley.

Young Man.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. Feb.

W. W. Jacobs and W. Pett-Ridge: Two New Novelists; Interviews. With Portraits. Wellesley Pain.
A Cowboy at the Cape. Illustrated. R. C. Billington.
The Immortality of the Soul. Dr. R. F. Horton.
Our Infinitesimal Foes defeated. Frank Ballard.

Young Woman.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. Feb.

At What Age Should Girls marry? Symposium.
A School for Housewifery; Interview with Miss Alice James. Illustrated. Leily Bingen.
Ida Lewis; the Grace Darling of America. Illustrated.
The Ascent of Woman.
The French Girl; Her Virtues and Failings. Miss Betham-Edwards.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Allgemeine Konservative Monatsschrift.—E. UNGLEICH, LEIPZIG. 3 Mks. per qr. Jan.

Profit-Sharing in the German State Industries. L. Katscher.
Alexis Adolphi. Karl Hunnius.
The Pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Continued. R. J. Hartmann.

Alte und Neue Welt.—BENZIGER AND CO., EINSIEDELN. 50 Pf. Jan.

Todtmoos, etc., in the Black Forest. Illustrated. J. Odenthal.
The German Emperor's Journey to Palestine. Illustrated. Dr. T. Müller.
The Death of the Virgin in Art. Illustrated. K. Hoeber.

Archiv für Soziale Gesetzgebung und Statistik.—CARL HEYMANN, BERLIN. 2 Mks. 50 Pf. Nos. 3 and 4.

Women's Study of Political Economy. Prof. H. Herkner.
The Limits of Capitalist Farming. K. Kautsky.
The Italians of Chicago. Mrs. Florence Kelley.
The Beginnings of the Woman Movement. Lily Braun.
Accident Insurance of Workmen in Finland. Dr. A. Hjelt.
Statistics of Insurance against Sickness in Germany in 1896. Dr. E. Lange.
The Swiss Factory Law. E. Naef.

Daheim.—POSTSTRASSE 9, LEIPZIG. 2 Marks per qr. Jan. 1.

The "Thoughts" of Prince Bismarck. T. H. Pantenius.
The Cycle Wheel Factory. Illustrated. H. von Spielberg.

Jan. 7.

The German Emperor in Palestine. Dr. F. Heyck.
Konrad Ferdinand Meyer. With Portrait. H. Hart.

Jan. 14.

The Old and the New King of Samoa. Illustrated.

Jan. 21.

The Deep Sea Fisheries. C. Lund.
Samoa. Continued.

Jan. 28.

Staufenburg. Illustrated. T. Trede.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—F. PUSTET, REGENSBURG. 40 Pf. Heft 5.

Rome and the German Poets. Illustrated. Dr. R. Klimsch.
Early Bulgarian Literature. O. von Schaching.

Deutsche Revue.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART. 6 Mks. per qr. Jan.

Prince Bismarck and His "Thoughts." Dr. Falk.
The Bavarian Mobilisation in 1870. Louise von Kobell.
The Russian Theatre and Count Tolstoy. J. Lewinsky.
Fluorescence. Prof. E. Riecke.
On Bloodless Operations. Prof. A. Lorenz.
Jacob Burckhardt and Gottfried and Johanna Kinkel; Unpublished Letters. R. Meyer-Krämer.
Reminiscences from My Journals. Dr. von Schulte.
Shakespeare and Music. Prof. H. Ehrlich.
Conversations with Ludwig Knaus. Otto zur Beta.

Deutsche Rundschau.—GEBRÜDER PAETEL, BERLIN. 6 Mks. per qr. Jan.

Human Society as a Philosophical Problem. Ludwig Stein.
The Rembrandt Exhibition in Amsterdam. Concluded. Otto Seeck.
Panislamism and the Mission of Islamism. J. C. von Eckardt.
Length of Life. Concluded. E. Strasburger.
Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. Dr. J. Rodenberg.
Zoroastrianism. A. Weber.

Gartenlaube.—ERNST KEIL'S NACHF., LEIPZIG. 50 Pf. Heft 14.

The People's Tribunes at Hamburg. R. von Gottschall.
Railway Reform. A. Negromus.
Street Traders in Naples. Illustrated. W. Kaden.
The Age of the World. Dr. H. J. Klein.

Gesellschaft.—J. C. C. BRUNS, MINDEN. 75 Pf. Jan.

Félix Faure. S. Lublinski.
Religion in Modern Intellectual Life. Paul Gohre.
Puvis de Chavannes and Félicien Rops. M. G. Conrad.
Heinrich and Julius Hart. With Portrait.

Kunstgewerbeblatt.—SEEMANN AND CO., LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. Jan.

Art Industries at the Berlin and Munich Exhibitions, 1898. Concluded. Illustrated. Albert Hofmann.
François Rupert Carabin. Illustrated. K. E. Schmidt.

Neue Deutsche Rundschau.—S. FISCHER, BERLIN. 1 Mk. 50 Pf. Jan.

Social Monarchy. W. Kulemann.
Theodor Fontane. Otto Brahm.
Hugo von Hofmannsthal. Felix Poppenberg.
Reminiscences of Travel in Brazil. F. Giesebrecht.

Nord und Süd.—SCHLESISCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, BRESLAU. 2 Mks. Jan.

Prince Bismarck. Georg Kaufmann.
The Maria Race of North Africa. Gen. O. Baratieri.
Carl Reinecke. With Portrait. W. Henzen.
French Research on the Source of Goethe's "Natural Daughter." E. Kroll.
Letters by Georg Ebers. A. Friedmann.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—HERDER, FREIBURG, BADEN. 10 Mks. 80 Pf. per annum. Jan.

Catholicism the Religion of "Renunciation of the World." H. Pesch.
Modern Philosophy on the Latest "Inquisition"; Willmann's "History of Idealism." R. von Nostitz-Rieneck.
The Beginnings of Anarchy and Violence. S. von Dunin-Borkowski.
The Gunpowder Plot Controversy. O. Pfülf.
The San José Scale. E. Wasman.
Ausonius and Paulinus of Nola. A. Baumgartner.

Ueber Land und Meer.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART. 1 Mk. Heft 6.

Cadinen. Illustrated. Oskar Meyer.
The Manufacture of Toys at Nürnburg. Illustrated. M. Schuss.
The Transcaspian Military Railway. Illustrated. D. R. Wischin.

Ver Sacrum.—GERLACH UND SCHENK, VIENNA. 2 Kr. Dec.
Fernand Khnopff. Illustrated. Hermann Bahr.
Walter Crane. F. Khnopff.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—UNION-DEUTSCHE-VERLAGSGESELLSCHAFT, STUTTGART. 75 Pf. Heft 10.
The Pottery Industry. Illustrated. A. Fromann.
The Modern Chinese Theatre. Prof. C. Arendt.
Bulgaria. Illustrated. J. Beckmann.
Belgian Art of To-day. Illustrated. A. Ruhemann.

Heft 11.
Letters by Schubert and Mendelssohn.
Max Kruse. Illustrated. J. Norden.
American High Schools for Girls. Illustrated. C. F. Dewey.
Hans Grasberger. With Portrait. A. Bettelheim.

Die Zeit.—GÜNTHERGASSE 1, VIENNA IX./3. 50 Pf. Jan. 7.
The Crisis in the Hungarian System. Dr. H. Ganz.
Russian Dreams of Disarmament and Finnish Reality. Prof. B. Minzès.
Industry and Transport. Dr. E. Loew.

Jan. 14.
The Post Office and the Railways. H. Kanner.
Executions in Africa. Dr. O. Baumann.
Handel's Oratorios. R. Wallaschek.

Jan. 21.
Beaurepaire. Pollex.
Militarism in Finland and the Disarmament Idea of the Tsar. Prof. B. Minzès.
August Strindberg. Gustaf af Geijerstam.

Jan. 28.
The Crisis in Hungary. Dr. H. Ganz.
Rudolf Meyer. H. Oberwinder.
Fechner the Man. Willy Pastor.
Félicien Rops. J. Levin.

Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde.—VELHAGEN UND KLASING, LEIPZIG. 3 Mks. Jan.
Artistic Book-Covers. Illustrated. Walter von zur Westen.
A Predecessor of the Psalter of 1457. Illustrated. F. von Zobeltitz.
"St. Hieronymus"; a Newly Discovered Wood-Engraving of the 15th Century. Emil Fromm.
Art in Book-Printing; Exhibition at Berlin. Illustrated. Dr. J. Loubier.
The Town Library of Cologne. Illustrated. J. L. Algermissen.
"Päpstin Johanna"; Additional Notes.
The Bibliography of the Period of the Reformation. Dr. J. Luther.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Annales de Géographie.—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS. 5 francs. Jan. 15.
The Maine Coastal Plain. With Map. W. M. Davis.
The Morvan Chain. Continued. A. Michel Lévy.
The Development of London. Continued. D. Pasquet.
Journeys in the South of Samoa. With Map and Illustrations. P. Bons d'Anty.

Annales des Sciences Politiques.—108, BOULEVARD SAINT-GERMAIN, PARIS. 3 frs. 50 c. Jan.
The English Language. Émile Boutmy.
From Alexandria to Khartoum, 1882-1898. With Map. Capt. Malleterre.
The Opening Up of the Nile. With Map. Charles Mourey.
Association in China. Maurice Courant.
The Belgian Law on Syndicates. Edouard van Der Smissen.
Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. Achille Viallate.

Association Catholique.—3, RUE DE L'ABBAYE PARIS. 2 frs. Jan 15.
Reunion of French Christian Socialist Reviews.
Marine Fisheries and Co-operation. L. de Seilhac.
The Agricultural Crisis in Italy and Catholic Action. Abbé Dehon.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—18, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND. 20s. per annum. Jan.
Democracy and Finance. Numa Droz.
Japanese Life. Ernest Tissot.
Anthony Hope. Aug. Glardon.
Peace and Disarmament. Ed. Tallichet.

Correspondant.—14, RUE DE L'ABBAYE, PARIS. 2 frs. 50 c. Jan. 10.
Saint Ambrose. Continued. Duc de Broglie.
England and Europe.
Silver Money in France. H. Gournay.
Prussia before Sadowa. P. de la Gorce.
Unpublished Letters of Chateaubriand and Michelet. E. Biré.

Jan. 25.
The German Navy, 1848-1899. Gen. Bourelly.
The Empress of Austria. M. André.
Gold Money in France. H. Gournay.
Prussia before Sadowa. Continued. P. de la Gorce.

Humanité Nouvelle.—5, IMPASSE DE BÉARN, PARIS. 1 fr. 25 c. Jan.
Malthus and Eighteenth Century Philosophy. H. Denis.
The Evolution of Darwinism. C. Fages.
"Art and the Revolution" by Richard Wagner. E. Cammaerts.
The Life of Jesus. G. Lejeal.
Military Discipline. G. Dubois-Desaulle.

Journal des Economistes.—14, RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS. 3 frs. 50 c. Jan. 15.
1898. G. de Molinari.
The Money Market in 1898. A. Raffalovich.
The Concentration of Bank Traffic in Germany. A. F. Sayous.
Are the French an Inferior Race? M. Rouxel.

Ménestrel.—2 *bis*, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS. 30 c. Jan. 1, 8.
The Comédie Française and the French Revolution. Concluded. A. Pougin.

Jan. 15, 22, 23.
The History of the French Lyric Theatre, 1851-1870. Albert Soubies.

Mercure de France.—15, RUE DE L'ECHAUDÉ-SAINT-GERMAIN, PARIS. 2 frs. Jan.
The Rembrandt Exposition at Amsterdam. A. Fontainas.

Revue Moderne.—5, RUE SAINT BENOIT, PARIS. 1 fr. 60 c. Jan.
Oxford. Illustrated. Jacques Baron.
Rouen and the Corneille Country. Illustrated. Leon Berthaut and Jules Adeline.
Hunting. Illustrated. Marcel Luguet.
Holbein at Bâle. Illustrated. Paul Gsell.
The French March Country. Illustrated. Ch. Brillaud-Laujardière.

Nouvelle Revue.—18, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND. 30s. per half-year. Jan. 1.
Some Letters of Louis XVIII. E. Daudet.
Recollections of Java. Duc de Dino.
The Backwaters of American Diplomacy. A. de Ganniers.
Cosmopolitan Writers. M. Prozor.
Jules Lemaître, Jean Jullien, and Edouard Drumont at Home. H. de Braisne.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

Jan. 15.
Bismarck and His Memoirs. L. de Brotonne.
Naval Politics; the Numerical Position of the Fleet. Commandant Chasseriaud.
The Backwaters of American Diplomacy. A. de Ganniers.
Alfred de Musset, Librarian of the Ministry and Man of Letters. M. Clouard.
A Disaster. G. Lamy.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale—23, BOULEVARD POISSONIÈRE, PARIS. 3 frs. 50 c. Jan. 15.
Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
The Dreyfus Affair. Jean Reibrach.
Urbain Rattazzi. Continued. Mme. Urbain Rattazzi.
The Theatre in Spain. Henry Lyonnet.

Réforme Sociale.—54, RUE DE SEINE, PARIS. 1 fr. Jan. 1.
La Société d'Economie Sociale; Report.
German Commercial Policy. Georges Blondel.
Buffon and La Fayette and their Factories. G. Martin.
Workmen's Dwellings in Berlin. A Nérincx.

Jan. 16.
The French Magistracy. Henry Joly.
Le Play and Social Reform. Joseph Rambaud.
The Belgian Parliament and Gambling. M. Hoyois.

Revue Blanche.—1, RUE LAFFITTE, PARIS. 1 fr. Jan. 1.
Military Service and the Waste of Time. Gaston Moch.
The Rôle of France. Paul Louis.

Jan. 15.
An Essay on Medicine. Pierre Finet.
The French Law Regarding Suspects. F. de Pressensé and E. Pouget.

Revue Bleue.—FISHER UNWIN, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 6d. Jan. 7.
Frédéric Chopin. Pierre Mille.
Democracy and Ethical Education. Continued. A. Fouillée.
France before the Consulate. Continued. G. Stenger.

Jan. 14.
The Reform of College Regulation in France. E. Boutmy.
France before the Consulate. Concluded. G. Stenger.

Jan. 21.
Paul Janet. Gabriel Séailles.
Pierre de l'Estoile. J. Le Pelletier.
French Protection and English Free Trade. L. Cazamian.

Jan. 28.
Two Published Letters of George Sand on Equality.
At Santiago, July, 1898.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—18, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND. 30s. per half-year. Jan. 1.
The Chinese Problem and Its Relation to Europe. P. Leroy-Beaulieu.
Richelieu at Avignon. G. Hanotaux.
Alcohol. Viscomte d'Avenel.
The Commercial *Rapprochement* between France and Italy. A. Billot.
Franco Sacchetti. E. Gebhart.
Latter-day Germany. G. Valbert.

Jan. 15.
The Organisation of Labour. G. Benoist.
France in the Levant; the Journey of the German Emperor and Its Results. Continued. E. Lamy.
Mediæval Provençal Poetry and Its Origins. A. Jeanroy.
The English in the Soudan and the Abyssinian Question. General O. Baratière.
Lighthouses. Le Goffic.

Revue d'Économie Politique.—22, RUE SOUFFLOT, PARIS. 20 frs. per annum. Dec.
The French Budget. Turquan.
French Foreign Trade and Navigation in 1897. M. Zablet.
Currency Reform in Russia. N. Fan-Jung.

Revue Encyclopédique.—18, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND. 7s. per qr. Jan. 7.
The Classical *versus* the Modern in Education. Illustrated. B. H. Gausseron.
Jan. 14.
The King of Rome. Illustrated. Émile Gouvillon.
The Hawaiian Isles. Illustrated. Alcide Ebray.
Jan. 21.
Giacomo Leopardi. Illustrated. Paul Sirven.
China and Korea, 1897-8. L. Maury.
Jan 28.
Georges Rodenbach. Illustrated. Émile Verhaeren.
Art in Belgium. Illustrated. Octave Maus.

Revue Française de l'Étranger et des Colonies.—32, RUE DE LA VICTOIRE, PARIS. 2 frs. Jan.
Alexandria and Fashoda, 1882-1898. E. Marbeau.
The Capture of Samory. With Map. G. Vasco.
The Lands of the Pagodas and Monasteries. Illustrated. C. R.

Revue Générale.—16, RUE TREURENBERG, BRUSSELS. 12 frs per annum. Jan.
Florence. Illustrated. Arnold Goffin.
Lamennais and Montalembert. Ch. Woeste.
The Siege of China. Continued. J. Van den Heuvel.
Feminism. Continued. Prosper Saey.
Compensation for Accidents to Workmen. Ch. Dejace.

Revue Hebdomadaire.—10, RUE GARANCIÈRE, PARIS. 50 c. Jan. 7.
Memoirs of the Time of Louis XIV. Continued
The Last Year of the Century. François Coppée.

Revue Internationale de Musique.—3, RUE VIGNON, PARIS. 20 frs. per annum. Jan. 1.
The Anti-Wagnerism of Count Tolstoy. Chevalier J. L. de Casembroot.
Fidelio. E. de Ménil.
Abt Vogler. H. Kling.
Meyerbeer at Spa. Eugène de Feuquières.

Revue pour les Jeunes Filles.—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS. 1 fr. 25 c. Jan. 5.
The Writers of Young Germany. R. Candiani.
Skating. Raoul Fabens.
The Observation of the Sky. G. Colomb.
Jan. 20.
Girls' Schools in Germany. Concluded. Maurice Wolff.
Some Contemporary French Poets. Continued. Dauphin Meunier
Invention in Literature. Antoine Albalat.
The Hygiene of the Mouth. Continued. Dr. Caroline Bertillon.

Revue Metaphysique et de Morale.—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS. 3 frs. Jan.
The Application of Mathematical and Experimental Sciences. H. Bouasse.
On Memory. E. Chartier.
An Unpublished Fragment of "Esquisse d'une Philosophie," by Lamennais. Concluded.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—76, RUE DES SAINTS-PÈRES, PARIS. 2 fr. 50 c. Jan.
The Conservative Parties in France and the Clergy. Continued. P. Lapeyre.
The Vendée Insurrection. Continued. Dom Chamard.
The *Naïade* and the Blockade of Dahomey in 1890. Continued. A. de Salinis.
The Omnipotence of the State. E. de Villedieu
Egypt and the Radical Party in France. Bonnal de Ganges.

Revue de Paris.—ASHER, 13, BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 60 frs. per annum. Jan. 1.
Before and after Waterloo. Comte de Blacas; Duke of Wellington.
Boutteville, the Duellist. P. de Ségur.
Against Colonial Representation. D'E. de Constant.
Fernand Gregh. G. Rodenbach.
Jan. 15.
Conversations of Napoleon at St. Helena. General Baron Gourgaud.
France and Russia in 1870. Count Fleury.
England the Empire of the World. V. Berard.
The Embassy of Tippoo Sahib to Paris. V. Tantet.
The First Writings of Pierre Loti. M. Salomon.

Revue Politique et Parlementaire.—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS. 3 frs. Jan. 10.
French Finance and the Budget.
The Renewal of Privilege to the Imperial Bank of Germany. Hellferich.
The Duty on Tobacco in France. F. Laurent.
Co-operative Associations in Ancient Greece and Those of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. E. Rochetin.

Revue des Revues.—12, AVENUE DE L'OPÉRA, PARIS. 1 fr. Jan. 1.
Europe of the Future. G. Ferrero.
American Women Millionaires. L. de Norvins.
The Art of the Poster. Illustrated. J. Roux.
New Year's Day at the Court of Japan. Illustrated Ch. Banville.
The Crisis of Marriage. Illustrated. G. Saint-Aubin.
The Literary Salons of Paris. Camille Mauclair.
Jan. 15.
The Crisis of Officialism in France. Henry Bérenger.
American Women Millionaires. Concluded. L. de Norvins.
J. J. Rousseau. Illustrated. H. Buffenoir.
Russian Writers of the People. Vera Starkoff.
Notes on South America and French Literature. M B. Uzart.
At Klondike. Illustrated. E. Janne de Lamare.

Revue Scientifique.—FISHER UNWIN, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 6d. Jan 7.
Hearing and Intensity of Sound. M. Gellé.
The Spanish-American War from the Medical and Sanitary Point of View. Carroll Dunham.
Charles Marc Sauria. Dr. Cabanès.
Jan. 14.
Hearing and Intensity of Sound. Continued. M. Gellé.
Causes of the Disappearance of Insectivorous Birds. Paul Millet.
Jan. 21.
The Gastric Organs of Fishes. E. Yung.
The Coral Fisheries of Algeria. M. Layrle.
Jan. 28.
The Scientific Spirit and the Theory of Final Causes. Sully Prudhomme.
René Marjolin. Paul Reclus.

Revue Socialiste.—78, PASSAGE CHOISEUL, PARIS. 1 fr. 50 c. Jan.
The Socialist Congress at Stuttgart. E. Milhaud.
The Franco-Italian Agreement. P. Louis.
Mutual Aid in Animal Societies. Continued. C. Fages.
The Jewish Question. G. Rouanet.

Revue Universitaire.—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS. 10 frs. per annum. Jan. 15.
Report of the International Correspondence for 1898. Prof. M Croiset.
The Secondary Education Certificate for Girls. Jules Gautier.
The French Parliamentary Commission on Education.
The Reform of Secondary Education. G. C. E.
Geography and the Natural Sciences. L. Gallois.

Semaine Littéraire.—4, BOULEVARD DU THÉÂTRE, GENEVA. 15 c. Jan 7.
Loto Ernest Bovet.
Vegetarianism. Charles Gide.
Jan 14
Georges Rodenbach. With Portrait. L. Duchosal.
Jan. 21.
The Bismarck Memoirs. A. Guilland.
Théodore Curti. H. Micheli.

Université Catholique.—BURNS AND OATES. 20 frs. per annum. Jan 15
The Spiritual Power of the Nineteenth Century Abbé Delfour.
The Christian Literature of Egypt. Dom Paul Renaudin.
The Triple Alliance. Continued. Comte J Grabinski
The Evolution of Dogma. R. Parayre.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

Bessarione.—S. PANTALEO 3, ROME. 12 frs. per ann.
Coptic Writings.
The Holy See and the Armenian People.
Greek Epigraphs in the Abbey of S. Maria di Grottaferrata.

Civiltà Cattolica.—VIA DI RIPETTA 246, ROME. 25 frs. per ann. Jan. 7.
The Failing Catholicism of the Nineteenth Century.
Evolution and Dogma.
An Italian Professor in Palestine.
Jan. 21.
The Emigration Scheme before Parliament.
The Workman in Modern Economy.
The Failing Catholicism of the Nineteenth Century. Continued.

Nuova Antologia.—VIA S. VITALE 7, ROME. 46 frs. per annum. Jan. 1.
The Tsar's Proposals. Prof. A. Chiappelli.
Chaucer and Petrarch. C. Segrè.
National Characteristics. P. Mantegazza.
Sarah Bernhardt. V. Morello.
Gleanings in the Archives at Milan. Prof. A. d'Ancona.
The History of Italian Renaissance. E. Masi.
Prince Bismarck in His "Recollections." G. Negri
The Distribution of Foreigners in Italy. M. Ferraris
The Rise and Fall of Parliamentary *Régimes*. L. Luzzati.

Rassegna Nazionale.—VIA DELLA PACE 2, FLORENCE. 30 frs. per annum. Jan. 1.
The Dream of the United States. A. V. Vecchi.
Old and New Florence. Continued. P. Bologna.
The Scientific Training of the Clergy. Mgr. Baunard.
Cyrano de Bergerac. C. Secretant.
Jan. 16
The Religious Aim in the Works of Manzoni. L. Vitali.
Hypnotism and Spiritism. A. G. Tononi.
Was Lord Byron at Porto Venere? U. Mazzini.
Divorce among Italians Abroad. A. Chiaccheri.

Rivista Politica e Letteraria.—, VIA ... ROME. Jan.
The New Year. XXX.
Our Navy. F. di Palma.

Rivista Critica del Socialismo.—71, VIA DELLA PURIFICAZIONE, ROME. Jan.
The Results of Marxism. G. Sorel.
The Right of Defence belonging to the State. A Conservative.
The Financial Programme of the Cabinet. F. Malatesta-Cova.

THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE MAGAZINES.

Ciudad de Dios.—REAL MONASTERIO DEL ESCORIAL, MADRID. 20 pesetas per annum. Jan. 5.
Studies of Punishments. Jeronimo Montes.
Palestine as It was and as It is. Juan Lazcano.
The General of the Augustinian Order.

España Moderna.—CUESTA DE SANTO DOMINGO 16, MADRID. 40 pesetas per annum. Jan.
Some Causes of Our Recent Disasters. Ignotus.
Avila and Its Churches from an Archæological and Historical Standpoint. J. R. Melida.
The Popular Education of Adults. Various Writers.
The Cuban. J. W. Steele.

Revista Brazileira.—TRAVESSA DO OUVIDOR 31, RIO DE JANEIRO. 60s. per annum. No. 83.
The United States as a Colonial Power. Oliveira Lima.
The Museum of Pará. J. P. Calogeras.
George Marcials; an English Brazilian. V. Varzea.
No. 84.
A Reception at the Brazilian Academy. Jose Verissimo.
A Model Primary School. A. de Oliveira.
Some Curiosities of Literature. Oliveira Lima.

Revista Contemporanea.—CALLE DE PIZARRO 17, MADRID. 2 pesetas. Dec. 30.
Concerning Bull-Fighting. A. L. Pelaez.
An Essay on Historical Geography. G. Fournier.
Jan. 15.
Military Studies. Pedro A. Berenguer.
The Balance of Trade. Miguel Cabezas.
The Analysis of Luminous Radiations. B. J. Thirion.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

Elsevier's Geïllustreerd Maandschrift.—LUZAC AND CO., 46, GREAT RUSSELL STREET. 1s. 8d. Jan.
Bart van Hove and His Work as a Sculptor. Illustrated. John F. Hulk.
Some Glimpses of West Africa. Illustrated. G. Bloch
Canary-Breeding. Illustrated. H. van Holk.

De Gids.—LUZAC AND CO. 3s. Jan.
Suicide as a Gauge of Social Welfare. Prof. Siegenbeek van Heukelom.
Religious Instruction. Dr. Knappert.
Fighting Plant-Diseases in the Dutch Indies. Prof. Went.

Vragen des Tijds.—LUZAC AND CO. 1s 6d. Jan.
Eduard Douwes Dekker. C. A. Wienecke.
Solitary Confinement as a Punishment. A. van der Elst.

Woord en Beeld.—ERVEN F. BOHN, HAARLEM. 16s. per annum. Jan.
The Old Church at Amsterdam. Illustrated. R. W. P. de Vries.
H. Goeman Borgesius, an Old Parliamentary Hand. B. H. Pekelharing.
Sunny Seville. Illustrated. F. Erens.

HISTORY OF THE MONTH IN CARICATURE.

(JANUARY.)

I.—FOREIGN VIEWS OF BRITAIN'S POSITION.



Der Floh.] [Vienna.

THE ALLIANCE GAME.

"It is a difficult game; as soon as I catch any one, he slips through my fingers."



Le Rire, Paris.] [Dec. 17.

ALBION: "What a pity that I cannot attract these two rich gentlemen! Notwithstanding my fine teeth and tiny feet!"



Le Rire, Paris.] [Dec. 24.

LORD RODOMONT SETTING OUT TO CONQUER THE WORLD.

(Dedicated to Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Ed. Monson.)

II.—EDUCATION IN THE SOUDAN.



Westminster Budget.]

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE SOUDAN CHILD.

The Schoolmaster Abroad



Irish Figaro, Dublin] [Dec. 17

PIN-PRICKS!



Irish Figaro, Dublin] [Dec. 17

EDUCATION IN THE SOUDAN!



Moonshine.] [Dec. 17.

WELL DONE, SIRDAR!

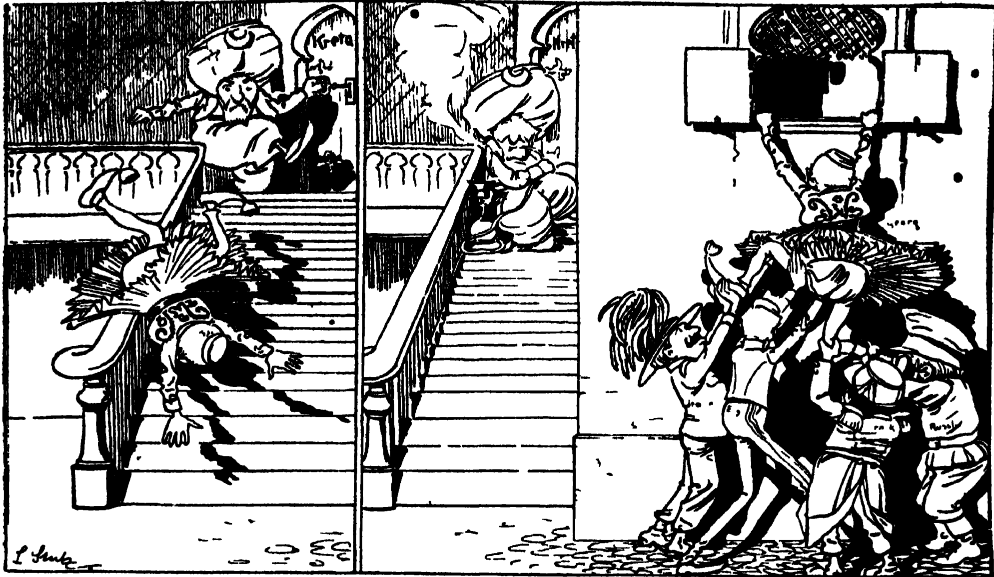


Fun, London] [Dec. 13.

THE POLICY OF PIN-PRICKS

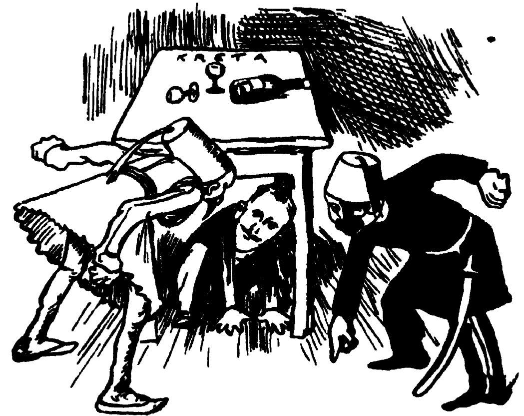
FRANCE: "Permit me, monsieur, to build alongside of you."
KITCHENER. "I really cannot allow you to build ——"

III.—CRETE AND ITS GOVERNOR.



Kladderadatsch.] Berlin.] [Dec. 4.

Many people have been thrown out of the door who afterwards entered by the window.



Der Floh.] [Vienna.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO THE GOVERNOR OF CRETE.

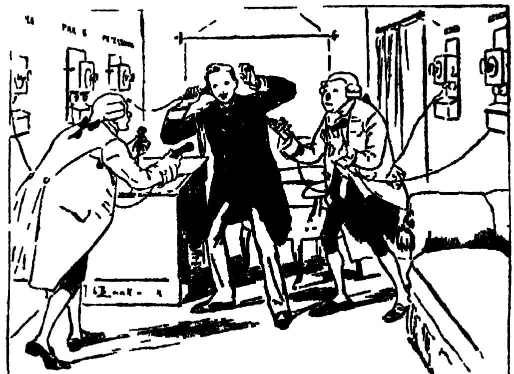
GEORGE: "I refuse to come out. *I* will show you who is master in this island."



Nebelspalter.] [Zurich.

A NICE LOCATION.

NUMA DROZ: "Potztausend! how lucky, that I did not take that seat."



Amsterdammer.] [Dec. 4.

PRINCE GEORGE, COMMISSIONER OF THE POWERS, "GOVERNING" IN CRETE.

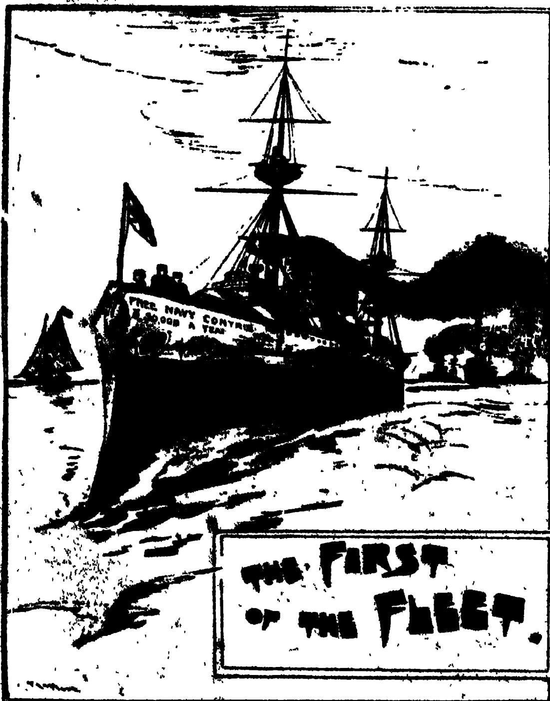
IV.—SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.



The South Afri:an Review, Cape Town.] [Nov. 25.

HIS LAST RESORT!

PRESIDENT KRUGEK (in the Raad): "We must have the money; though it come from the very Devil himself."



Cape Times.] [Dec. 7.



Fun, London.] [Nov. 23.

THE GOOSE AND THE GOLDEN EGGS.

KRUGER: "Shall I kill it for all it's worth?"

V.—AMERICAN DOINGS.



Kladderadatsch, Berlin.] [Dec. 18.

THE PRAYER AT WASHINGTON AND ITS RESULT.

(Congress was opened with a prayer for the Spaniards.)

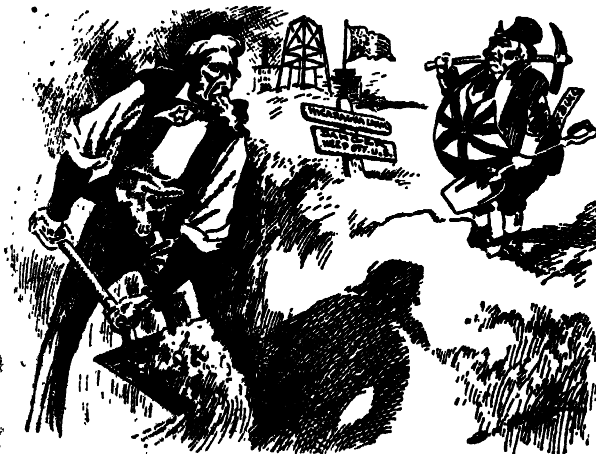
"I have not much to spare for such poor devils," meditated the American God, "but I cannot be so ungracious to them as their own God, who has quite deserted them."



Amsterdammer.] [Dec. 11.

SPAIN AND HER COLONIES.

SAGASTA: "I have still these two articles to dispose of."



New York Journal.] [Dec. 9.

NO HELP NEEDED.

UNCLE SAM: "Thank you, John, you are very kind, but I can manage this job myself."



El Ahuizote.] [Mexico.

THE TENSION IN THE PHILIPPINES!

VI.—THE LIBERAL PARTY: TWO INTERESTING CARTOONS.



Moonshine.] [Dec. 24.

ALONE! THE OPPOSITION SCROOGE.



Moonshine.] [Dec. 31.

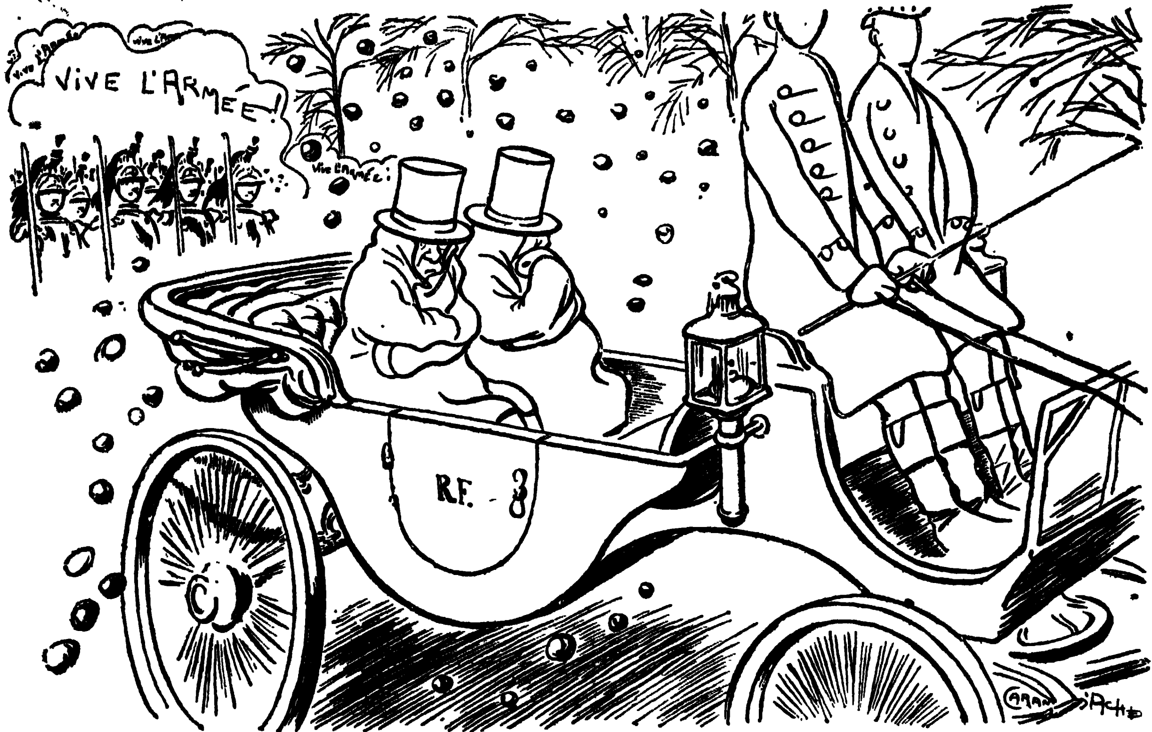
THE LIBERAL BABY.

SALISBURY: "Move on, there!" "DAILY MAIL": "Please, sir, I'm only minding it till its nurse comes along."

HISTORY OF THE MONTH IN CARICATURE.

(FEBRUARY.)

I.—FRANCE.



Le Figaro, Paris.] [Feb. 20.

THE NEWLY ELECTED AND THEIR ESCORT.

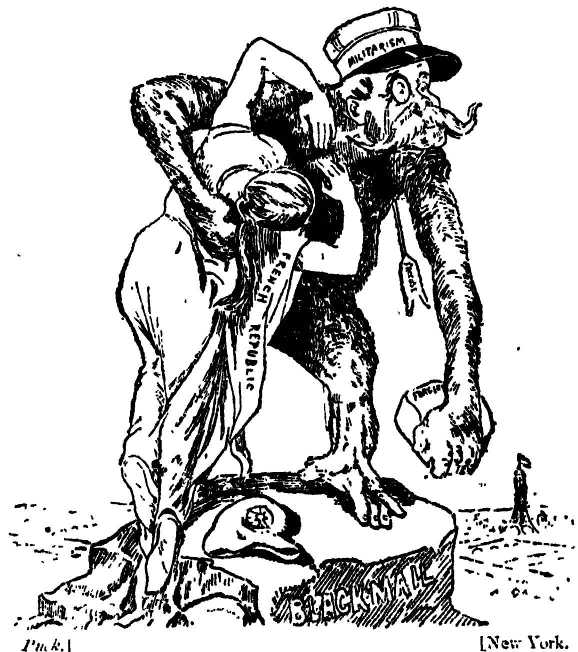


Lustige Blätter.] [Munich.

THE PSEUDO-NAPOLEON.

CASSAGNAC (to the Republic): "May I present to you Napoleon IV.?"

THE REPUBLIC: "Oh, no thanks; Napoleon III. was quite enough for me."



Puck.] [New York.

FRANCE AND MILITARISM.

Will she be rescued?



Ulk, Berlin.] [Feb. 3.

THE FRENCHMAN: "Madame, I love you—and long have I wished to tell you so before another!"



Ulk, Berlin.] [Feb. 17.

L'AFFAIRE: AN UNENDING TERROR!



The Amsterdammer.] [Feb. 5.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE COURT OF CASSATION.

FRANCE (to Justice): "Go down to obscurity for ever!"

II.—LEADER OF THE LIBERALS!



Judy, London.] [Feb. 8.

THE PARTY GAMES AT WESTMINSTER.

Pity the Poor Victim!

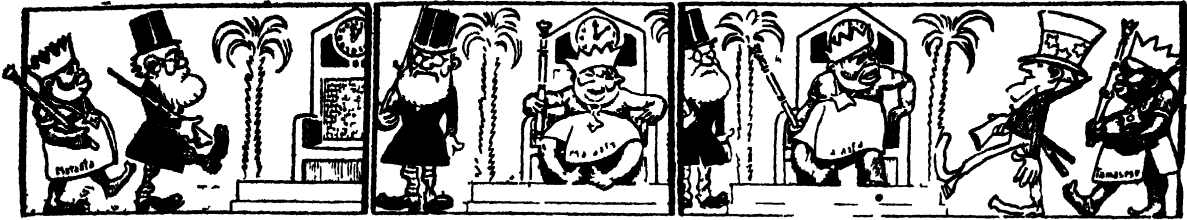


Fair Game.] [March.

MEDIOCRITY ON STILTS.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman trying to emulate the old Sphinx.

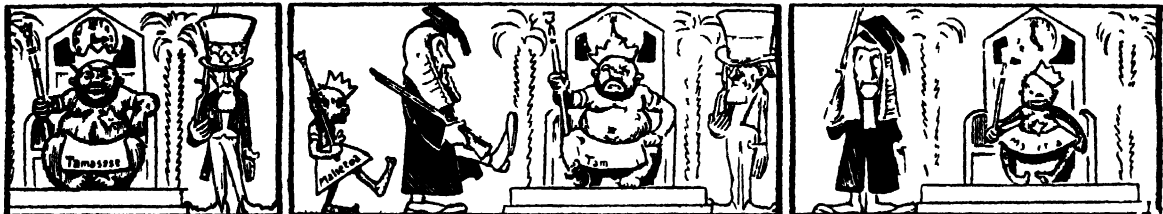
III.—AN AFTERNOON IN SAMOA.



AT ONE O'CLOCK MATAAFA ASCENDS THE THRONE

HE REIGNS TILL TWO O'CLOCK UNDER GERMAN PROTECTION

AT HALF PAST TWO TAMASESE IS INSTALLED.



WHO IS PROTECTED TILL THREE O'CLOCK BY THE BRITISH

AT FOUR O'CLOCK YOUNG MALIETOA REIGNS

THANKS TO THE YANKEE'S PROTECTION



AT SEVEN O'CLOCK THE GERMAN COMES AGAIN

THE BRITISHER ALSO REAPPEARS



AND NOW HAPPENED WHAT NONE EXPECTED SIX WERE STRUCK AT THE HOUR OF FIGHT

Lustige Blätter.] [Munich.

IV.—UNCLE SAM.



New York World.] [Jan 28

MCKINLEY'S NEW HORSE



Kladderadatsch, Berlin.] [Feb 5

THEN AND NOW—A GERMAN VIEW

Or, from log cabin to sky scraper politics!





Judge, New York.]

UNCLE SAM THEN AND NOW (BY HIMSELF)

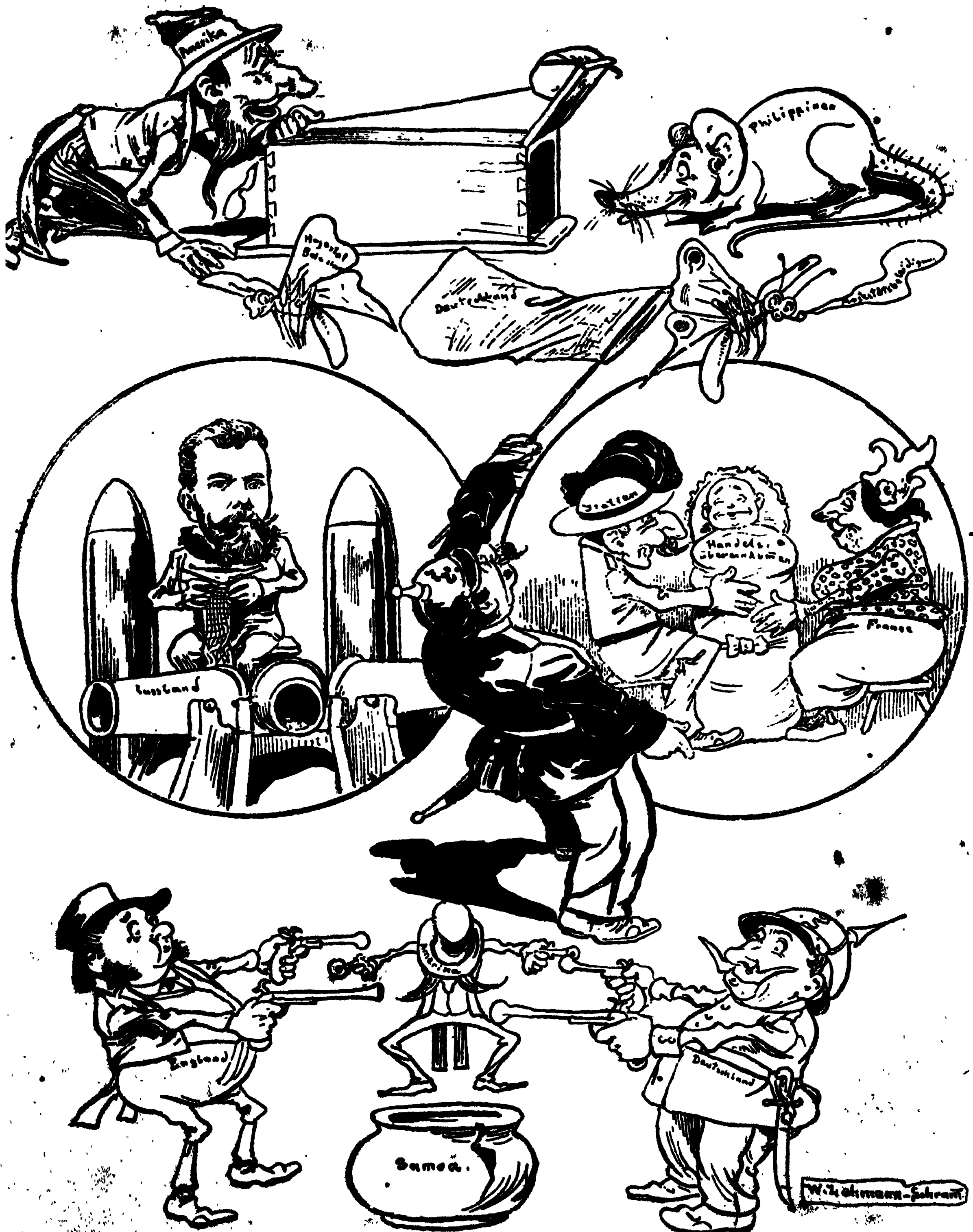


New York Herald.]

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

(N B —In the States the Anti-Expansionists and Anti all other movements have been christened "AUNTIES.")

V.—A SWISS VIEW OF THE SITUATION.



Nebelspalter, Zurich.] [Feb. 18.

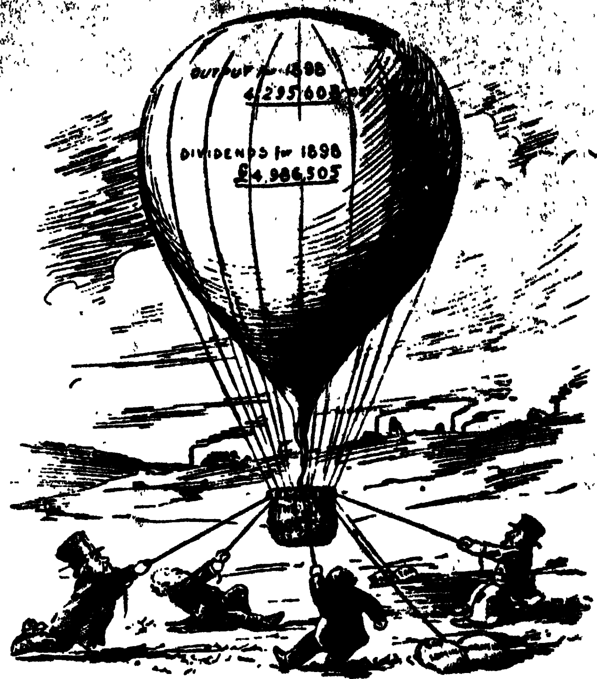
VI.—VARIOUS CARTOONS WITH THREE ASPECTS OF JOHN BULL.



Der Wahre Jacob, Stuttgart.] [Feb. 24.

BETWEEN SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS.

A handful of European unfortunates.



Johannesburg Star.] [Jan. 28.

THE BOOM AND ITS SANDBAGS.



Der Floh.] [Vienna.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS IN AFRICA.

JOHN BULL (to Frenchman): "Now you may realise that I am not selfish! I give you also a spoon, but don't dip it in [illegible]."



South African [illegible]] [Jan. 13.

VOICE FROM THE TREE: "Fight it out, Kruger, and [illegible] be the [illegible]."

(And they actually think they'll [illegible] for a year.)

CONTENTS.

☞ For INDEX TO ADVERTISERS, see pages vi. and vii.; and GENERAL CONTENTS INDEX, page xxiii.

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WORKERS FOR PEACE.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, March 1, 1899.

Exit Faure.

The event of last month was the sudden death of President Faure. The late President had been somewhat overstrained by the anxieties of his high office, and also by his manner of living; but no one anticipated when the month began that the beginning of March would see a new President taking up his place in the Elysée. The unexpected, however, has happened, and so far the result of the change appears to have been altogether for good. The substitution of President Loubet for President Faure, instead of increasing the sense of instability so keenly felt in France at the beginning of the year, has had exactly the opposite effect. M. Loubet, who has quitted the Presidency of the Senate for the Presidency of the Republic, has begun his term of office by manifesting a determination to reassert the right of the Republic to exist in a quiet, sensible, but vigorous fashion that has already had the best effect both at home and abroad. Whether President Loubet will be able to justify the confident expectations that have been raised by the firmness with which he acted on assuming the reins of power, remains to be seen. For the present it is satisfactory to note that the Republic across the water has at last got a President who believes in the Republic, and intends to maintain it against all comers.

Enter Loubet.

It is difficult to conceive a greater contrast than that between President Faure and his successor. The late President had succumbed to the temptation which assails all entrusted with supreme power in France. He was not born in the purple, and he made up for it by insisting upon the pomps and vanities of power. His successor, a man of peasant birth, is simplicity itself. One of his first acts was to forbid the soldiers to pay him any military honours, excepting when he appeared in his official capacity as President of the Republic. It is a small thing, but significant. The action of President Loubet in taking steps to dissolve the various leagues which have sprung into existence of late for the purpose of menacing the prestige and stability of the Republic, is another indication of his determination to stand no nonsense, and defend the Republic of which he is the chief magistrate. The contrast between the vigour and resolution with which the affairs of the Republic are being administered to-day, although there has been no change in the Ministry, is a remarkable illustration of the influence which may be exerted by the chief of the State, even although, according to the Constitution, he is supposed to leave such matters to the discretion of his Ministers.

Dupuy's Notice to Quit.

When M. Loubet was elected, it was reported that M. Dupuy, the Prime Minister, had arranged for M. Loubet's election in the confident belief that he would very soon be able to force his resignation and to secure his own election as President of the Republic. If such expectations were entertained, they seem to have been singularly without foundation, for already in Paris every one is saying that at the first convenient opportunity M. Dupuy will be overthrown, and that, but for the desire not to embarrass M. Loubet in the first week of his Presidency, the Senate would have thrown out the Bill providing for the transfer of the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation sitting as a whole. The Senate has passed the Bill, and now the question of revision will be transferred from the Criminal Chamber to that of the entire Court of Cassation, a high-handed proceeding which it is believed was ordered solely in order to defeat Revision and maintain the guilt of Dreyfus against all evidence. If, however, the French feel that M. Loubet is strong enough to hold his own, authority which makes itself respected will very soon find supporters, and we may, at last, see the interminable Dreyfus case settled by the whole judicial body of the Supreme Court, certifying that there has been a grave miscarriage of justice, and that Dreyfus has been the victim of an almost unparalleled conspiracy on the part of highly placed officials, among whom we may count as the leaders, General Mercier, M. Dupuy, and M. Faure.

Let us not Despair of the Republic.

It is generally admitted that General Mercier, in his evidence before the Criminal Chamber, admitted that the conviction of Dreyfus was obtained by the production of a secret document which was shown to the officers acting as judges, but was not shown to the prisoner or to his counsel. This fact, now for the first time admitted by the author of this scandalous outrage upon the first principles of justice, is sufficient to justify all the agitation which has gone on for the revision of the sentence. Whether Dreyfus

be guilty or innocent, he was certainly unjustly condemned, and there is nothing for it but to order for him a new trial. It is assumed that he will be tried by a court-martial, and that the officers of that body will promptly avenge the insulted honour of the Army and condemn him, even if he is known to the officers of the court to be as innocent as an archangel. But that is to take too gloomy a view of the situation. The pretenders who have been airing their pretensions in the columns of the newspapers seem to be more anxious to secure funds with which they can enjoy themselves than to risk their skins in any enterprise against the Republic. It is well that Frenchmen should understand that on this side of the Channel at any



M. DÉROULÈDE AND M. HABERT.

(The two Deputies who were arrested for sedition.)

rate these conspirators are regarded with derision and contempt. The strong and timely declaration made by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in favour of the French Republic in his first speech on assuming the duties of Leader of the Opposition did but echo the universal sentiment of the English people. The French Republic has disappointed many of the expectations of its friends, but it holds the field, and with all its faults is much better than anything that can be expected from either the Orleanist or Bonapartist pretenders or from a military dictator.

Sir Henry as Liberal Leader. While the prospects of the French Republic have been improving, the fortunes of the great party which on this side the Channel has ever been in closest sympathy with the French Republicans has shown a change for the better which many of us hardly ventured to hope for. As I stated, the moment Sir William Harcourt retired from the leadership, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was unanimously elected to the vacant post. There are only two evil things about Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. The first is the unwieldy dimensions of his name. It is wearisome to be unable to mention him without writing four words. This may seem a small thing, but it counts for a good deal. We shall either have to make up our minds to call him Sir Henry, or to call him Bannerman. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is an impossibility. It would be more courteous to call him Sir Henry, and so, by way of setting the good example, I shall use no other term in describing him. The second evil thing about him is a certain sluggishness or indolence of temperament. Every one who knew him felt that if he could but be energised into action, he would be a good goer and a good stayer. But hitherto he has been too much like that patient quadruped which needed a fire of chips to be lit under its stomach to make it stir. If we may judge from Sir Henry's opening speech in the debate on the Address, the requisite fire has been applied; for, to the astonishment and delight of all his followers, he revealed himself in first-class fighting form, making a capital speech full of humour, dealing swashing blows at his opponents, and full of a cheery, sensible, good-tempered hopefulness which acted like a draught of generous wine upon his somewhat downhearted followers. At last it would seem the Liberals have found a leader. Of this they are exceeding glad, and in justice to their opponents it may be admitted that Ministers are probably as grateful as the Liberals.

The Liberals and their Leaders. Sir William Harcourt did not put in any appearance in the House of Commons last month. Mr. Morley attended only in order to put in a weighty and serious protest against the indefinite extension of our Imperial responsibilities in the Soudan. As for Lord Rosebery, all that the country knows about him is that he has betrothed his second daughter to the Earl of Crewe, and that the marriage will shortly take place. At the present moment Lord Rosebery is said to be yachting somewhere in the Mediterranean. His former Under-Secretary and faithful henchman, Sir Edward Grey, has widened the rift which exists in the Liberal Party on the question of foreign policy by opposing Sir Henry and the rest of the Liberals who refused to endorse the Soudanese policy of Lord Salisbury. Of our other leading Liberals nothing need be said. Whether from lack of opportunity or lack of will, they have so far made no mark upon the history of the session.

Lord Salisbury on the Peace Conference. Lord Kimberley put in the regulation appearance in the debate on the Address, and made a speech, the chief importance of which lay in the fact that it called forth from Lord Salisbury a vindication of his policy in the Soudan, and also afforded the Prime Minister an opportunity of speaking very emphatically in support of the Peace Conference. He said:—

> The only other matter to which the noble lord referred is the very remarkable invitation which the Emperor of Russia has addressed to all the Powers to meet him in conference for the purpose of lightening the terrible burden of armaments laid upon us, and of attempting to avert the ever-present possibility of war. No one can doubt the purity and grandeur of the motives which have animated the Emperor in giving this invitation, and every one must heartily wish that the anticipation will be realised; but further than that I do not think it is safe to go. The constant increase in armaments which is taking place on all sides at the very time when we are speaking of and prophesying peace is not encouraging to the ideal dreams in which, perhaps, the Tsar has indulged, and they warn us to prepare for a possible issue less gratifying than that on which he has most naturally and laudably allowed his mind to dwell. There are many difficulties to be surmounted before any such general benefit can be achieved as that which he has sketched out. I shall myself be satisfied if the results of this conference and of these negotiations are capable of fulfilling a somewhat humbler aim. If, by extending the use of the principle of arbitration, we are able to diminish the number of causes by which war can be induced, and if, by humane and beneficent legislation, we can diminish the horrors of that war when it is waged, we shall, I think, have done for our generation a service of which the whole value cannot be appreciated at once, but to which the future inhabitants of the earth will look back with gratitude. And if, as I hope, in that more distant time it is developed to a greater and more perfect end, they will have cause to bless the name of the Sovereign whose imagination and whose power and courage have resulted in such a great measure.

From this I was inclined to believe that Lord Salisbury had abandoned the hope of being able to do anything in the way of restricting the increase of armaments; but I am assured that this is to take too gloomy a view of his words. He ardently desires to arrive at some such agreement.

Death of Lord Herschell. Death has removed last month one of the faithful Liberal remnant who stood up against the ten to one majority of Conservatives in the House of Lords. Lord Herschell, who was at Washington in connection with the duties of the Anglo-American Commission, met with a bad accident by a fall at the end of the year. It was hoped that he had recovered from the effects of the accident, but it would seem that the shock had affected his vital powers, and, to the great grief of both English and Americans, he died at Washington on February 28th. His death has not only removed an able lawyer and a distinguished statesman: it carries us one step nearer to the total extinction of the Liberal Party in the Peers. It is not by any means certain that this is not to be desired. So long as there are even forty Liberal peers in the House of Lords, it can be pretended that the House of Lords is composed of representatives of both Parties in the State. If there were no Liberal peers and the House of Lords was composed exclusively of Conservatives and Unionists, the farce of attempting to carry on our present Parliamentary system would become too glaring. At present Lord Kimberley is old, Lord Herschell is dead, Lord Rosebery is in retreat, and there is no sign of any young Liberal peers who are able to stand up to their opponents in debate. This being so, we are within measurable range of the extinction of the Liberal Party in the House of Lords. When this end has been reached, the question of the House of Lords will come before the people in a new light.

The Liberals and the Lords. An attempt was made by Mr. Labouchere to raise the question in the House of Lords in the debate on the Address. He proposed to abolish the veto of the House of Lords upon legislation passed by the House of Commons. The moment, however, was inopportune, and Sir Henry refused to support Mr. Labouchere, although in his speech he was careful to say nothing that might damp the enthusiasm of his followers. On a division, the majority of the Liberals who voted went into the lobby with Mr. Labouchere, but the amendment was of course thrown out by an overwhelming majority of the whole House. Failing any direct issue upon which public feeling could be roused sufficiently to insist upon a readjustment of the relations of the two Houses, we are face to face with two alternatives: either we must give up all hope of ever being able to carry any Liberal legislation without a *quasi*-revolutionary agitation to force it through, or there must be a break-up of the ranks of the Conservative Party to enable us to carry on as of old by Ministries drawn alternately from one or other of the great Parties which are in a state of comparative equipoise in both Houses of Parliament.

The Debate on the Address. The debate on the Address was prolonged for several days, but many interesting matters were discussed, among others the burning question of the taxation of ground values. Parliament seldom

fulfils its functions better than when it affords all classes of the community an opportunity for airing grievances and for discussing questions which are occupying the public mind. The idea that Parliament is only a legislative machine is one of the delusions that haunt many minds. Parliament is primarily a debating society, and although Ministers somewhat chafed at the sacrifice of a fortnight in discussing all manner of things on the Address, their resentment, although natural, was unjustifiable. What is now becoming the invariable custom is that Ministers, after the session has advanced a very few weeks, appropriate all the time of the House, and the chief function of Parliament, that of the airing of grievances and the debating of public questions, practically ceases to exist.

The Protestant Protest.

The subjects which were discussed in the House of Commons covered a wide area. Although it cannot be said that the discussion in any case led to any practical result, the net effect of the whole has been to somewhat clear the air. We had, for instance, the inevitable debate upon the Romanisers in the Church of England, a question in which Mr. Samuel Smith finds himself in the entirely novel position of being the mouthpiece of the general sentiment. Mr. Balfour made, as usual, one of his able and sensible pleas for patience and commonsense in dealing with the extreme sacerdotalists; but the mood of the moment among the laity is much more accurately expressed by Sir William Harcourt's diatribes than by Mr. Balfour's pleas for patience. The fact is, the British public wants some one to say a great big "damn!" with a good loud voice, and to repeat it at intervals of half an hour until after Easter. If this were done, the surcharged emotion of the Protestant mind would find vent. Nobody, it is true, might be a penny the worse, but a good many people would feel very much better. The situation is precisely one in which it seems as if nothing could be done, except to indulge in a little hard swearing. Of course, if the result of this objurgation is to initiate a policy of wholesale prosecution, there might be a secession from the Church of England. There is, however, a rooted disbelief on the part of most Englishmen that any large section of the clergy of the Establishment can be provoked under any circumstances whatever to emulate the example of the Presbyterians who, under Dr. Chalmers, founded the Free Church of Scotland more than half a century ago.

How Home Rule stands now.

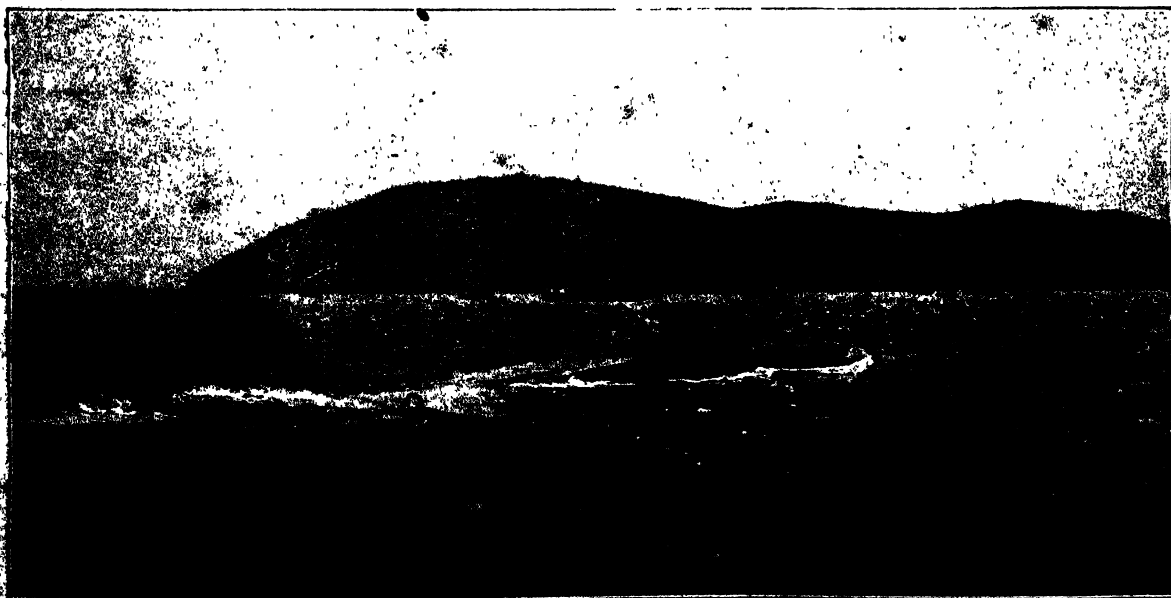
There was the inevitable debate on Home Rule, which was a very academic exercise indeed. Home Rulers, who are all at sixes and sevens among themselves, agree only upon one thing—namely, in insisting that their subject shall always and everywhere take precedence of all other questions in the programme of the Liberal Party. This claim, which was put forward by Mr. Redmond in the House of Commons, was combated by Sir Henry in a speech, in which, while he reserved full liberty of action on the part of the Liberals as to the order of priority in the reforms in their programme, he nevertheless asserted with welcome emphasis and considerable tact the unshaken devotion of the Liberal Party to the principle to which it was committed by Mr. Gladstone. If Sir Henry Fowler and those who think with him could but be induced to moderate the expression of their dissatisfaction with the Irish, the Parliamentary position of the Opposition on the subject of Home Rule would be a trifle less chaotic than it is at present.

Home Rule in Finland.

"I do believe in Freedom's cause," said the pious editor of the Biglow Papers, "as far away as Paris is;" and it is quite touching to note the devotion of many Englishmen to Home Rule when they find it endangered as far away as Finland is. Pious hands are being lifted in holy horror throughout England at the modification which has taken place in the relations between Finland and Russia. To listen to much that is said and written on the subject one would think that it was an accepted principle of English morality that a conquered province, to which liberties have been conceded by the conqueror, should always and for ever be permitted to enjoy all those liberties, without limitation or modification, till the end of time, no matter how circumstances may change. It might further be imagined that the devotion of the British public to the principle of Home Rule was passionate and universal. Unfortunately we all know that these principles are only kept for exportation, and that the zeal of our public for Home Rule holds good only for Finland, but not for Ireland. Being a Home Ruler, and believing very much in the virtues of local self-government, I naturally regret that it should have been considered necessary by the Russian Government to curtail, however slightly, the liberties which they have hitherto conceded to their Finnish subjects. But there is no need for exaggerating the extent to which such a modification has been carried out, or to ignore the fact that if we had been in their circumstances we should have done just the same.

The Recent Ukase. Ever since the conquest of Finland at the beginning of the century the Finnish people have been allowed to govern themselves, to make their own laws and live under the shelter of their own constitution. This they will continue to do. Nothing has been done by the Russians to alter the right of the Finnish people to make their own laws in all matters which exclusively concern Finland. The Imperial Ukase which has provoked so much discussion and led to so much denunciation, simply decrees that in the case of laws which concern both the interests of Russia and those of Finland, the final authority should be the governing Council of the Russian Empire and not the Finnish Diet. This change was caused by the refusal of the Finns to submit to the law of military service which the Russians wished to extend to Finland as well as to the other portions of the Empire. Finland is an integral portion of the Russian Empire, and the fact that it has been hitherto exempted from the scourge of military service only meant that this burden fell more heavily than would otherwise have been the case upon the rest of the Empire. It was considered necessary in the interests of the Empire that the Finns should bear their fair share of the burdens of Imperial defence equally with the rest of the subjects of the Tsar. To this they objected, pleading their privileged position. Thereupon the Russian Government decreed that, while the Finns should be allowed a consultative voice upon all laws affecting the general interests of Russia and of Finland, the final decision should be taken by the Council of the Russian Empire. To this, of course, the Finns objected. Every people naturally objects to any limitation of the liberties which it has hitherto possessed. But no matter how much we may regret the action of the Russian Government, we cannot, with Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill before us, consider that the recent Ukase constitutes any flagrant violation of sound principles of Home Rule. The change which makes the Imperial Council the final authority on all questions which concern the interests both of Finland and of Russia is exactly analogous to the reservation by Mr. Gladstone of the authority of the Imperial Parliament in all matters concerning the Imperial interests in Ireland.

Sauce for the Goose, Sauce for the Gander. "Judge not, that ye be not judged" is a motto that might be with advantage printed over all the articles criticising the conduct of Russia. The not less familiar saying concerning the importance of removing the beam from our own eye before attempting to remove the mote from our neighbour's is equally applicable to many of the criticisms so liberally showered upon Russia and her policy. Take, for instance, the constantly recurring observation that the Tsar is insincere and inconsistent because, since issuing the Rescript, there has been no halt in the increase of Russian armaments or



THE NEW FRENCH SUBMARINE BOAT, GUSTAVE ZEDÉ.

in the tendency of the Army and Navy Estimates to increase. This is put forward with easy assurance as proof positive of the insincerity of the author of the Rescript. But the very same people who profess to regard this kind of reasoning as conclusive, see nothing whatever inconsistent in the conduct of Lord Salisbury, who preceded the Emperor by ten months in proclaiming the necessity for checking the increase of modern armaments and who has ever since been pulling up our own Army Estimates, to say nothing of the Navy Estimates, by a million a year. The new Army Estimates for this year show an increase of £1,396,000 over those of last year, which were higher than they had ever been in time of peace. The Navy Estimates, it is expected, will show at least as great an increase, and it is to be feared that in two or three years the automatic increases resulting from changes already sanctioned by Parliament and in course of execution will bring up our Army and Navy Estimates to more than £50,000,000 a year. Yet no one brings forward these facts as evidence of Lord Salisbury's insincerity or of his inconsistency. The fact is, all the nations and all the Governments are powerless in this matter. Unless they can agree to stop altogether, they will go on spending one against the other at an ever-accelerating ratio until they are brought up by the abyss of bankruptcy. It is to avert this catastrophe the Peace Conference is to meet at the Hague.

The Fine on Hatred.

We are not within hailing distance of bankruptcy in this country, but we are within measurable distance of having to face an increase of taxation in order to meet the increased demands upon the Exchequer. Already people are discussing whether their income tax is to be raised 1d. in the pound, or whether Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will resort to some of the previously discarded indirect taxes for the purpose of making both ends meet. Probably no one regrets more than the Chancellor of the Exchequer his remission of the tobacco duty last year. Possibly if he were to reimpose it, it would be the simplest way out of the difficulty. There have been various references to the subject in the political speeches of last month, but one thing stands out very clearly. While it is true that finance depends upon policy, Mr. Balfour had reason when he pointed out that the maxim should be extended if it is to be properly understood; for while finance depends upon policy, the policy upon which it depends is not so much the policy of one nation as the policy of all. The fact is that nothing in the world would tend so much to reduce the burdens of the nations as a reduction of the animosity which has been so sedulously fostered between them. A little more fraternity would mean a very great improvement in finance. "Honesty is the best policy," says the old saw. It is not less true that hatred is the dearest thing on earth.

The Future of the Soudan.

The last Friday in February, Mr. Morley formally challenged the virtual annexation of the Soudan by a proposal to reduce the supplementary Army vote by £100. He pointed out with unanswerable force the fact that it was impossible for us to stop where we were. We had gone to Khartoum, and the force of events would compel us to advance still further and further to the South: nor could any one foresee what the end would be. It would be well if we only had to go to the South, for there is much more danger in the extension eastward, where the Khalifa, instead of being smashed and pulverised, as we were told he was to have been after his defeat at Omdurman, has raised another army and is menacing our position in the Soudan. We are very far from being out of our troubles in that desolate region. Nothing is easier than to conquer and annex; nothing is more expensive than to hold.

Bad News from China.

Unfortunately it is not only in Africa that we are face to face with a very alarming possibility of the extension of our Imperial responsibilities. The news from China is distinctly bad. Italy has now come forward as one of the partitioning Powers, and demands a lease of Sammun Bay in Chi-Kiang, with preferential concessions in two-thirds of the province. The Italian demand is one further step in the direction of the partitioning of China. It is a policy which the rulers of Russia and England at least honestly regard as fraught with disaster. Nevertheless the evil work goes on, and no one can say how soon our Government may be driven to convert its very nebulous sphere of interest in the Yang-tse-Kiang into the much more tangible entity of a Protectorate in which we claim preferential rights. The friction which has been occasioned by the protest of the Russians against the terms of the Niu-Chiang railway contract is a disagreeable reminder of the fact that in place of a good solid working understanding with Russia, we have a situation in which misunderstandings seem to be as plentiful as blackberries in autumn. In this case, however, it would seem as if the Russians had solid ground for their protest. The contention of the *Times* that they ought to have protested when the prospectus of the

railway was issued in the City, instead of waiting until it was brought before their attention in China, is too preposterous to bear comment.

The White Man's Burden in the Philippines. The Americans also have been having a disagreeable reminder as to the onerous nature of "the white man's burden" which Mr. Rudyard Kipling exhorted them so eloquently to take up in the Philippines. During the whole of the month there has been little else than bad news from the Far East.



GENERAL OTIS.

It is evident that the Filipinos are as little disposed to accept the sovereignty of the Americans as they were to submit to the rule of Spain. Of course the superior discipline and armament of the Americans enabled them easily to dispose of the brave but hopeless attacks of the native levies, some of whom were only armed with bows and arrows. From a military point of view their position is perfectly safe, and General Otis will have no difficulty in dispersing any force which the insurgents may place in the field; but the trouble in such acquisitions as the Philippines is never the dispersion of the armed forces of the enemy: it is the necessity of establishing law and order among populations "half devil and half child," to whom the fundamental conceptions of civilised men are as unintelligible as the English language. The same task which baffled the resources of Spain in Cuba will now test the endurance, the patience and the good sense of the Americans in the Philippines. Few things seem more probable than that the acquisition of the Philippines will come to be regarded in the United States as the fine imposed by destiny upon the nation which even in the best of causes undertakes the responsibility of declaring war.

A New Ministry in Spain. The Spanish Senate, by a majority of 120 to 118, has ratified the treaty of peace which despoils Spain of her American and Asiatic possessions. Señor Sagasta has resigned on account of the narrowness of the majority, the Cortes is to be dissolved and new elections ordered. As elections in Spain are made to order in Madrid, the new Cortes will contain exactly the number of Ministerialists and members of the Opposition that is agreed upon beforehand by the Prime Minister, Senor Silvela, and his wirepullers. On the whole, Spain has taken her defeat better than might have been expected. Don Carlos has made no sign worth speaking of, and everything seems to show that the Spaniards intend to rub along very much as they did before. After all, they have their bullfights and the tradition of their past glories with which to console themselves. It is about all that they have left, but it seems to suffice.

The Muscat Incident. A curious little incident occurred on the coast of Arabia which serves as a reminder of the ease with which we might get into a quarrel with our nearest neighbours without warning. Fifty years ago a French Prime Minister remarked that nothing was easier in the world than to find a *casus belli* with England in any part of the world. Our interests are so interlaced everywhere that any moment, if either Government wished, matters could be brought to a head without the least difficulty. The naval demonstration at Muscat is a case in point. France, it seems, had obtained from the Sultan of Oman a treaty which gave her a right to have some kind of coaling-station on Arabian territory. This was considered by our Government to be an infraction of the understanding by which the interests of the French and English Governments had been defined ever since 1862. Remonstrances having failed to induce the Sultan to cancel the lease which he had granted to

France, a British Admiral with a flagship and some gunboats drew up opposite the palace on February 14th and made ready to bombard the Sultan into submission to our demands. After a time the Sultan decided that he must yield to *force maj.ure*, and he came on board the flagship bearing with him a copy of the treaty, which was duly cancelled and the *status quo ante* restored. Then the Admiral steamed away, having given the natives an object-lesson as to the existence of the "mailed fist" of John Bull and his readiness to employ it whenever his interests, real or imaginary, are threatened in those waters. The French press has taken the incident with astonishing composure, and it is believed M. Cambon and Lord Salisbury have arrived at a satisfactory arrangement of the difficulties in Muscat. The incident dwells in the memory only as a vivid reminder of the risks which our Admirals have to face every day.

The Anglo-American Commission.

All such reminders increase the urgency of settling outstanding questions while we can arrive at some sort of an arrangement which will enable us to minimise the risk of allowing disputes and tangles on the fringes of our Empire to involve us in quarrels which might result in war. This increases our regret that the efforts of the Anglo-American Commission which has recently been sitting at Washington with a view to settling all the differences which exist between Canada and the United States should have proved abortive. The Commission, which had Lord Herschell as its most distinguished member, began with high hopes, and it has been a profound disappointment that, after successfully surmounting many of the initial difficulties in the way of settlement, it should have been compelled to adjourn indefinitely the attempt to arrive at an arrangement on the subject of the boundary question in the extreme North-West between Canada and Alaska.

An Inverted Monroe Doctrine.

According to the official statement published in both countries, special stipulations should, the Americans contended, be made in case of reference to arbitration, that existing settlements on the tide-waters of the coast should, in any event, continue to belong to the United States. The British withheld their assent to this proposal; it was therefore deemed advisable to adjourn in order to enable the respective Governments to further consider the subjects in respect to which a conclusion had not yet been reached. It would appear that the differences also arose as to the selection of an umpire whose decision should be final in case the British and American Arbitrators disagreed. The British proposal was that the question in dispute should be referred to a tribunal of Arbitration similar to that which in May next will attempt to settle the Venezuelan question. The Americans agreed to this, subject to the condition that the umpire to be appointed should not be a European, but should be selected from some Central or South American Republic. To this the British Commissioners objected, and at this point the negotiations seem to have been broken off. The justice of the British objection is assumed on this side of the Atlantic to be significant, but it is difficult to see why it should have been allowed to render abortive an arrangement which was almost on the verge of completion. Central American and South American Republics do not command much respect in the opinion of the world at large; but there is no reason on that ground to condemn *ipso facto* the proposal to select the umpire from the American continent. The Republic of Chili, for instance, only to mention one State in South America, was quite capable of supplying an umpire whose impartiality, integrity, and intelligence could leave nothing to be desired. The Americans, with their curiously parochial idea of the Western Hemisphere as if it were a world in itself and by itself, might well have been humoured by consenting to the selection of an umpire from their own half-world. Europe has no monopoly of capable and disinterested persons, and if the negotiations are resumed, I sincerely trust that Lord Salisbury will see his way to waive the ruling that for the post of umpire in a British-American dispute no American need apply.

Lord Charles Beresford's Return.

Lord Charles Beresford on his way home from China has taken the opportunity of appealing publicly on American platforms or at American dinner-tables for the co-operation of Britain and the United States in securing for all nations an open door and equality of opportunity in China. His speeches appear to have met with a considerable measure of approval, and so far, of course, as the object of his policy is to prevent the parcelling up of China into a series of European spheres of interest, each of which is hermetically closed to the traders and adventurers of all other nations, it is no doubt good, and purely good. The mischief of Lord Charles Beresford's mission is his disposition to give it a distinctly anti-Russian trend. Now as a matter of fact, we shall probably find much more difficulty in securing the open door and equality of opportunity in Shantung and in the new Italian sphere of Chi-

Kiang than in the province of Manchuria. The Russians are not our trade rivals as are the Germans, and every consideration of common sense should lead us to enlist them as friends and allies instead of needlessly antagonising them, as Lord Charles Beresford certainly seems to have done. It is well that every one should understand that Lord Charles Beresford was in no sense an emissary of the British Government. He went entirely in a private capacity, as representing the Chambers of Commerce in this country; and if any attempt is made on his return to put forward his schemes as backed by our Foreign Office, he will probably experience a very disagreeable disillusion.

The New London Bill.

Ministers have brought in two or three of the Bills promised in the Queen's Speech. The first to see the light was the Bill providing for the Local Government of London. It is unnecessary to enter into the details of this measure, which is more remarkable for what it does not do than for what it proposes to accomplish. It abandons definitely all attempt to destroy the County Council. It leaves the City of London where it was. It proposes to create a City of Westminster, and to confer upon fifteen of the districts at present governed by vestries the dignity of municipal existence. They are to have a Mayor, a Town Council, limited to seventy-nine members, with all the paraphernalia of municipal corporations. As to the details of the reconstruction of London Local Government, they are to be referred to the Privy Council, which will appoint a Commission whose recommendations are to be carried into effect. There are various other provisions into which I need not enter here. The Bill excites no enthusiasm, and provokes a considerable amount of antagonism. In so far as it proposes to strengthen the municipal spirit in the congeries of great cities which make up the capital of the Empire, it is good; but as to the wisdom or unwisdom of its distinctive recommendations, that is a matter upon which those engaged in London government are expressing their opinion, and already sufficient opposition has been manifested to render it doubtful as to whether the Bill in its present shape can pass into law.

A New Railway Bill.

Another measure which may possibly pass this session is that by which Mr. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, proposes to provide remedies for the preventable slaughter of railway men which goes on at present owing to the refusal of the railway companies to adopt automatic methods of coupling and uncoupling railway carriages and railway trucks. The Bill gives to the Board of Trade, five years after the passing of the Act, authority to compel railway companies to use couplings which fasten automatically, and which can be unfastened by some mechanical device less deadly than the present primitive method of coupling and uncoupling by hand. The same authority may compel railway companies in two years to use steam-brakes. Provision is to be made on all trains for enabling passengers to communicate with the guard, even although the train stops at every station. Mr. Ritchie's Bill certainly does not err in the direction of undue severity or excessive haste, and it is to be hoped that it will pass into law without loss of time.

The Half-Time Question.

We have not yet had the Bills which the Government promised for the improvement of secondary and technical education—measures which are infinitely more important for the future trade of the country than the maximum development that may be expected from the opening up of the Lower Nile to British commerce. We have had, however, one educational Bill which, although introduced, not by the Government, but by a private member, was accepted by the House of Commons on the second reading by a majority of 317 to 50. Mr. Robson, who introduced the measure, may be congratulated upon his success. His Bill is an effort to bring our country into line with other nations in the matter of elementary education, and incidentally to remove the charge of breach of faith which may fairly be brought against our country by our Continental competitors. Those who are so busy in throwing aspersions upon the failure of other countries to fulfil in spirit and in letter every obligation into which they may have entered at any time would do well to read the speech of Sir John Gorst in the debate on the second reading of Mr. Robson's Bill. Our Minister of Education stated that when he was at Berlin as British representative he had undertaken with the authority and sanction of his Government to promise to raise the age at which children might leave school from eleven till twelve as the British *quid pro quo* for the undertaking of the other nations to assimilate their factory laws in certain particulars to those which prevail in our country. That undertaking was given; the other countries carried out their part of the bargain; but from that day

to this nothing has been done to fulfil our share in the contract. Children may leave school to serve as half-timers to-day as of old at the age of eleven, with results which have been graphically set forth in an admirable series of letters from the special commissioner who was despatched by the *Daily News* to report upon the actual working of the existing system. The case in favour of raising the age was overwhelming, and the majority by which the Bill was read a second time is sufficient proof of the opinion of the House of Commons. Ministers, however, ostentatiously stayed away, and Sir John Gorst spoke for himself alone. It is to hoped that, notwithstanding this chilly reception by the Government of Mr. Robson's Bill, they will place no obstacles in the way of its being passed into law.

Education in Rural Districts.

In the course of his speech, which, like all his utterances, was frank, lucid and intelligent, Sir John Gorst held out a hope that something would be done to make attendance at school at once more efficient and less irksome in the agricultural districts than it has hitherto been. He referred to the very sensible system in vogue in Switzerland whereby children are freed altogether from school attendance in the months when their labour is most needed in agriculture, and are compelled to attend much more rigorously in the other months, when they can be better spared. Whether this suggestion will really be carried out or not remains to be seen. The unfortunate fact is that there is very little zeal for education on the part of our governing classes, and quite as little among the classes who stand most in need of education. We are too prosperous at present to face the fact that we shall inevitably go to the wall unless we bestir ourselves. Adversity may be a stern schoolmaster, but it is the only teacher whose lessons are taken to heart by mankind.

The Ghoul and the Grave.

Mr. Balfour gave notice that he intends at an early date to propose a grant of £30,000 to Lord Kitchener in reward for the services which he has rendered to the State by the conquest of the Soudan. The unanimity with which this vote would have been accorded will be marred by the disgust and indignation which has been excited by the official admission of the fact that the desecration of the Mahdi's grave and the mutilation of his remains were carried out by the express orders of the Sirdar. The Mahdi's tomb, which was a great object of veneration and which served the Dervishes much as the Holy Sepulchre has served Christendom, and the Kaaba at Mecca the Moslem world, was much knocked about by shells fired into the city during the battle. The tomb was a shining mark visible from afar, and our artillerists naturally used it in sighting their guns. Even if it had been decided to demolish the remains of the tomb after the city was taken, nothing would have been said; but it is a different matter when we read that by the orders of the Sirdar the grave was opened and the corpse of the Mahdi removed in order that it might be subjected to the worst indignities. The head was severed from the body. It is now in the possession of some British officer, who appears to be carrying it about much in the same way that savages carry about the scalps of their enemies. The rest of the Mahdi's remains were taken on board a steamboat on the Nile, and the gruesome horror was at an end. It was an act more worthy of a hyena than of a hero. The pretexts put forward to justify such an act of ghoulish body-snatching cover those who use them with disgrace. It is said that the Mahdi's followers believe that the burning of his body dooms the soul of their late leader to perdition, and, as an act of vengeance, therefore, it behoved us to send the Mahdi to hell. Upon such a plea it is unnecessary to comment. Merely to state it is sufficient condemnation. Another excuse is that the grave was a rallying centre for Mahdist fanaticism. That might be so; but Mahdist fanaticism is capable of creating new centres with infinite facility, and of believing that a special miracle had been wrought in order to give them a new holy place out of our reach at which they could kindle the flame of patriotic devotion. All these arguments, however, from convenience or expediency, imply that anything is lawful if thereby we can injure an enemy or strike terror into our foes. It would hardly require the alteration of a syllable in these arguments to justify a reversion to cannibalism, the torture of prisoners, or the massacre and outrage of women and children. All these things no doubt tend to strike terror and to make us feared by our foes, but the human conscience revolts against the atavism which resorts to practices long since condemned by the instinct of mankind. We are on the down grade, indeed, towards primeval savagery if such acts are to be justified as legitimate measures of war. It may be a sacred duty to slay our enemy when he is alive, but our whole being revolts against the doctrine that we are therefore justified in desecrating his grave and mutilating his remains after he is dead.

DIARY FOR FEBRUARY.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

Feb. 1. A Conference is held in Dublin to consider the question of an Irish Roman Catholic University.

Lord Tennyson appointed Governor of South Australia.

Major Esterhazy leaves Paris on being notified that the investigation for fraud preferred against him by his cousin would be resumed.

The Austrian Reichsrath is prorogued indefinitely.

The Report of the Royal Commission on Local Taxation is issued.

A Conference is held at the Guildhall to consider the London Telephone Service.

2. A favourable agreement on the subject of Federation is arrived at by the Australian Premiers assembled at Melbourne.

General Gomez on behalf of the insurgent Army in Cuba accepts the terms offered by the American Government.

The Tsar gives a million roubles from his private purse for the relief of the famine-stricken peasantry.

3. The Inter-State and Foreign Commerce Committees of the House of Representatives at Washington report favourably on the Hepburn Nicaragua Canal Bill.

The American Navy Department orders all warships now in reserve to go out of commission immediately.

The Tsung-li-Yamên agrees to open Nan-ning fu as an additional treaty port.

5. The Filipino insurgents attack Manila; they are driven back by the Americans beyond their former lines.

A peasant's revolt breaks out in Roumania in the district between the Olt and the Danube.

6. The American Senate ratifies the Peace Treaty with Spain by 57 votes to 27.

Liberal Members of the House of Commons meet at the Liberal Club (Sir W. Lawson in the chair), to consider the question of Leadership and of policy for the coming Session. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman unanimously chosen Leader of the Party in the House of Commons.

Lord Elgin, the retiring Viceroy of India, arrives in London.

The Committee of the French Chamber to which the Criminal Procedure Bill was referred rejects the Bill of the Government by 9 votes to 2.

8. Convocation of the Province of Canterbury assembles at the Church House, Westminster.

In the French Chamber of Deputies M. Renault-Morlière presents the report of the Committee on the Procedure Bill.

Mr. Ruskin's eightieth birthday.

9. A Manifesto is published by members of the French Chamber against the Government Bill of Criminal Procedure.

Murder of the two brothers Dravid at Poona.

10. In the French Chamber the Government Bill for transference of revision cases to the whole Court of Cassation is carried by 332 votes to 216.

President McKinley signs the Treaty of Peace with Spain.

Serious fighting near Manila; the Americans carry Caloocan by storm with heavy loss to the Filipinos.

The murderer of the brothers Dravid arrested at Poona; he admits the crime.

In the Italian Parliament the Public Safety Bill is introduced by the Government.

11. The Duke of Connaught lays the foundation-stone of the embankment for the Nile reservoirs at Assuan.

Debate in the Reichstag on the relations between Germany and the United States of America.

13. Terrible gale, accompanied by frost and snow, reported from the whole North American continent.

The Report of the War Commission issued at Washington whitewashes the Secretary for War and his subordinates.

The Procedure Bill is introduced in the French Senate.

Iloilo, in the Philippines, captured by the Americans.

14. The Budget Committee of the Reichstag discusses the Navy Bill.

In obedience to orders received the Carlist members in the Spanish Chamber abstain from sitting during the discussion of the Treaty of Peace.

15. Mr. McEnery's resolution on the Annexation of the Philippines passes the American Senate by 26 votes to 22.



THE LATE COUNT VON CAPRIVI.

Queensland Legislative Assembly dissolved; new Parliament to meet on May 2nd.

A Labour Conference in connection with the International Crusade of Peace is held at St. Martin's Town Hall.

16. Sudden death in Paris of President Faure.

The Prince of Wales presides at a Committee Meeting held at Grosvenor House to consider the National Monument to Mr. Gladstone.

17. Mr. Morgan's Nicaragua Canal Bill passes the Senate's Committee on Commerce.

The missing liner *Teutonic* arrives at New York.

18. M. Loubet elected President of the French Republic, receiving 483 votes.

A terrible railway accident near Brussels; 21 persons killed and about 100 injured.

In Hungary the Banffy Ministry resigns.

The Atlantic liner *Pavonia*, which was disabled on February 3rd, arrives at Ponta Delgada, Azores.

A warrant is issued for the arrest of Mr. Birt, Chairman of the Millwall Dock Company.

19. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught review the 9,000 troops under the Sirdar at Omdurman, and afterwards hold a *levée*.

20. The Crete Assembly meets to vote on the new Constitution. Prince George opens the proceedings.

20. Four overdue liners, *Campania*, *St. Paul*, *Noorland*, and *Touraine*, arrive at New York.

21. President Loubet's inaugural address is read both in the Senate and in the Chamber.

22. Members of the Paris Municipality wait on President Loubet.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag opposes the increase of cavalry and infantry proposed in the Government Army Bill.

The American flag is hoisted by the natives of the island of Negros.

Stormy sittings in both Houses of the Spanish Parliament.

A memorial service for the late President of the French Republic held in London, attended by the Prince of Wales.

Opening of Ruskin Hall, Oxford.

The Filipinos attempt to burn Manila.

23. Funeral of President Faure.

24. Missing liner *Bulgaria* arrives at the Azores.

The French Chamber decides by a large majority on the prosecution of MM. Déroulède and Marcel-Habert.

25. The policeman Jones is acquitted at Johannesburg of the murder of Mr. Edgar.

27. The discussion on the Revision Bill begun in the French Senate.

A committee of inquiry is appointed by the Millwall Dock Company.

The new Hungarian Ministry formed; M. Szell Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior.

28. Illness of the Pope.

Six hundred delegates of the English Church Union meet in conference in London and attend service in St. Paul's.

The French Senate continues the discussion on the Revision Bill.

Mr. Gorman's amendment to the Army Bill carried in the American Senate.

By-Elections.

16. Owing to the resignation of Mr. E. F. V. Knox (N.), a vacancy occurred in the representation for Londonderry City. An election took place with the following result:—

Count A. J. Moore (N.)	2,343
Mr. Emerson Herdman (U.) ...	2,301
Nationalist majority ...	42

21. Owing to the death of Mr. J. G. Holburn (L.), a vacancy occurred in the representation of the North-West Division of Lanark. An election took place with the following result:—

Dr. C. Douglas (L.)	5,723
Mr. G. Whitelaw (C.)	5,364
Liberal majority ...	359

1895:—Mr. J. G. Holburn (R.), 5,244; Mr. G. Whitelaw (C.), 5,147; Radical majority, 97.

24. A vacancy occurred in the Rotherham Division of Yorkshire owing to the retirement of Mr. Arthur Acland. An election took place with the following result:—

Mr. W. H. Holland (L.)... ...	6,671
Mr. Vernon Wragge (U.) ...	4,714
Liberal majority ...	1,957

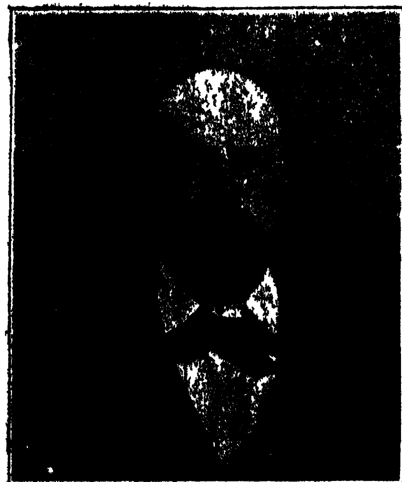
25. Owing to the retirement of Major-General McCalmont, a vacancy occurred in North Antrim. Mr. W. Moore (U.) was returned unopposed.

SPEECHES.

Feb. 2. Sir Henry Fowler, in London, expresses regret at the resignation of Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. John Morley as active leaders of the Liberal Party.

Mr. Bryce, at Liverpool, on the needs of Secondary Education.

2. Lord Curzon, at Calcutta, on the treasures of India's literature, art, and history, which must be guarded and preserved by the Indian Government.
3. Lord Curzon, at Calcutta, on the education given to the higher classes and to the ryots; both sections capable of improvement.
Bishop Welldon, at Calcutta, on the aims of Christian Society in India.
Mr. Arthur Balfour, at Battersea, on Technical Education.
Lord James of Hereford, at Huddersfield, on the hopelessness of enticing back the Unionists to the Liberal fold.



Photograph by] [*Bassano*

LORD TENNYSON.

Mr. Gerald Balfour, at Leeds, on the satisfaction of the nation with Lord Salisbury's Foreign Policy.
4. Mr. Barrett (American Minister to Siam), at Hong Kong, on the difficulties before America in the Philippines.
Sir E. Grey, at Hexham, on Foreign Affairs, and the Liberal Party's views thereon
The Emperor of Germany, at Brandenburg, on his journey to Palestine and the growth of the "German Imperial Oak."
6. Sir J. Forrest (Premier of West Australia), at Melbourne, on the difficulty of convincing West Australia of the advantages of Federation.
8. The Archbishop of Canterbury, at Westminster, explains the policy which he and the Archbishop of York propose to adopt in regard to the differences in the use of ritual in the Church.
11 Lord Curzon, at Calcutta, on University Education in India
The Bishop of Lichfield, at Birmingham, on Half-timers
Lord Russell of Killowen, on the evils of the system of secret commissions in trade and business generally.
Mr. Whitelaw Reid, at New York, on the Philippine question.
14. Lord Elgin, at Dunfermline, on the difficulties of Indian Administration.
Sir R. Giffen, on the growth of the Empire.
15. Mr. Dickson (Premier of Queensland), at Brisbane, on the importance of Federation.
16. President McKinley, at Boston, on American policy in relation to the Philippines.
22. The Italian Ambassador, in London, on Italian trade.
Mr. Vrooman, at Oxford, on the hopes and ideals of the founders of Ruskin Hall.
The Chinese Minister, at New York, on the friendship of Chinese for Americans.
24. Lord Charles Beresford, in New York, on his views for the future of China, Great Britain and America in the Far East.
Sir A. Milner, at Worcester, Cape Colony, on the agricultural and economic prospects of South Africa.

25. Sir Edward Grey, at Oxford, on the increase of national expenditure. Taxation of land values a legitimate source of revenue.
Senator Gray and Mr. Whitelaw Reid, at New York, on the impossibility of America leaving the Philippines to their fate.
Mr. Johnson, at Washington, criticises President McKinley's policy, which he considers is a concession to capitalists.
28. Sir John Gorst, in London, on the training of teachers.
Herr von Bulow, in the Reichstag, on Foreign Affairs.

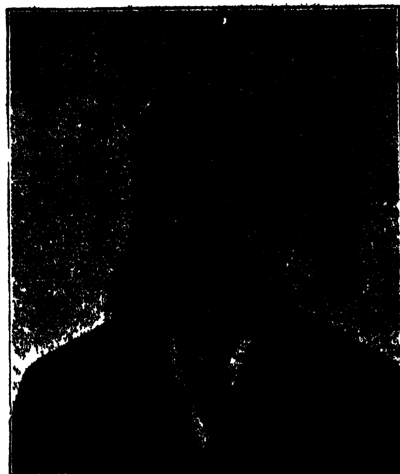
PARLIAMENTARY.

House of Lords.

Feb 7 Parliament opened by Commission Address to the Throne moved by the Duke of Bedford, seconded by Lord Cawdor speeches by Lord Kimberley and the Marquis of Salisbury.
9 Debate on the crisis in the Church speeches by the Bishop of Winchester, Lord Kinnaird, the Bishop of London, Lord Harrowby, Lord Halifax, Lord Kimberley and the Archbishop of Canterbury.
10. Second reading, Companies Bill
13 and 14 Formal Sittings.
15 The treatment of British subjects abroad, speech by Lord Salisbury
17 Death of President Faure speeches of sympathy by Lord Salisbury and Lord Kimberley
Discussion on ordnance factories speech by Lord Lansdowne
20 Moneylending Bill introduced by Lord James of Hereford.
21 Seamen's discharges, Lord Muskerry's resolution withdrawn
23. Her Majesty's Reply to the Address brought up and read by the Lord Chamberlain.
24. The Sultan of Muscat, statement by Lord Onslow Second reading Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Bill negatived
27. The Post Office and the Board of Works, speeches by Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Salisbury.

House of Commons.

Feb 7. Captain Bagot moves the Address to the Throne Speeches by Sir H. Campbell Bannerman and Mr Balfour.
8 Debate on the China Question, speeches by Mr Brodrick and Sir Edward Grey. Mr S. Smith speaks on the Crisis in the Church
9 Debate continued on the Crisis in the Church, speeches by Lord Cranborne, Mr Birrell, and Mr. Balfour Mr. Smith's amendment negatived on division by 221 to 89.
10. About 60 private members' Bills introduced Debate on rateable value of land in towns, introduced by Mr E. J C Morton; speeches by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Moulton and Mr. Goschen Mr Morton's amendment negatived by 157 votes to 123.
13 Debates on Welsh affairs, the House of Lords, Mr. Labouchere's amendment, speeches by Mr Lawson Walton, Sir H Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Balfour, amendment rejected by 223 votes to 105
14 Peers and Elections—A Question of Privilege Debates on Scotch Crofters Question, the Calcutta Municipal Bill; Ministers and Public Companies, amendment moved by Mr. MacNeil, speeches by Mr Birrell, Sir M Hicks-Beach, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.
15. Debate continued on Ministers and Public Companies; speeches by Mr. Gibson Bowles, Sir J Brunner, Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Balfour, amendment rejected by 247 votes to 143.
16. Mr. Seton Karr's amendment on the dependence of this country on foreign food-stuffs negatived without a division. Debate—Home Rule, speeches by Mr. Redmond, Sir H Campbell-Bannerman; Mr. Redmond's amendment rejected.
17. Death of President Faure; sympathy expressed in speeches by Mr. Balfour and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman on behalf of the House of Commons. Debate on Irish Railways.
20. Mr. Chaplin introduces a Bill to require the Metropolitan Water Companies to supply each other with water in emergency, Discussions on the distress in the West of Ireland; Postal and Telegraph employés; Prevention of Railway Accidents.
21. The Address agreed to. Mr. Herbert Lewis's resolution about Bishops in the House of Lords is rejected by 200 to 129.
22. Second reading Cottage Homes Bill; speeches by Mr. Hutton, Mr. Birrell, Mr. Chaplin and Sir W. Foster.
23. London Government Bill introduced in a speech by Mr. Balfour.
24. Committee of Supply. Discussion on the Soudan Expedition; speeches by Mr. Morley, Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Courtney, Sir E. Grey, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Balfour. Mr. Morley's amendment lost by 119 to 51 votes.



Photograph by] [*Elliott and Fry.*

THE LATE BARON DE REUTER.

27 The Northampton Church schools motion for adjournment moved by Mr. Labouchere, negatived by 201 to 99. Supplementary Estimates speeches by Sir Charles Dilke, Mr Brodrick and Sir Edward Grey.
28 Second reading London Improvements Bill Short discussions on Pier and Harbour Grants, County Courts Jurisdiction, and the difficulties of obtaining British sailors for the Mercantile Marine.

OBITUARY.

Feb. 3 Frau Amalie Joachim, 60
5. Rt. Hon C Talbot Redington, P.C., D.L., 51.
6. General Count von Caprivi, 67.
Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, 24
7 William Laird (Birkenhead), 67.
Dr Williams, Episcopal Bishop of Connecticut, 87
8. George Andrew Spottiswoode, 71.
10. Rev. William Colenso, F.R.S. (New Zealand), 87.
Archibald Lampman (Canadian poet), 38.
12. Mrs. Marshman, 83
15 Professor Studsgaard.
Lord Justice Chitty, 71.
Henry Jones, M.D. ("Cavendish"),
16. Félix Faure (President French Republic, 58.
17. Sir Louis Kershaw (Chief Justice of Bombay), 53
18. Sir R. Lambert Playfair, 71.
Very Rev. Father Bridgett, R.C., 70.
19. Lieut.-General Sir C. E. Nairne, 62.
21. Sir George Bowen, 77.
Professor William Rutherford, F.R.C.S., 60.
M. Jules Cousin, 65.
24. General de Rochebouet, 86.
Sir John Struthers (Professor of Anatomy in Aberdeen University), 75.
Dr. C. ... F.R.C.P., 57.
25. Baron de Reuter, Founder of Reuter's Agency, 8-.
Right Rev. ... Bree, Bishop of Barbados, 72.
Count Reuter ... and ..., 93.
M. Andreas Syngros (at Athens).

THE TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE AND CHURCH BICKERINGS.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE NATIONS.

IT is announced that M. de Staal, the Russian Ambassador in London, has been selected by the Emperor to preside over the Peace-Conference, which will be held at the Hague at the earliest possible date. No better choice could have been made. M. de Staal has at least once, and possibly twice, refused the highest post in the Russian Embassy. The story goes that as Alexander III. lay dying, his son, the present Emperor, asked him in what statesman he should put most trust as the director of the foreign policy of Russia. The dying Tsar is said to have replied, "First, M. de Staal; secondly, Prince Lobanoff; thirdly, M. de Nelidoff," and it was probably in accordance with this death-bed admonition that, before making Prince Lobanoff Foreign Minister, he offered the post to M. de Staal. The Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's is, however, well advanced in years, and too well aware of the exhausting labour entailed by the immense activities of the Russian Foreign Office to accept the post which then passed to Prince Lobanoff. The reasons which led him to decline to be Foreign Minister do not, however, prevent him being President of the Great Parliament of the Nations which will meet this spring at the Hague. Urbane, genial, with vast experience and with charming manner, the Conference could hardly have a better President. Apart from personal considerations, the fact that England and Russia are the two poles of the European world, it is well that the President of the Conference should be the most trusted of Russian diplomatists and the most respected of all members of the diplomatic corps in London. According to the ordinary rule governing such cases, the Conference should have been presided over by the Foreign Minister of Holland. The Dutch Government, however, while consenting to issue invitations to the Conference and placing the Hague at its disposal, made it a condition that the task of presiding over the Conference should not be entrusted to a Dutchman. Under those circumstances the presidency of a Russian became inevitable, and, if a Russian, then no one could be found better qualified for the task than M. de Staal. M. de Nelidoff would probably have been the next choice. He is a younger man than M. de Staal, and therefore more energetic, and there is no one who has more at heart the success of the great enterprise to which his Imperial master has committed Russia. Under the circumstances, however, considering that the Hague is close to our shores and that the best hope for the success of the Conference lies in the closeness of the accord between Russia and England, M. de Nelidoff himself would probably be the first to admit that matters could not be better arranged than they have been. M. de Staal has been for many years a *persona gratissima* with English statesmen of both parties. There is no more charming and interesting personality among the ambassadors accredited to the British Court. It is no small tribute to his tact and skill that during the whole of the trying times through which we have passed, he has never once had any rupture of personal relations. Even when he had to explain that Lord Salisbury had entirely misunderstood the significance of the words which he had used, it made no difference between the closeness of the personal friendship which prevailed between the Prime Minister of England and the Russian Ambassador. He is a frequent and honoured guest at Hatfield, and although there is more difference between their ages, there is no difference between the cordiality and respect with which M. de Staal is regarded by Lord Rosebery.

THE PRESIDENT'S ASSISTANT.

M. Staal will have as his adjoint or assistant, Professor Martens of the St. Petersburg University. For some years past Professor Martens has been universally recognised as a kind of unofficial Chief Justice of Christendom. Whenever any question of international arbitration has been discussed between the nations, and suggestions have been thrown out as to the proper person to preside over the arbitral tribunal, the name of Professor Martens nearly always came to the top. He is a learned man, a great historical student, and the author of several important books bearing on the evolution of international law. He has already acted on two occasions as arbitrator in disputes in which England was concerned, and he is now president of the tribunal which will meet in May in Paris to decide the vexed question of the Venezuelan frontier. It is a question as to how he will be able to combine the two functions of President of the International Tribunal at Paris and Russian representative at the Peace Conference at the Hague: but it would be better to expose the person of Professor Martens to some inconvenience in the shape of rapidly whisking him backwards and forwards between the Hague and Paris than to deprive the Conference at the Hague of the advantage of his presence and his counsels.

THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE.

No statement has been made as yet as to who will represent Great Britain at the Conference. The general opinion up and down the country is that it would be a great mistake and the sacrifice of a great opportunity if any mere diplomatist were to be appointed. The status of a Conference depends chiefly upon those who take part in its deliberations. The Berlin Congress which gave rise to the Treaty of San Stefano is the supreme case in point. It was attended by the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of all the great Powers, and, of course, if it were possible for Lord Salisbury to absent himself from the Foreign Office during the deliberations of the Peace Conference, his presence at the Hague would more than anything else tend to illustrate the importance which Britain attaches to the proposals of the Tsar. No doubt where there's a will there's a way, and if both Foreign Minister and Prime Minister could be absent from England in July, 1878, when all Europe was shaking with the war that had just ended and was agitated with rumours of wars to come, it would not be impossible for Lord Salisbury to act as British representative at the Hague in a time of profound peace, when he could leave the administration of affairs in the hands of his nephew, who commands the hearty support of a large majority in both Houses. If it be true that where there's a will there's a way, it is not less true that where there is no will the way is blocked, and I have not faith enough to expect that Lord Salisbury will himself attend the Conference.

IF LORD SALISBURY WILL NOT GO.

Failing the Prime Minister, we might still hope to have as the chief representative of Britain a statesman of Cabinet rank. Personally, I should prefer to see Mr. Chamberlain nominated for that post. It is true that his knowledge of French leaves much to be desired, and his reputation is not exactly that of a friend of peace on the Continent; but there are other qualities much more valuable than the mere knowledge of the grammatical forms of a foreign language, or the niceties of French accent. The appointment of Mr. Chamberlain would signify an intention to put the thing through which could not fail to impress the mind of Europe. For pushful Joe is quite as capable of pushing the wares of peace as of doing good business in warlike stores. Despite his temporary aberration last year, he has always been a strong and consistent advocate of a good understanding with Russia, and it can never be sufficiently repeated that a good understanding with Russia is the *sine quâ non* of any arrangement which would give security for a settled and durable peace. It would be a great opportunity for Mr. Chamberlain. Of course, he would never accept the post unless he had a reasonable expectation of being able to achieve a success, and if he achieved a success it would be the one thing that he needs in order to secure a general recognition of the legitimacy of his higher aspirations.

OTHER MINISTERS SUGGESTED.

Failing Mr. Chamberlain, the Duke of Devonshire is the man whose presence at the Conference would be accepted as an indication of a resolute determination on our part to achieve something practical. Even while he was Lord Hartington, he succeeded in establishing a solid reputation for common sense and good judgment in Russia, and, as he is not overburdened with much administrative responsibility, he could probably be as easily spared for an excursion to the Hague as any of the Ministers. The only other Cabinet Minister whose name has been mentioned in this respect is Lord Lansdowne, who possesses two qualifications: he is Minister for War, and he has an excellent command of the French language. If Lord Hartington and Lord Lansdowne were together at the Hague, it would be a strong combination. I am assuming that the choice of Ministers will fall upon one of their own number, and that is a matter of course if decisions have to be taken of serious import.

A POSSIBLE CHOICE AMONG DIPLOMATISTS.

Failing Cabinet Ministers, it is probable that Lord Salisbury will fall back upon diplomatists. If it were not for his advancing years, which have slightly affected the sense of hearing, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava would be an ideal representative of British diplomacy. No living man has served Her Majesty in so many high positions. As Viceroy of India, Governor-General of Canada, and Ambassador in turn at St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Rome and Paris, he has an unequalled experience of handling questions which involve the issue of peace or war. Failing Lord Dufferin, who could only be passed over for reasons which we have stated, the next most eminent diplomatist in retreat is Sir Edward Malet. He is still in the prime of life, and, although somewhat lacking in the energy which drives some men into restless activity, he is nevertheless a man of great experience and good sense. His appointment would be regarded as indicating a desire on the part of the Government to proceed cautiously rather than decisively towards the goal which they have in view.

THE PRESENCE OF PAPAL DELEGATES.

The very meeting of the Conference has been jeopardised in the last month by the sudden and unexpected objection taken by the Italian Government to the presence of the Papal delegates at the Hague. The exact position of the question is involved in some obscurity, but the following appear to be the salient outlines of the controversy which has been very widely discussed during the last month. Originally, the Rescript was only handed to Powers which had diplomatic representatives at St. Petersburg, but one exception was made to this rule. The negotiations which had been going on for some time between Russia and the Vatican for the appointment of a Papal Nuncio at St. Petersburg were not yet completed. Russia is diplomatically represented at the Vatican, but the Vatican is not diplomatically represented at St. Petersburg. Under those circumstances, it was decided by the Emperor that the Rescript should be despatched to the Pope; and it was accordingly delivered by M. Tcharikoff, the diplomatic representative of the Russian Government at the Papal Court. The Pope replied at once, assuring the Emperor in the most cordial terms of his determination to do everything that he possibly could in order to promote the success of the great undertaking to which Russia had invited the Powers. The Italian Government, although well aware that the Pope had received a copy of the Rescript, and had made such response, took no exception to a summons which seemed indeed in one way to confirm the justice of their contention that the Italian occupation of Rome had in no way impaired the sovereignty of the Pope.

THE QUESTION OF THE TEMPORAL POWER.

At that time the only thought of the Italian Government was to safeguard themselves against the danger that the Papal delegates might raise the question of the restoration of the temporal power: in which case the Italian delegates were instructed to put on their hats and walk out of the Conference. Both at the Quirinal and at the Vatican I found the most confident expectation that in one way or another the Papal delegates would succeed in raising the question of the temporal power. The Italians frankly admitted that they judged the Pope by themselves. They remembered well how at the Congress of Paris, although the consideration of the Sardinian question had been absolutely forbidden, Count Cavour did succeed in raising the question in the Conference, and what Count Cavour did Leo XIII. would certainly be able to accomplish. The protest might be ruled out at once, but it would have been made, and in the pages of history the record would stand.

VIEWS AT THE VATICAN.

At the Vatican, or rather among those ecclesiastics who were cognisant of the aspirations of the Roman Curia, without being checked by the weighty responsibilities which tie the tongues of Secretaries of State, the expectation was not less emphatically expressed that the Peace Conference would give the Pope a chance. "Remember," said one of them to me, "that the position of the Pope as to his temporal sovereignty is perfectly clear, consistent and logical. He can point to the fact that when the Holy See was despoiled of the patrimony of St. Peter, Rome solemnly arraigned the sacrilegious act, and predicted that, as the consequence of this violation of international law, the nations would be plagued by ever-increasing armaments and by ever-deepening revolutionary discontent. To-day Rome sees with a certain grim satisfaction the fulfil-

ment of her prophecies. The *causa causans* of all the troubles of the modern world is, in the opinion of the Vatican, the destruction of the temporal power: that broke up the very foundations of peace, and established lawless licence in place of international law as the rule of life in Europe. You now see the consequences. What can we do but call upon you to retrace your steps, to restore order and peace in Europe under the ægis of the temporal sovereignty of his Holiness the Pope?"

PROTEST OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

Of course, it is impossible for such intense convictions, so passionately expressed, not to make themselves audible in the public press. The *Osservatore Romano*, the Papal organ, at last throwing discretion to the winds, ventured plainly to express somewhat of the sentiments which were undoubtedly felt in high places in the Vatican. This gave the signal for alarm to the supporters of the Italian Kingdom. If the Pope was going to the Peace Conference solely in order to deliver a protest against the consummation of Italian unity, then it became a matter for Italy to consider whether or not she should not nip the Papal conspiracy in the bud by flatly refusing to attend the Conference if the Papal delegates were invited. After a certain period of dubitation, this course was finally adopted. After the receipt of the second Russian circular, which, equally with the first, was despatched to the Vatican, the Italian Government made up its mind to put its foot down, and the Russian Government was informed that if the Pope was invited to the Conference the Italian Government would be unable to send representatives. This, of course, was equivalent to burking the Conference altogether. No Peace Conference could meet from which one of the great Powers ostentatiously stayed away, especially when the abstaining Power was in closest alliance with two other of the great Powers of Europe.

For the moment a period of hesitation ensued, in which the responsibility for issuing the invitations appears to have been bandied backwards and forwards between the Hague and St. Petersburg. The Dutch Government, true to its policy of minimising its functions in this matter, repudiated all intention to decide who should be invited and who should not. According to the latest intelligence, the Russians were indulging in a hope that they would be able to discover a formula which would enable them to gratify the desire of the Pope to be represented at the Conference, and the determination of the Italian Government that he should not be afforded an opportunity of making a protest for his lost territorial sovereignty.

PRECEDENTS AS TO PAPAL REPRESENTATION.

There are several precedents relating to this right of the Pope to be represented at International Conferences, but two will suffice, as they are in opposition to each other. The first was the Brussels Conference upon the Slave Trade. This Conference was really held at the initiative of Cardinal Lavigerie, who, acting in accord with the Pope, had made a veritable propaganda among the nations in favour of international action for the suppression of the slave trade. Nevertheless, when the Conference met, Cardinal Lavigerie was not invited, neither was the Pope represented, and much was the heart-burning and not a little the chagrin felt in the Roman Church. So far, however, from damaging the Pope, his exclusion tended to confirm the justice of his contention that some small modicum of temporal power is indispensable in order to secure for him the *entrée* into those assemblies in which he is undoubtedly, from his influence and authority, well qualified to render service to humanity and civilisation. These considerations probably weighed with the German Emperor, who, although an ally of the Italian Kingdom, nevertheless did not hesitate to summon the representative of the Pope to the Labour Congress that was held in Berlin. The Bishop of Brussels, who was nominated as the Papal representative, attended the sittings of the Congress, and by universal consent did his work very well.

IF THE POPE, WHY NOT THE WESLEYAN PRESIDENT?

It is, therefore, not surprising that the Russian Government should desire to have the Pope represented at the Conference of Peace. The Pope is a great spiritual sovereign, even although his territorial sovereignty has gone by the board. The head of no other religious body can for a moment compare with his claims to exercise moral and spiritual influence through the nations. The question is asked sometimes, If the Pope were summoned, why should not the President of the Wesleyan Conference also be invited? The answer to that question is simple. On the day in which the President of the Wesleyan Conference is recognised by every Government in Europe as the power who holds in his hands the ability to restrain revolutionary forces within the nations and to exercise a great and sometimes deciding influence in disputes which involve the question of peace or war between the nations, then the President of the Wesleyan Conference may well be invited to an International Peace Conference, but not till then. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the President of the Methodist Conference are the only two Protestant notables who could even claim to be represented under any pretext, and the moment their claim is contrasted with that of the Pope, it is seen that there is no international analogy. The Pope is a great political power in nearly every country in the world; and as such, it would be useful to rope him in to the chariot of peace.

LORD HUGH CECIL'S FREE CHURCH PEERS.

One of the minor sensations of the month was the sudden discovery by Lord Hugh Cecil, youngest son of the Prime Minister, that the time had come for admitting the heads of the Nonconformist denominations to seats in the House of Lords. The discovery was proclaimed to the House of Commons in the course of a debate on an amendment to an objection taken to the presence of Bishops in the House of Lords. Lord Hugh Cecil, who is certainly displaying a good deal of the intrepidity and originality of his father, defended the presence of the long-sleeved clerics in the Upper House, but admitted with the utmost frankness that they had no right to be there, excepting on principles which logically necessitated the admission of the President of the Wesleyan Conference and the chiefs of the other Free Churches. Of course the suggestion was ridiculed and denounced, even by those whom it proposed to promote to a seat in the Upper House; but, after all, Lord Hugh Cecil has a good deal to say for himself. The fact is that the old idea as to sovereignty being inherent solely in those who can move armies and navies by their will is more or less archaic and obsolete. We live under the empire of opinion, and all those who can influence opinion must be taken into account, nor can any sectarian prejudices be allowed to stand in the way of our utilising such material as is available for the purpose of achieving the desired end.

THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF IGNORING THE POPE.

We may object, of course, very much to the fact that the Pope should exist. We may deplore extremely the existence of the Papacy, and we may consider that, if we

had been consulted in the management of the affairs of men, we should have made them much too wise, too rational to follow the leading and guidance of what Carlyle called "the three-headed chimera of the Vatican." But as we were not consulted in the making of the world, and have merely to do the best we can in endeavouring to govern it decently, without too much throat-cutting, we have to take things as they are, and to recognise that as a matter of fact, however monstrous and anomalous it may be, there is one sovereign in Europe, a spiritual sovereign, whose voice is more potent for peace or war than that of almost any other territorial sovereign. That being the case, as his position is exceptional and unique, and there is no other that can be compared to it, the Russians surely did not act unwisely in endeavouring to secure the presence and support of the Pope's representative at the forthcoming Conference. The Tsar, I see, has just telegraphed to the Pope congratulating him upon his recovery from the painful operation through which he has just passed. In that telegram the Tsar expressed the hope that many more years of life may await the Pontiff who, with his authority and moral influence, is one of the most powerful workers for the triumph of peace among the peoples.

100,000,000 HUMAN BEINGS BEHIND HIM.

One thing that our ultra-Protestants fail to realise is that, whatever may be the faults of the Pope, he is far and away better to deal with, more rational and more pacific, than most of the Roman Catholics whom he has to keep in some kind of order. Of this we have been somewhat painfully reminded in the course of the Crusade of Peace. From the Pope and from Cardinal Rampolla we have received the heartiest support and encouragement; but from the Catholics, say, of France, we have received no support at all. Nay, when Cardinal Rampolla's letter was brought before the attention of the *curés* in France, they openly repudiated his authority. It was not a matter of faith, and therefore they were free to form their own opinions and express them; but the contrast between the mood of the average French Catholic and that which prevails in the exalted quarters of the Vatican is very significant. The fact is that the Pope, by his position having to deal with many nations and to look at the world as a whole, arrives of necessity at a certain detachment or elevation of mind which is impossible to the ordinary Catholic priest. We do not need in the least to accept the religious belief of either Pope or priest—nay, we do not even need to abate one jot or tittle of our protest against the errors of Rome, in order to admit that as there are 100,000,000 Catholics in the world that we can only influence through the Pope, we had better do what we can through him rather than leave them to go their own way without any attempt at bringing them up to our standard of what is reasonable and right. The Pope's ideas may not be up to the standard of Mr. Hugh Price Hughes, but he is considerably nearer to the ideas of our good Methodists than is the average priest in France, Spain or Italy; and therefore, even if we regard the Hugh Price Hughes standard as the supreme standard of right and wrong in this world, we are more likely to get the mass of mankind up to it by working with the Pope than by slamming the door in his face and refusing to accept his co-operation in a work in which he is heartily in accord with us.

THE STANDPOINT OF THE CIVIL ENGINEER.

The fact is, what men have to do when they have to face great problems such as this of peace or war, is to discard altogether what may be regarded as the sectarian or theological point of view. The true standpoint is that of the civil engineer. When a man has got to make a bridge over an undrained morass or a raging torrent, he does the best he can with such materials as he can lay his hands upon. He might prefer marble or the best steel; but if so be that neither marble nor steel lie within his reach, then he will build his bridge on wooden trestles or sling it across the ravine on wire ropes. By using the worst materials he does not affront the superior qualities of marble and steel. He simply cannot get the best material, and therefore he does the best he can with the second-best. So it is in relation to the affairs of men. We may prefer very much that all the Pope's Catholics were evangelical Protestants, and if they were, and they owed no allegiance and recognised no authority to the old man at the Vatican, then there would be no need for taking the Pope into account; but as a matter of fact the world is builded otherwise, and a considerable section of the human race with characteristic obstinacy believes in the Pope and looks to him for guidance. The engineer would never hesitate for a moment to utilise this faith for the purpose of attaining his end.

THE EXAMPLE OF ORTHODOX RUSSIA.

In this surely Russia sets us a very fair example. The Russians are certainly more anti-Papal than any body of men in Europe. I think, with the exception of an Orangeman of Belfast or the editor of the *Methodist Times*, you could seldom meet with a more fanatical anti-Papal person than a thoroughgoing Greek Orthodox Slavophile. Nevertheless, the Emperor, finding that he has to deal with a question in which the Pope can help him, does not hesitate to appeal to the Pope for his help; and the Pope, setting thereby a great example to many political and social saints, made no stipulations or reservations, but frankly and loyally offered the Tsar his co-operation in the work in hand. What will come of it of course it is impossible at present to say. The chances seem to be very heavy against the appearance of the Pope's representative at the Conference. If this result could be arrived at, it would occasion considerable chagrin at the Vatican, where hopes have been raised only to be disappointed, and would not tend to increase the popularity of the Peace Rescript among the ministers and diplomatists of Russia. For Russia has her own Catholic population to consider in Poland just as we have our Catholics to consider in Ireland, and it will not conduce to the pacification and content and smooth working of the affairs of Russia in Poland if an ugly raw should be established between St. Petersburg and the Vatican.

THE AGITATION AGAINST ANGLICAN ROMANISERS.

This dispute concerning the right of the Pope to be invited to a Conference on International Peace links on the Crusade of Peace, in a left-handed kind of way, with the agitation against Romanising practices in the English Church. In one respect those Romanising practices, however much they may be deplored on other grounds, indirectly may do some good. I do not think for a moment that these sporadic attempts of isolated clergy to introduce the practices of the Roman Church into the English Establishment have any deep or lasting effect on the religious life of the country; but the existence of these sacerdotalists in the English Church may tend to make English Churchmen a little more civil and charitable when they are speaking of the Roman Church. It also may tend to make the Nonconformists approximate somewhat more closely in sympathy to the Roman priesthood, because they at least are the genuine articles. They stand on

their own feet, a free church in a free state, asking nothing from the Government, and depending solely for their influence upon their own spiritual authority. The Nonconformist is like the Roman priest for the faith that is in him, but he certainly loves him ten times more than he loves the renegade Anglican who has the effrontery to pretend that the Church as by law established is free to ignore the Reformation by which it was broken off from Rome.

COMRADES QUARRELLING IN PRESENCE OF THE FOE.

Nevertheless, in view of the seething mass of sensualism, lawlessness and self-indulgence, it is surprising to see good men so violently excited about questions which after all are only matters of detail. With the world, the flesh and the devil rampant on every side, with ten men interested in football, in horseracing, or in gambling on the Stock Exchange for one who takes any interest in the weightier matters of the law, it is indeed deplorable that so much excellent zeal should be wasted over a frantic controversy as to confession boxes and wax candles. Those who imagine that the priest is coming back again to rule this country seem singularly to misapprehend the dominant tendencies of our time, which are not in the direction of the imposition of any spiritual yoke whatever, but rather in the repudiation of spiritual authority, no matter how elevated, and the refusal to recognise any ideal other than that of material self-indulgence. These are the great dangers against which our Romanising priests with their confessional boxes and wax tapers are attempting to wage war, with about as much success as did the unfortunate Filipinos who brought out their bows and arrows against the machine guns of the American army.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

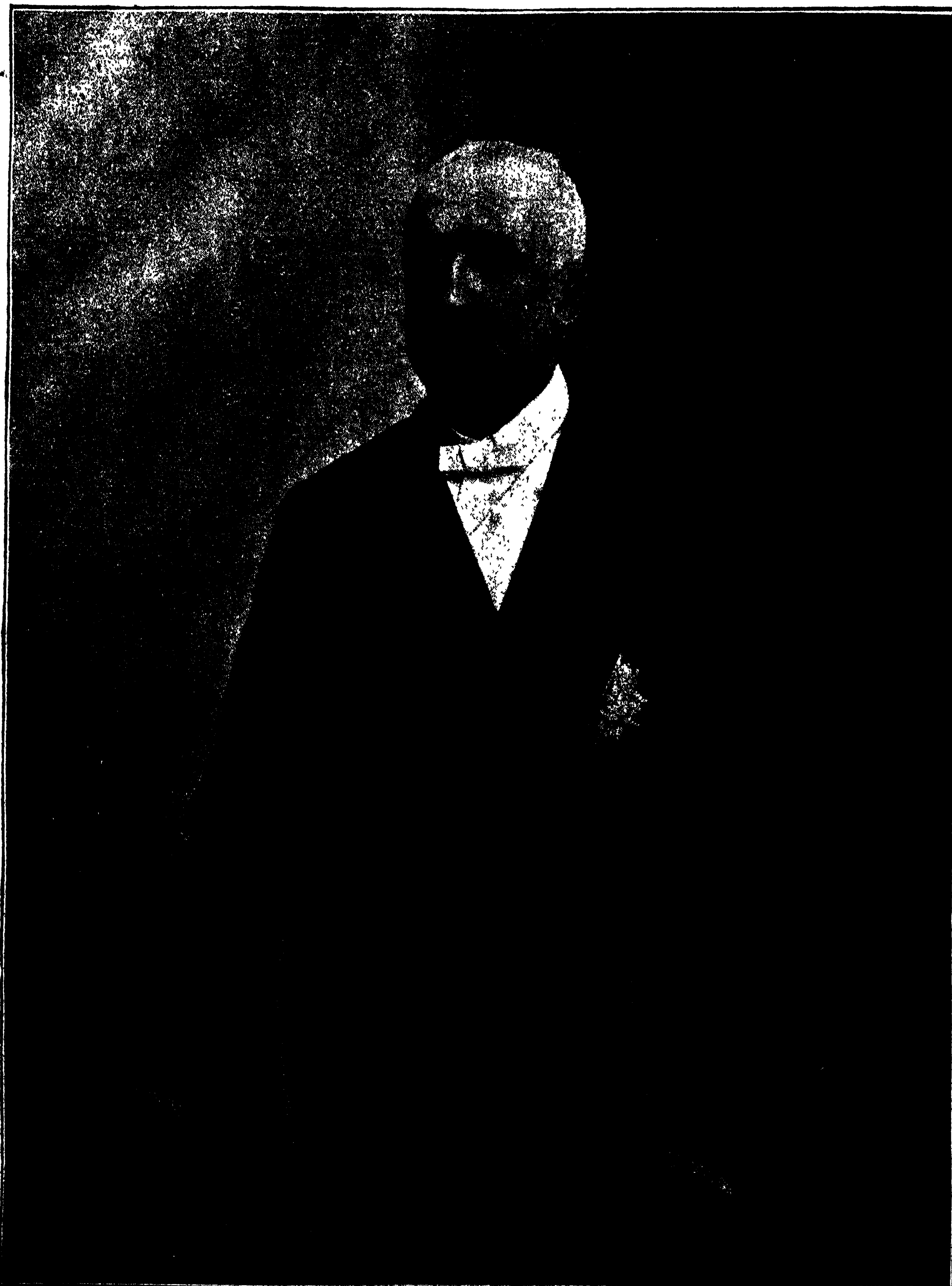
No one can deny the existence of prejudice or the mischief which it does to the interests of the higher life of the country. Here we have, for instance, the question of an Irish Catholic University hopelessly hung up because of the refusal of the dominant Protestant majority in England to allow the Catholic majority in Ireland the university education which it desires. Of course, the argument of the extreme secular educationists is absolutely logical. They object entirely to the State having anything to do with religious education in any shape or form, and so in objecting to the establishment of a Catholic University in Ireland, they are acting entirely in accord with principles which, if they had the power, they would apply in England and Scotland. But while these secular educationists are logical, the mass of those who are banded together in refusing to admit their Irish fellow-countrymen to the benefits of University education are anything but secular educationists. They are either denominationalists or undenominationalists; but whether denominationalists or undenominationalists they equally unite to make common cause against secular education whenever the issue comes up in practical shape at School Board elections. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Morley agree in believing that something should be done to which the *non possumus* of the ultra-Protestant bars the way. Nothing will be done, nor can we expect any change for the better, until the ideas of the civil engineer supersede those of the theological sectarian as governing the attitude of man in relation to his fellow-man in dealing with affairs of State.

ENTER THEOLOGIANS; EXIT PEACEMAKERS.

Inter arma silent leges was the old phrase, which to-day may be modified, for if the polemics of the theologians take the field, the peacemaking efforts of the politicians are banished into limbo. One immediate result of the emergence of the burning question of the Pope's temporal power from the cupboard to which it had been consigned, has been a sudden development of the dread felt in many quarters as to the resurrection of other questions even more dangerous to the peace of Europe. If the Pope's temporal power should once more be brought into discussion by injudicious friends and eager enemies, who knows but that the still more burning question of Alsace-Lorraine might equally crop up for discussion? The result of discussing the Pope's temporal power has been to make the Italian Government insist on the absence of the Papal delegate as a condition for their acceptance of an invitation to the Conference. If the question of Alsace-Lorraine were to be brought forward, as it certainly would be in case of any widespread popular demonstration in favour of peace in France, there is at least a possibility that other conditions would be insisted on either by France on the one side, or by Germany on the other, which would be fatal even to the meeting of the Conference. Probably this has given rise to the desire to expedite the assembling of the International Parliament, in the hope that it may get to its deliberations without any further preliminary agitation which might bring to the front questions which but for such agitations might have remained in the background. Let sleeping dogs lie is the word of the hour.

PEACE PILGRIMAGE POSTPONED.

As a measure of prudence, therefore, and also because time failed adequately to organise the forces making for peace in all the countries on the Continent, it was deemed necessary to abandon the International Pilgrimage of Peace which was first set forth to the world in the pages of this REVIEW. It has been a great disappointment to all of us, but under the circumstances, and with this object-lesson as to the dangers which might follow an attempt to secure a demonstration in favour of the Peace Conference in countries where the forces of peace are ill-organised and where they are not by any means in command of public opinion, there seemed no other alternative. To have persisted in carrying the Pilgrimage round Europe after the plain warning that it might wreck the very Conference which the Pilgrimage was projected in order to strengthen, would have been criminal and suicidal folly. All that therefore remains to be done is for the National Convention on March 21st, which will be attended by representatives from all places which in towns' meetings assembled have proclaimed their gratitude to the Tsar for his initiative, and their desire that the English Government should strongly support his proposals, to formulate the aspirations of our people and prepare them for presentation to the Prime Minister of Britain and the Emperor of Russia. Nothing more than that can be done under the circumstances, and even that may be more than we shall be able adequately to carry out. What has been done has been well done, but that time and opportunity failed us to carry out the greater idea, is a fact which we may deplore but which we cannot alter. Let us hope that next year, the year of the Exhibition, we may be able to carry out the original idea of the Pilgrimage, not as the prologue to the Conference, but as the sequel, and that it may be possible to hold a Congress in favour of the fraternity of the people at Paris during the time of the Exhibition, which would more than realise all the hopes that we entertained when the Pilgrimage of Peace was first projected.



Photograph by] [*Berthand, Paris.*

THE LATE PRESIDENT FÉLIX FAURE.

CHARACTER SKETCH.

TWO PRESIDENTS OF FRANCE: M. FAURE AND M. LOUBET.

IT is one of the curious paradoxes which are so common in the history of France, that an event which, contemplated in advance, would have filled every one with alarm, as a matter of fact has tended rather to tranquillise the public mind. At the beginning of last month almost every element of contention calculated to contribute to national unrest existed in Paris. The violence of the attacks which were made upon the Tribunal intrusted with the investigation of the Dreyfus case, the surrender of the Ministry to the clamour of the violent claque which has identified itself with the honour of the Army, an all-pervading atmosphere of dissatisfaction, varying from mere unrest to absolute disgust and despair, filled foreign observers with profound alarm. Every day brought a new story as to the way in which the Republic was to be upset. One day it was the Orleanists who were about to inaugurate a revolution; the next day it was the Bonapartists; the third day it was General Mercier who was going to perpetrate a *coup d'état* and inaugurate a dictatorship. Amid all these conflicting and disquieting reports there was one element of stability in Paris. This was the fact that the President of the Republic, M. Faure, appeared to be firmly seated in his chair. No one hinted that he had the least disposition to abandon the Elysée in order to make room for any of the pretenders who were desirous of putting France in their pocket. Suddenly, without even a day's warning, this one element of security was struck to the earth. M. Faure, when in the full exercise of his functions, was smitten down with apoplexy about six o'clock, and before midnight he was no more. When the news arrived in London it seemed as if it were the last straw, and that there was nothing to look forward to in France but a precipitation of all the turmoil and anarchy which had been so freely prophesied within the last few weeks. But it is always the unexpected which happens in France. M. Félix Faure died on Friday night, and before Saturday afternoon M. Loubet had been elected President in his stead, with the immediate result that throughout Europe there ensued a curious, not quite explicable, but, nevertheless, unmistakable feeling of reassurance. It was unexpected, even in France. The conspirators who trade in disaster confidently counted upon exactly opposite results; but although they sent their bands of hirelings into the street to execrate the new President, and M. Déroulède, going a step further, even attempted to begin a *coup d'état* by leading the soldiery upon the Elysée, the net result of all that has happened in Paris within the last ten days has been to calm public fears and to introduce a well- or ill-founded belief that after all the Republic is in less danger than was anticipated. Whatever may be the cause of this change in public sentiment, no one can doubt that it is profoundly grateful to all of us. The wish may be father to the thought, but certainly it was not any expectation of this result that brought it about.

In attempting to analyse the causes which have produced this appeasement with which the news from France was awaited in the Foreign Offices of Europe, the first place must probably be given to the effect of the spectacle presented by the rapid, immediate and decisive election which placed M. Loubet in the Presidency. Rapidity and decisiveness have been two qualities conspicuously absent from French affairs for some time past. The endless complications of the Dreyfus case, in which one tangle is no sooner over than another even more complicated takes its place, have not been such as to lead any one to associate France with either rapidity or decision. These qualities, however, were signally displayed in the election for the Presidency. Whatever may be said to the discredit of the French Republic, no one can deny that the important duty of electing a Chief Magistrate was performed with celerity and despatch. According to the Constitution, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies must meet together to elect a President, who must command a majority of all the votes passed. On the Friday when the news of President Faure's death was made known throughout the world, there was a bewildering variety of opinion as to the person on whom the choice of Congress would fall. M. Méline was the first favourite, the betting being even on him, while M. Loubet came fourth or fifth down the list, with odds six to one against the success of his candidature. Nevertheless, when the Congress met at Versailles, all indecision and hesitation had disappeared, and, beyond a few scattered votes given in derision for Major Monteil, only two candidates were voted for, and at the first ballot M. Loubet received 273 votes against 249 recorded for M. Méline. Everything was over and done in a very few hours, and, with the exception of a few noisy shouts on the part of a hireling mob, everything passed off decently and in order, and on Saturday evening France found her constitutional apparatus complete, with a President duly elected to take over the duties of the Chief Magistracy. This was an object-lesson in the practical efficiency of Republican institutions which could not fail to impress the observer. In Monarchical States, where the succession is not in doubt, the heir apparent succeeds to the throne the moment the breath is out of the body of his predecessor; but there is always some degree of doubt as to whether or not, when the head of the State is elected, the transmission of power can be effected with ease and promptitude. The recent experience of France shows that this

danger, at least, has been successfully surmounted under the Republic.

A second cause for the slackening of the tension of the public mind concerning France has been the conspicuous failure of the partisans of disorder to create any commotion worth the name in the streets of Paris. When the revolutionary forces are reduced to the hiring of a mob to clamour for spitting upon the Chief Magistrate, the Republic can hardly be regarded as in serious danger. The subsequent attempt made by M. Déroulède and a fellow Deputy only less harebrained than himself, to induce General Roget and his soldiers to march upon the Elysée, only served to emphasise the unreadiness of the revolutionary forces, whatever they may be, to take the field. The soldiers, although they seem to have hospitably entertained M. Déroulède in their barracks, showed no inclination to listen to his appeals. The would-be suborner of treason, M. Déroulède, was promptly arrested, and will wait his trial, which will take place according to law, and it is difficult to see how he can escape the punishment duly provided in advance by Article 25 of the law of October, 1893, which prescribes that any attempt to turn soldiers from their duty shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of from one to five years and by a fine of from 100 to 3,000 frs. It is possible that even an additional penalty may be inflicted upon M. Déroulède and his friends, for Article 87 of the Penal Code prescribes the punishment of deportation to a fortified place for any one who attempts to destroy or change the Government or to incite citizens to take up arms against the authorities. Of course things may change, for the rule that the unexpected always happens in France operates as often in favour of the revolutionist as of the authorities; but it would seem as if the arrest of M. Déroulède has pricked the bubble which has been so diligently blown up of late by those who have been predicting the speedy overthrow of the Republic.

For my part, however, I am inclined to believe that the chief reason for the undoubted change in popular sentiment on the subject of the peril of the Republic is due to the fact that the sudden death of M. Faure and the election of his successor have for the moment, at least, afforded a welcome change from the constant preoccupation of the Dreyfus affair. One of the most brilliant, although the most scandalous of humorous papers on the Continent, recently published a notable cartoon in which the Dreyfus affair figured as the Circe of modern France. The naked and shameless female stands in the centre of the picture wearing nothing except the *bordereau*, and round her are all the public men in France converted into pigs, who are either wallowing in the mire or grunting over the troughs in which they find their swill. The satire of the artist was hardly too severe, for it is difficult to exaggerate the extent to which the endless recriminations and accusations of the French press have tended to swinify the popular estimate of French statesmen. The tragic event of last month and its sequel have tended for a moment to divert attention from the Dreyfusian Circe and her victims, and to remind Frenchmen and foreigners alike that, despite the horrible clamour and pestilent miasma of the *Affaire*, there are still good men in France whose honour and integrity are unimpeachable, and who may safely be relied upon to guard the welfare of the Republic.

FÉLIX FAURE.

THE sudden death of Félix Faure provoked tributes of esteem from all the Governments of Europe. It seems indeed as if it were sometimes necessary for a man to die for his contemporaries to know how highly he was respected. Of all the many tributes that were paid to the late President, there is none that deserves quotation better than the speech of Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords. Speaking of the late President, the Prime Minister said:—

"I had that steady judgment, that freedom from all bias and passion, and at the same time from any encroaching ambition, which might have marred the authority and impartiality of his office—enabling him in a singular degree to fulfil its conflicting and often very difficult duties. I hope that we shall be able to see a continuance of his wise government in the future. The time at which he has been taken away is one that makes his loss additionally felt; for there are difficulties both in the external relations with Europe and in the internal conditions of the problems which France has to solve. Let us hope that the statesman whoever it may be to whom shall be assigned the difficult task of succeeding M. Félix Faure will show the same high impartiality, the same passionless justice, and, I may add, the same friendliness to this country which always distinguished him.

This tribute to the memory of the deceased statesman is a welcome relief from the ridicule and denunciation with which he was assailed during the later months of his term of office. The occasion of his death throws into comparative background the accusations of his enemies. The career of President Faure, as told afresh in the memoirs which filled the papers on the morrow of his death, was in every respect creditable to himself. It is a welcome relief to contemplate such a career with all its imperfections, and to have some human interest restored to the news from France. Nor is it only for the restoration of the human interest in a French statesman that we have cause to be grateful. The story of M. Faure's rise from the lowest social stratum to the Presidency of the Republic tends in itself to contribute to the stability of republican institutions. As it used to be said that one great secret which enabled Napoleon to win his victories was that every French soldier felt that he carried a marshal's bâton in his knapsack, so one great security in the popularity of the Republic is that it throws open the great prize of the Chief Magistracy to every citizen of the State. His father was a Parisian workman, and his

mother a seamstress who toiled hard with her needle to add to the receipts of the family exchequer, from which by dint of thrift they were able to give their boy a good education. After a time the kindness of a relative enabled his father to set up as cabinet-maker in the Faubourg St. Antoine. They prospered, and after a while they sent their son over to England in order to receive the rudiments of a good commercial education. He spent some time in a school at Merton, near Wimbledon, where he acquired a mastery of the English language which stood him in good stead in after years. After he finished his schooling in England, he was apprenticed as a currier in Amboise. There he wore the blouse of an ordinary tanner, and, judging by the photograph which the President preserved as a memento of these early days, he seems to have worn wooden shoes. It was when he was still a blouse-wearing workman that he fell in love with his future wife. The story of the love affair of the President of the Republic is not to be despised as one of the elements contributing to the stability of the State. It seems to have been a genuine affair of the heart, and he pursued his suit amid difficulties which might well have daunted a less ardent lover, and he carried it to a successful issue despite the obstacles which he was brave enough to overcome. The world would probably have known nothing of this had it not been that the mercenary and merciless crew who have pursued by their calumnies every French statesman, deemed it necessary to rake up a scandal in the family history, thinking that thereby they could blackmail the President into compliance with their wishes. So far from doing this, the natural effect of their tactics was to cause the whole story to be given to the press, with the result that every one thought more of the President than they did before. The story, as told by the *Journal des Débats*, is as follows :—

Mme. Félix Faure was born at Amboise on February 21st, 1842. She was the daughter of M. Belluot, an attorney at Amboise, and of Mlle. Guinot, who were married on March 21st, 1841. On July 15th of the same year M. Belluot abandoned his young wife and disappeared. His affairs were in disorder, and he was consequently proceeded against, convicted, and sentenced all the more severely since the proceedings were taken in his absence. After that he was never again seen in France. On January 25th, 1842, Mme. Belluot obtained a decree of separation, and on February 2nd she renounced all claims to her husband's property. M. Belluot died at Pampeluna in Spain on October 11th, 1848. On November 15th, 1849, Mlle. Belluot's relations renounced, on her behalf, her claim to her father's inheritance. She lived at Amboise with her grandfather, M. Guinot, and her uncle, M. Charles Guinot, each in turn Mayor of Amboise during the years 1842–1893. Any one who has passed even a few hours in the town must know in what respect the Guinot family was held. M. Charles Guinot was for a long time first Deputy and then Senator ; every one knew and every one esteemed him. Thus was Mlle. Belluot brought up, in accordance with the principles and traditions of the most honourable middle-class provincial life, and here M. Félix Faure made her acquaintance in 1862. At this date she had been an orphan for ten years, her mother having died on January 9th, 1852.

M. Félix Faure was employed at a tannery in Amboise. He was twenty-one years old. He saw Mlle. Belluot living in the Guinot household and held, as she was, in general esteem, and he fell in love with her. It was, however, pointed out to him that at his age, without position, and without an assured future, it was too early for him to think of marrying. But three years later he came back from Havre in quite different circumstances. He had set up an establishment which was beginning to do more than promise well. His feelings had not changed ; time and the test of work with an object had only strengthened them. M. Félix Faure knew then the family troubles which had not only overshadowed, but had even preceded the birth of Mlle. Belluot. He did not consider that she could be held in any way responsible for them. He saw in her a well-brought-up young girl, living among honourable people who had set her a good example. Undoubtedly the revelations made and the explanation given to this young man, active and confident of his powers, resolved to fight bravely the battle of life for himself and for those he loved, only added to his feelings that tenderness which the strong feel for all who are weak and have suffered unjustly. M. Félix Faure again asked for the hand of Mlle. Belluot in marriage, and he obtained it. We do not believe, then, any man of honour can reproach him for it.

After his marriage, M. Faure applied himself with energy to the prosecution of his business. He made money fast, and he was hardly thirty before he became President of the Chamber of Commerce in the important seaport of Havre. He was only twenty-nine when the war broke out with Germany. He had previously made the acquaintance of Gambetta, who sent him over to England to buy ammunition for the French troops. On his return he entered the ranks of the Garde Mobile, and distinguished himself for his bravery in the field and for the great care which he always took of the welfare of the men under his command. When the war was over, the suppression of the Commune found him in Paris, and in



Photograph by] [*Nadar, Paris.*

THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF FÉLIX FAURE.

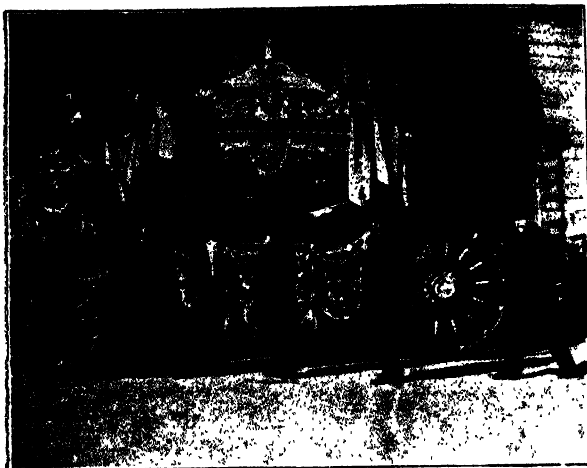


Photograph by] [*W. S. Campbell, 2, Creed Lane.*

PRESIDENT FAURE AT HAVRE.

the terrible scenes which followed the vengeance of the Versaillese he distinguished himself by his heroic bravery in organising and directing the services of a fire brigade in the burning city. He was a man of great physical bravery. On one occasion, during a regatta at Havre, a sailor from the Prince of Wales' yacht fell into the water and was in danger of being drowned, and M. Faure, who was then only known as a local merchant, sprang into the sea and rescued the English sailor. After the war he went back to Havre and resumed his business, continuing the improvement of his fortune, but showing no disposition to enter political life until the year 1881, when he was elected as a Deputy for Havre. The seat which he then won he never lost until he surrendered it on his election to the Presidency of the Republic. He had not been Deputy twelve months before Gambetta made him Under-Secretary for the Colonies in the Ministry of 1881. He only held this portfolio for a few weeks, and he did not return to office till 1883, when he resumed his old place at the Under-Secretaryship under Jules Ferry. There he remained for two years. From 1885 to 1888 he was out of office, but M. Tirard made him Colonial Under-Secretary for the third time in 1888. In May, 1893, he entered the Cabinet for the first time as Minister of Marine. A few weeks later, the assassination of President Carnot led to the election of M. Casimir Perier, who, however, only held office for less than two years. On his sudden resignation M. Faure was unexpectedly elected President by 430 votes, against 361 recorded for M. Brisson, who on the first ballot had received the largest number of votes. This was on January 16th, 1895. From that date the story of M. Faure's career has been the history of the French Republic. On the whole he has been a popular President. He was a man of business who stuck to his work, rising early in the morning and working all day with the same punctuality and industry which he displayed when he was making his fortune at Havre. In his home —until in later life he yielded to the temptations which destroy the happiness of the domestic hearth—he appears to have been very happy, and he was fortunate in having an admirable private secretary in his second daughter, by whose advice, it is said, he was very often guided. He was wealthy, and is said to have spent much more than his salary in entertaining and in the display of pomp, which were by no means without their influence even in a drab republic. The President of the Republic is paid twenty-four thousand pounds a year, and M. Faure's annual expenses are said to have exceeded fifty thousand pounds. It was curious to note how this son of a cabinet-maker, who began life as a currier's apprentice at Havre, gradually approximated to the stiff and precise punctilio of the Court of Louis Quatorze. He was always vigilant in the defence of the dignity of the President of the Republic, and much amusement was occasioned, and not a little disgust, by his introduction of the rule, so dear to Royalties, that no one should leave his presence until he gave him permission to depart. He treated our Queen when he met her as if he had been a brother Sovereign, shaking hands cordially on introduction, and departing when he thought he had stayed long enough, without waiting for dismissal. When he was in St. Petersburg, on the famous occasion on which he concluded the Franco-Russian alliance, his manner was much more stately than that of the Emperor, but he had his eyes open, and he promptly substituted the Russian method of waving a salute with the hand for the more elaborate courtesy of removing the hat. As President, he was accused by his opponents of being too anxious to subordinate everything to his personal ambition to attain a lifelong tenure of office, and also to receive the authorisation to mobilise the French army without first asking leave of the Chambers. Mrs. Crawford, in the *Daily News*, makes a statement under this head which sheds a glimpse of vivid light on the dread which haunts the minds of rulers of modern States:—

> M. Faure unwittingly played the game of the intriguers. He imagined that if agitation to revise the Constitution succeeded, he would be named President for life, and given the power to mobilise the army without first asking the leave of the Chambers. It appears that Generals Dragomiroff and de Boisdeffre impressed on him the necessity of being able to do this. Unless he had such power the Germans would, were war declared, have the advantage of twenty-four hours on France. M. Faure recently told M. Leroux that the fear of



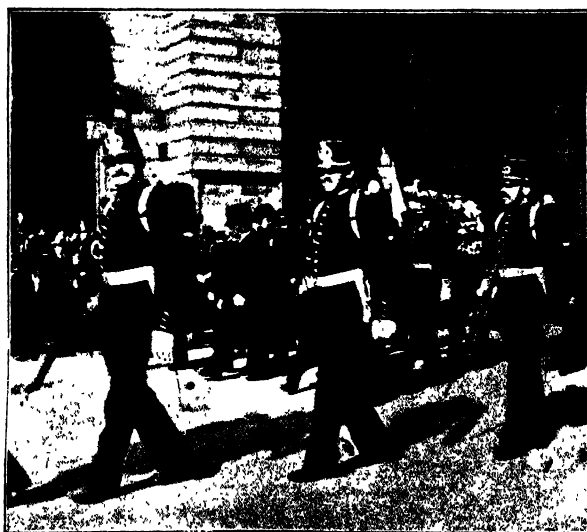
THE FUNERAL COACH OF M. FAURE.
(Accompanied by Ministers.

this advance weighed on his mind and spirits. He never sat down to table without being haunted by the notion of a sudden attack on the eastern frontier, and the loss of invaluable time on the French side in waiting for the Chambers to vote mobilisation. It is curious that the dinner table should have called up in a particular degree this notion. Perhaps it was due to some association of ideas. M. Faure may have first heard of the danger at a repast where the head of the Russian General Staff, or General Dragomiroff, or General de Boisdeffre was a guest. He had daily accustomed himself, he informed M. Leroux, to the idea that to save France he must, without waiting for a parliamentary vote, commit the illegality of ordering the mobilisation himself.

The late President had the usual cares from which in modern times no ruler is free. His life was twice attempted by anarchist assassins, but fortunately he escaped. On how many other occasions his life was aimed at no one knows, but it is probable that the two which came to the knowledge of the public form but a small proportion of the plots which were detected by the vigilance of his police. Speaking of M. Faure as a man, M. de Blowitz says :—

M. Faure's habits were those of a robust man. He rose all the year round at five, took a bath, and at once set to work, though he did not require his secretaries to begin the day so early. He answered all letters on the day they arrived. After a ride in the Bois he lunched with his family at noon and had a good appetite, but he was no epicure. If the weather was fine he then walked with his family in the Elysée grounds, and at two or three o'clock, if not prevented by business, drove out, [illegible] walked. After dinner his daughter played the piano, for he was fond of music, and at eleven he retired to rest. He was a great smoker, an expert fencer, and an ardent sportsman. In spite of all these habits, M. Faure's death was no surprise to his physicians. Ten months ago he was treated for arthritis in the knee, the result of a fall long ago, and Dr. Lannelongue detected symptoms of an affection of the arteries. He then underwent electric treatment for two months, but, to prevent exaggerated reports, this was concealed from the public, to whom M. Faure, with his tall stature, fine figure, and ruddy face, appeared the picture of health. He had a slight limp on the left side, which accounted for his almost constant use of a walking stick.

His death may have been hastened by overwork and overworry, but it ultimately came from overindulgence. Of the tragic circumstances of his sudden death I do not speak. His last days were troubled by his knowledge of the fact that General Mercier had owned up before the Criminal Chamber that the condemnation of Dreyfus was really obtained by submitting to his judges a secret document withheld from the knowledge of the accused—a breach of legality for which President Faure shared the responsibility. It is, however, too much to say, as some have said, that the Dreyfus affair killed him. It was altogether another *Affaire*. For some time past he had been subject to fainting fits, and his attendant was always equipped with ether and smelling-salts in order to bring him round. He was very fond of riding, and was not so careful of avoiding exposure as he might have been. On the Sunday before his death he went at seven o'clock, on a bitterly cold morning, to the studio of a painter who was busy with a picture depicting the Tsar's visit to the Hotel de Ville. He then visited a hospital at Sèvres, and returned on foot through the Bois de Boulogne, when it came on to rain. He was drenched before he reached home. Nevertheless, on Monday and Tuesday he rode out again, but on Wednesday complained much of being tired, and on Thursday morning, almost for the first time, he countermanded his horse, as he felt too tired to ride. He came downstairs to his study at seven o'clock, read the telegrams and the papers, attended a Cabinet Council at nine, lunched at noon, returned to his study at two, and between five and six, when in company with an intimate acquaintance, he suddenly fell ill. At ten o'clock he was dead. So passed away the sixth President of the Third Republic, a man who, although he had not attained to the highest rank, nevertheless set before France a spectacle of the energetic and industrious citizen who, starting on the lowest rung of the ladder, makes his way to the top and maintains himself there with dignity and honour. His ambition may not have been the highest, and his name would probably have shone brighter in history if he had shown any desire to secure the triumph of justice in the *Affaire* Dreyfus. But notwithstanding that defect, he will be gratefully remembered as the man who, excepting for the dark shadow that overhangs the close of his career, acquitted himself not discreditably in the foremost position in France.



M. LOUBET IN THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.
(M. Loubet is wearing a high hat.)



Photograph by] [*P. Nadar, Paris.*

M. LOUBET, THE NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT.

(From a photograph taken immediately after his election.)

I.—THE MAN.

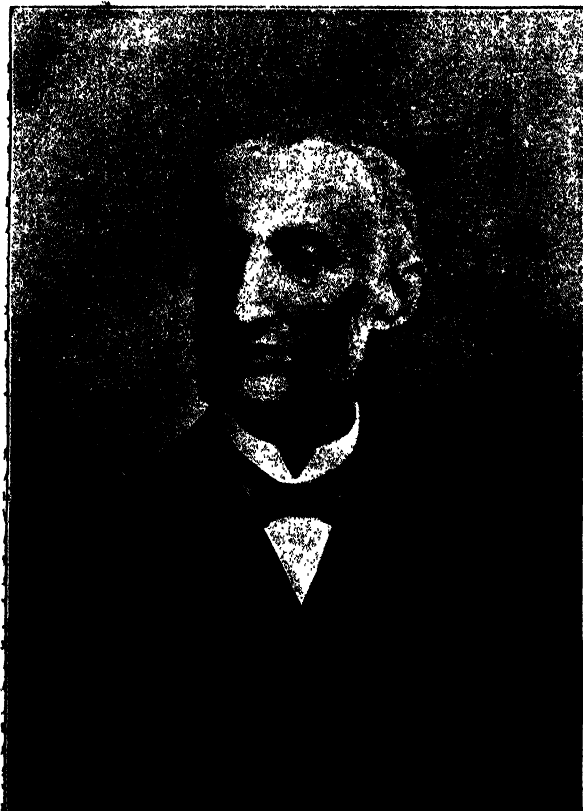
IT is a curious coincidence that the two men who divided the suffrages of the French Congress at the Presidential election both began life as articled clerks in the office of the same solicitor. M. Loubet and M. Méline, who began life together, did not even allow their rival ambitions to interfere with their life-long friendship. Both wished, it is said, to have resigned in favour of the other, but there can be little doubt that the election of M. Loubet was a much more satisfactory result than the election of M. Méline would have been. M. Méline is a fanatical protectionist, and had behind him all the enemies of Dreyfus. M. Loubet, on the other hand, is one of those citizens whose emergence at such crises is one of the most reassuring incidents in the history of modern democracy. He is not a brilliant man, and has never made any pretensions to being a genius, but he is admitted, even by his enemies, to be an honest man, and the story of his career as it is told in the papers reminds us of the narratives of the evolution of an American President. It is a story of how a simple citizen of common average ability rises step by step by his own integrity and industry until the Chief Magistracy of the nation is thrust upon him almost without his wish. At one time it was thought that M. Dupuy, the present Prime Minister, would be a formidable candidate for the Presidency. But in politics, as in gaming, the superstition of luck weighs much in men's minds, and it was remembered against him that his ascendency in the State had been marked by a singular series of misfortunes. He was President of the Chamber of Deputies when Vaillant the anarchist flung the bomb which created such havoc. He was Prime Minister when President Carnot was assassinated, again Prime Minister when M. Casimir Perier resigned, and again when Félix Faure died. The prejudice against him on this and other grounds was so strong that he withdrew in favour of M. Loubet. Much the most interesting things printed about M. Loubet are the stories about his family. The interviews which were published with his mother and his brother-in-law give an almost idyllic picture of the social *milieu* from which the new President has sprung. It is possibly that as much as anything else which has contributed to convince Englishmen that the French citizens are not likely to be such fools as to destroy a constitution which enables such a man of the people to attain the first place in the State If the Orleanist or the Bonapartist conspiracy succeed, the first position in France becomes the monopoly of a single family, whereas there is no peasant in the Republic who may not hope to see his capable son elevated to the supreme rank. Mme. Loubet, the President's mother, an old lady of eighty-six, still manages the farm on which her son was born. Mrs. Crawford described her as dressed in one of those close caps of thick white muslin with gauffered border, a black handkerchief worn shawl-wise, with the front ends crossed, and a wide check apron with deep pleats that nearly covers the black skirt. In wet weather she tramps about in wooden shoes, and although she is no longer able to knead her bread, she allows no one else to bake it. She is a regular country-wife of the old school, who gets up early in the morning to feed her chickens, and who has never in all her life visited Paris. The farm, she thinks, could not get on without her. When he was elected, her son sent a telegram to tell her what had happened to him, saying quite truly that it would be more worry than honour and more tinsel than true glory. Mme. Loubet was by no means enthusiastic concerning her son's elevation to the supreme post:—

The representative of the *Matin* visited the aged mother of the President at her farm. Mme. Loubet, he says, received the news with regret. "Oh, my poor Emile!" she cried. "As it was I saw but little of him, and now that he has gone still higher I shall no longer see him at all. Oh, *mon Dieu, mon Dieu!*" He describes the old lady as follows: "We found ourselves face to face with an old peasant woman. Her face was sunburnt, and of the texture of parchment owing to the mistral. But the features have a *finesse* which is striking. It is, indeed, the face of the new President of the République. 'You must be very happy, madame.' Mme. Loubet raises her eyes to the sky and utters a 'h'm, h'm,' which shows that her happiness is not so complete as we fancy it. Then she asks us, pointing to a portrait of M. Auguste Loubet on the wall: 'No doubt you knew my deceased husband.' On the chance we answer yes, and she adds: 'He was *bien brave homme*. In my old age I have the happiness of thinking that my son resembles him.' After a big sigh, she continues: 'Oh, I am well aware that I shall no longer see him. It is like that in life. We bring up our children, and when they are grown up they cease to occupy themselves with us.' She was evidently not well, and we left, not venturing to question her further."

The same correspondent of the *Matin* also called upon the President's brother-in-law, M. Frédéric Denis, who is now proprietor of the ironmonger's shop where, in 1867, M. Loubet, then a rising young barrister, wooed and won Mademoiselle Marie Denis, who now as Madame Loubet is first lady in France. M. Denis' account of his brother-in-law is very pleasant reading:—

"M. Emile Loubet," said the brother-in-law, "has always been what is called a *bûcheur*. Up at six o'clock in the morning, he never goes to bed before 11 p.m. Nothing extraordinary has ever happened to him, but you can say that he is a good fellow and an honest one. His father was a simple peasant who worked by the sweat of his brow. The farm where my brother-in-law was born is four kilomètres away, at Marsanne. His father is dead, but Madame Loubet still lives there. She is eighty-six years old, the *brave femme*, and I assure you she is still a good walker and has a clear eye. She wants to do everything herself, but, naturally, a woman of her age cannot, like a woman of twenty, keep her eye on everything. My brother-in-law has passed through all the grades. He has been Municipal Councillor, Arrondissement Councillor, Conseiller Général, Deputy, Senator, Minister, Prime Minister, President of the Senate, and now President of the Republic. The only thing that troubles us is that he can no longer come to Montélimart as in the past, and that with the Protocol it will be much more difficult to get at him.

"I am delighted at what has happened, but you have no idea what a bore it is to have a member of your family something in



Photograph by] [*Bary, Paris.*

M. MÉLINE.

(Candidate for President at Versailles.)

the Government. A lot of people come to see you to get them places. Only this morning I had four letters from people wanting to be recommended to my brother-in-law. . . . But ironmonger I am, and ironmonger I mean to remain. I have to work to live, for we are not as rich as people think. My brother-in-law, moreover, must keep to the rules of order and economy which have brought him to his high position or he will soon be ruined. The family is not poor, but it is not rich either, and I doubt if M. Loubet can spend much money in excess of his official income as President and in addition to the sum allotted him for entertainment. He has a son and a daughter. The former is his private secretary; the latter, named Marguerite, is twenty-seven years of age and is married to M. Soubeyran de Saint Prixe, at present a magistrate at Marseilles."

These details may be of small importance to the politician, but they invest the new President with a strong human interest, and help to bring home to every Frenchman the fact that their new ruler is emphatically one of themselves. M. Loubet appears, like his predecessor, to be not without honour in his own country. When the news arrived of his election, the town of Montélimart blossomed out into tricolour flags, and every one was delighted at the honour which had befallen their beloved townsman. He had served as Mayor and for years had been the chief political man in the town. He "theed" and "thoud" every one, and every one "theed" and "thoud" him. His grandfather could neither read nor write, but from his childhood upwards young Émile Loubet had been known to be a youth of character and of energy. He was a boy at school when the *coup d'état* took place, and he vented his indignation at the crime of Napoleon with such vehement cries of "Vive la République!" that he was severely lectured and punished by the usual deprivations which follow insubordination in a French seminary. Shortly afterwards he showed considerable presence of mind in extricating some travellers from a diligence which had been overturned on the road. He was very, very fond of music, and the village folks still tell how the young Émile used to go through the village on holidays in the uniform of the band—a blue blouse and gilded helmet; and it is even added that he not only played in the band, but distinguished himself so much as to compose by way of amusement oratorios and marches for the edification of his fellow-students. When he grew up he was sent to Paris, where he studied in the Latin Quarter. He took his degree of Doctor of Law, returned to his own country, and started in business as an advocate. He still speaks with a Southern accent, that of Montélimart. Judging from all the reports which have appeared about him in the papers, he is an estimable citizen, a devoted husband, and an affectionate father. He lives simply, and has very little taste for the state ceremonies and the pomp of office which fascinated his predecessor. M. de Blowitz says:—

M. Loubet is a well-read man, and familiar both with ancient and modern literature. He is fond of music and an admirer of painting. His eldest daughter is married to a magistrate, and one son is studying law, while the other is still at school. Like his predecessor, he is a great smoker, but not an equestrian. All agree on the affability of his manners, his kindly disposition, and his indifference to pomp or ceremony.

Another correspondent says:—

M. Loubet is not a book fancier, but he is fond of choice editions of his favourite authors. They are La Fontaine,



IN THE CHAMBER AT VERSAILLES.

(M. Loubet presiding at the Election of the New President.)

Regnier, Molière, St. Evrémond, and certain tragedies of Racine, Paul Louis Courier, and Thiers. The new President is a thorough provincial: He knows nothing foreign, countries or literature, but, though not at all Clerical, finds in himself an affinity with the Latin world. The Drôme was colonised by Roman legionaries, and is on the road that Hannibal took on his way to Italy. M. Loubet has the solid, steady air of the Roman citizen who did not drape himself in the Grecian style. The nose, one would say, was originally a strong aquiline, but pressed back until it retained at the bridge only the original curve. He must have a strong vein of poetry and tenderness, but to judge from his appearance the practical side of his disposition is the dominant one. His accent is strongly Southern, and he thinks it incurable, which no doubt it is. In Paris he eschews garlic, but one of his pleasures in returning to Montélimart is to eat dishes highly seasoned with that condiment, without fearing to offend anyone's nostrils.

On the whole, it is a pleasant picture which we have thus afforded us of the Frenchman who has so suddenly and unexpectedly been made the Seventh President of the Third Republic.

II.—THE NEW PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

President Loubet was first elected to the Chamber of Deputies when he was forty, and became a Senator when he was forty-seven. He belonged from the first to the group of the Republican Left. As Deputy he did not make much mark, but was a useful, hardworking member of Parliament, chiefly devoted to financial questions and those public works which are so closely connected with the affairs of the budget. His position was so far secured that he was elected to preside over the Republican Left. In 1885, after he became Senator, he had not long to wait before he was taken into the Cabinet. In the Ministry of M. Tirard he became Minister of Public Works, and in that capacity he carried out a great scheme for conveying the sewage of Paris to the forest of St. Germaine. On the 18th February, 1892, he became Prime Minister, holding the two portfolios of President of the Council and Minister of the Interior. It was when Prime Minister that he sent Admiral Gervais with a fleet to Cronstadt, and paved the way for the Franco-Russian Alliance. His wife was Madame Carnot's best friend, and it was Carnot who made him Prime Minister. During his term of office was celebrated the centenary of the proclamation of the Republic, but it is more remembered because of the crime of the anarchist Ravachol, and of the great strike at Carmaux. During that strike he acted as arbitrator, and directed the return to employment of all workmen except those who had been sentenced for violence. The miners, however, refused to go back to work until all their comrades were released, and M. Loubet offered to pardon them for the sake of peace, and was rewarded by the explosion of a bomb left at the door of the Paris Office of the (Carnot) Company, which, when it was carried to the police headquarters, exploded and killed five policemen. He then brought in and passed the anti-anarchist law, but ten days later his Cabinet was upset on account of the Panama scandals, in which, however, he was not personally implicated. The worst that was said against him is that he was responsible for the delay which gave Baron Reinach time to commit suicide. It was this which led M. Déroulède and his friends to denounce the new President as a Panamist, an accusation which is easily brought against any public man who held office at the time of that great exposure; but even his worst assailants do not pretend that he has had a personal share in that great swindle. Of his attitude on the Dreyfus affair nothing can be said, except that he has never identified himself either with one party or with the other. This in itself is sufficient to expose him to attack on the part of the enemies of Dreyfus, who consider neutrality in such an issue as the worst of crimes. For the last three years M. Loubet has presided over the Senate, a post which necessitated his acting as presiding officer when the vote was taken which elected him to the Presidency. It is


M. LOUBET'S MOTHER.



AN EARLY PORTRAIT OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.

possible, as some allege, that he was elected as much for his negative qualities as for his positive virtues. There are those who expect that they will find him King Log. They may find him King Stork. Certainly since his election he has shown no lack of determination to maintain the authority of the Government and to assert a resolution to protect the Republic against all its enemies. On the day after his election h[e] received the support of the mo[derate] Radicals. The President, before accepting it, replied :—

You are aware, of course, M. Bourgeois, that one of the first enactments of any Ministry of mine—and one which I should greet with pleasure—will be a stringent law to stem the current of insult, infamy, and defamation which now befouls France. I fear, perhaps, that legislation of this kind will scarcely tally with Radical ideas.

This was followed up by the following stringent order to the police, which certainly does not seem to indicate any weakness on the part of the new Chief Magistrate :—

Seize all seditious emblems, and arrest their bearers, as also the persons accompanying them. Arrest whoever in the streets utters insults, threats, or provocations aimed at the head of the State, the Chambers, the Government and public bodies. Disperse any crowd in the street, and ensure entire freedom of locomotion. Arrest the authors of any aggressions and violence against person or property. Bring the delinquents immediately to justice. Especially as regards the funeral of President Félix Faure, arrest whoever, as the procession passes, utters cries, menaces, insults, or provocations against the President of the Republic, the Presidents, office-bearers, and members of the Chambers, or [illegible] public bodies, deputations, or any person forming part of the procession; or whoever attempts to break through the lines placed on the route to maintain good order and the free passage of the procession. Call upon all the force for the strict accomplishment of their duties, and inform me, in view of punishment, of any who show weakness or complaisance towards the delinquents. The district and brigade commissaries will warn the men under their command that any infraction of the above orders, or any ill-will in their execution, will be punished the same day by dismissal. The Prefect of Police counts on the energy of his subordinates for ensuring the maintenance of order and respect for law and the Government of the Republic against any attempt from whatever source.

It would seem as if he had taken to heart the imploring appeal of M. de Blowitz to give the signal to the nation for the waking up of human dignity, legitimate courage, and imperious resistance to those who assail with tempests of calumny and insult those who do not obey at once their bidding. His task will not be easy if the campaign for the re-establishment of the moral authority of the Tribunals is to be carried out in earnest. This, for instance, is the kind of invective with which the new President is assailed by a section of the French press. M. Cassagnac, writing in *L'Autorité*, said :—

It is not possible to dream of a more damaging chief of the State than M. Loubet. After the strutting turkey we have the cackling goose, and the whole poultry-yard will probably follow. The Capitol is well guarded. The result will scarcely satisfy patriotic and honest folk. The triumph of Loubet is shared by the divine Arton. The famous hundred and four are now avenged, and Devil's Island has its apotheosis. Wherever M. Loubet goes he will be bespattered with the mud of the Panama Canal. The Presidential election is a provocation hurled at French patriotism.

It only remains to add the inaugural address of President Loubet, which was read on February 21st by Ministers in the Chamber of Deputies and in the Senate :—

Gentlemen of the Senate, – Gentlemen of the Chamber of Deputies.—Summoned to the position of First Magistrate of the country, I have need, for the accomplishment of the great duties devolving upon me, of the co-operation of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies. I ask this of you, and I am sure that it



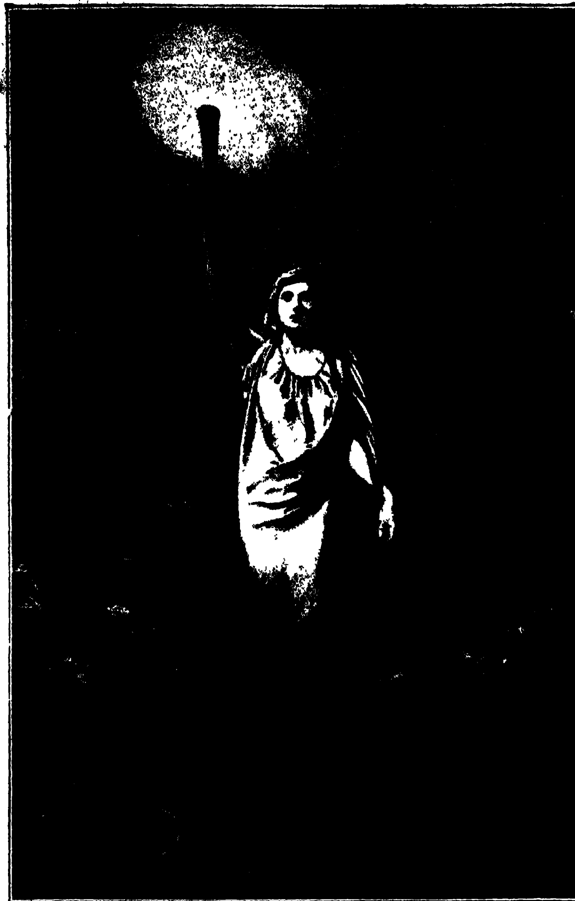
MADAME LOUBET.

will never be found wanting. You, gentlemen, may rely on my firm desire to dedicate all my efforts to the defence of the Constitution. As an earnest of this, you have my unchanging devotion to the Republic.

The regular transmission of powers, accomplished in a few hours after the most sudden death of the beloved and regretted President, Félix Faure, has afforded in the eyes of the world a fresh proof of the fidelity of France to the Republic at a time when some misguided men are seeking to shake the confidence of the country in its institutions.

On February 18th the National Assembly plainly signified its desire to bring about a pacification of men's minds, and to make the union of all Republicans lasting. Passionately attached to the principles of the French Revolution and the régime of Liberty, I shall make it my first and constant thought to assist Parliament in the necessary work of tolerance and concord.

In the course of the transitory difficulties through which we have passed, France, by the sangfroid, the dignity, and the patriotism of Parliament, has grown in the esteem of the world. Why not hope that the same understanding may be established with regard to our home affairs? Does not this understanding exist in the country? Has it the slightest doubt as to the necessity of paying equal respect to the essential institutions of society—to the Chamber which freely deliberates on the laws, to the magistracy which applies them, to the Government which ensures their execution, and to the national army which safeguards the independence and the integrity of the country—that army which the country loves and which it is right in loving, because the whole nation fulfils in it the same duty of self-denial and discipline, and knows that it will find in it the faithful guardian of its honour and its laws?



Amsterdammer.] [Feb. 26.

THE REPUBLIC SAVED!

(After the election of M. Loubet.)

France, sure of herself, will be able to set calmly about the task of solving the problems which interrupt the moral and material well-being of her citizens, and to continue her peaceful and fruitful work in the field of thought, of science and art, as well as in that of economic labour in all its forms—agriculture, commerce, industry.

Let us be more just towards ourselves, and let us not allow it to be forgotten that our France has always professed the same love of progress, justice, and humanity. Her glorious past constitutes a patrimony which we ought to preserve and increase. The Republic has given to France free institutions. It has secured to her the inestimable benefit of an uninterrupted peace, it has bound up her wounds, reconstituted her army and her navy, founded a great colonial empire, organised education in all degrees, concluded precious alliances and friendships, given a marvellous impulse to works of mutual aid and of thrift, the object of which is to do away with or to lessen undeserved sufferings.

Let us develop this work which is the pride of our country. I shall deem myself happy if by a toil which nothing will deter I am able, with the help of the union which all my efforts will tend to maintain, to contribute within the limits of the rights which I hold under the Constitution, and which I shall not allow to weaken in my hands, to the realisation of our common hopes, and to the strengthening of the Republic.

I had the privilege of being received by the President at a private audience during my recent visit to Paris. He impressed me very favourably by his geniality and candour, and every day that has passed since his election seems to show that his friends in making him Chief Magistrate deserved well of the Republic.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

"OLD AGE PENSIONS FOR EVERYBODY."

A CRY FOR THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

THE *Fortnightly* contains a cheery paper by the author of "Life in our Villages," on "Old Age Pensions Made Easy." He appears as an uncompromising advocate of the principles of which Mr. Charles Booth is the most eminent champion,

IRRESPECTIVE OF RECIPIENT'S SAVINGS—

He has no sympathy with contributory schemes :—

It is perfectly clear that any scheme, the success of which depends on the contributions of the pensioners themselves, or upon their having paid into a benefit society, or anything of that kind, cannot possibly succeed. As it has been repeatedly pointed out, it will give the pensions to those who are best able to provide for themselves, and it will leave out all the poor old people who have never had a fair chance of doing so.

OR PREVIOUS CHARACTER—

He is equally emphatic in denouncing "any attempt to make an old age pension a reward of virtue." It is "hopelessly impracticable," he says. "The thoroughly vicious and depraved who live to an old age are really very few." He would indeed punish "misuse of pension" by its withdrawal and by handing over the offender to the tender mercies of the poor law.

OR INCOME.

Nor would he discriminate between rich and poor in the bestowment of pensions. He says :—

You cannot impose any test of poverty without impressing the pauper stigma upon an old age pension, and you inevitably rule out of your scheme by the thousand just the very people whom it is, above all things, desirable to bring in—the sensitive, delicate-minded respectable people, who will struggle with all sorts of misfortune to the last, and who will suffer and die rather than incur the pauper's brand.

The writer condemns the New Zealand Act on this ground ; "it will inevitably sink all recipients to the pauper level."

OBJECTIONS ON THE SCORE OF THRIFT.

He makes short work of the objection that indiscriminate pensioning would discourage thrift :—

Briefly stated, the case appears to be this : that by your offer of a small annuity when working days are over you will not affect the young man of any class. You will not affect the very lowest of the people—the semi-pauper, semi-criminal class—at any age. Your schemes will exert no influence whatever—at any rate, no prejudicial influence—upon the poor struggling "casual" element in the population ; whatever you do or do not do, they never can save for old age. Neither will you affect the great mass of wage-earners who have got out of the young manhood stage into the burdens and responsibilities of family life. For some years it is quite as much as most working men can do just to get along. You will not discourage their thrift, because they cannot practise it, whether you offer your pension or whether you do not. The people you really will influence are none of these. They will be those who have got through their young manhood and through the family stage, and then find themselves relieved, it is true, of the heaviest of their burdens, but also shorn of some of their strength and spirit and power of endurance, and with the future totally unprovided for.

HOPE MORE POWERFUL THAN FEAR.

What a man requires, just at that time, is not prodding on [illegible] the threat of poverty to make him save. What he specially [illegible] is the infusion of a little hope, a little cheer and encouragement—some reasonable prospect that, if he will exert himself and save a little, it will really afford him security and independence and comfort. . . . Cheery hopefulness, if you can once enkindle it, is one of the most potent forces in life, and it is especially needed by those who have begun to draw down into the vale of old age. The sum of the whole matter is, that, as old age draws on, the promise of a pension will be a strong encouragement, and until old age draws on, it is not likely to exert any appreciable effect at all.

MR. CHARLES BOOTH'S ADVOCACY.

The hope of a pension would, he argues, save thousands of men from sinking into despair, destitution, and the workhouse. He would give it, therefore, irrespective of the recipient's savings, character, or circumstances :—

The general conclusion arrived at, then, is that which Mr. Charles Booth reached in 1891. The scheme of universal pensions that has been associated with his name is not of his invention. He found it among others, and after the closest scrutiny he became convinced that it was the only really effective and satisfactory one. He has distinctly disclaimed the authorship of the plan, but he has supported it by statistical and other arguments, the validity of which has never been shaken. . . . Mr. Booth is not only as strongly convinced as ever he was of the soundness of the scheme, but is vigorously advocating it, and there is no doubt at all that it is making rapid advance in general favour, especially among the Trade Unionists of the kingdom. The more closely it is scrutinised, the better it is liked.

WHERE IS THE MONEY TO COME FROM?

The cost of such a scheme, which Mr. Morley estimates at some £26,000,000, does not appal the writer. It would not, he says, be an additional burden to the taxpayer. A "bare-living" pension is already found by somebody for every aged person ; they are not allowed to starve ; a State system would be merely a shifting of the burden. At present it falls partly on the ratepayer, partly on backs least able to bear it. The community as a whole would at the worst be no poorer than at present. "So far as the whole nation is concerned, it would be merely taking the money out of one pocket and putting it into the other." The writer passes to more disputable ground when he takes up the question of ways and means :—

The grim fact remains that if all persons who reach sixty-five are to have a pension of five shillings a week, some five and twenty millions of money will have to be raised annually. There is no getting over that. The question is how is it to be raised? It would never do to think of putting a shilling on to the income tax, even with the promise that we should most of us get it back again, and some of us with interest ; and the taxation of any particular trade or industry would, of course, raise great antagonism.

A SCHEME EASILY ADJUSTABLE.

The writer points out, to begin with, "that this problem is a singularly convenient one to deal with, in this respect : that we can take up just as much or as little of it as we think proper." "The complete system may be adapted to any sum of money that Parliament may be induced to vote for the purpose." He says :—

You may adapt your scheme to your means in several ways. Instead of paying five shillings, you may begin with half-a-crown or three-and-sixpence. Instead of beginning with both sexes, you may take only males or only females. Or, instead of beginning with all over sixty years of age you may make it seventy or seventy-five, or any other age that the actuaries may show to be practicable with the money provided. You may get a certain vote of money and set the actuaries to work to see how

long it would be necessary to postpone the operation of the scheme in order to give what is generally held to be the desideratum—five shillings at the age of sixty-five.

BEGIN WITH FIVE SHILLINGS AT, SAY, EIGHTY.

Probably the best and simplest way would be to include both sexes and to adhere to a five shillings pension, but to raise the age to the point that would be necessary to bring the scheme within the financial limits prescribed. . . . . The higher you fix the age, the fewer pensions would be required.

Supposing we began to bestow pensions at eighty years of age—"When the thing had been tried for a while and got into smooth working order, the age might be reduced from time to time, as it might be found desirable. In this smooth and easy way this great reform might be introduced gradually and safely, with a minimum of risk."

REQUIRE A RECEIPT STAMP FOR TWENTY SHILLINGS.

The money that would be needed ought, the writer argues, to come from the general revenues of the country. He suggests the receipt stamp as one of the happiest devices. Being connected with the pleasure of receiving money, the putting on of a receipt stamp is itself a positive pleasure. So he says :—

For this particular purpose I doubt if it would be easy to find a better mode of spreading, at any rate a considerable part, of the burden equally over the whole community than by bringing the application of the penny receipt stamp down to the level of twenty shillings instead of forty. If this were considered to be too heavy an impost, we might retain the penny stamp for all receipts of sums of forty shillings and upwards, and for sums between twenty shillings and forty shillings make a halfpenny stamp suffice. This would be a simple and very easy means of distributing over the whole trading interests of the country a tax intended for the benefit of all.

TO RALLY THE LIBERALS AND SWEEP THE COUNTRY.

Of the general project, he declares :—

It is as completely in line with the charity and beneficence of the Christian religion as it is with the soundest teaching of economic science; while, at the same time, it is perfectly intelligible to the dullest comprehension, and at least by nine-tenths of Parliamentary electors would be received with enthusiastic satisfaction. To go to the poll with the definite promise of "Old Age Pensions for Everybody" would certainly be about the most popular election cry that the wit of man could devise just now, and it probably will be so next General Election. . . . It is the one leading Liberal measure ripe for action, and the Conservatives having stolen it for the purpose of a general election and then broken faith, the Liberals would sweep the country with it . . . The sooner they get "Old Age Pensions for Everybody" definitely into their programme, the better.

THE ENNOBLING EFFECT OF EMPIRE.

COLONEL SIR G. S. CLARKE contributes to the February number of the *North American Review* a valuable paper entitled "Imperial Responsibilities a National Gain." It is really a statement of what might be called the moral counterpoise to "The White Man's Burden." The writer recalls with approval the three great decisions taken by the United States in their short history,—the declaration of Independence, the maintenance of the Union in the Civil War, and the assumption of Imperial responsibilities in the Spanish War. He regrets to find in the writings of Senator Morgan and Mr. Andrew Carnegie no glimmer of "the great truth that the responsibilities of empire may be a moral gain to the nation which accepts them from lofty motives."

OUR MORAL GAIN FROM GOVERNING INDIA.

He challenges Mr. Carnegie's contention that "the most grievous burden which Great Britain has upon her shoulders is that of India, for there it is impossible for our race to grow." This is Sir G. Clarke's answer :—

It is true that our race cannot colonise India, cannot become hereditary magnates, territorial or industrial, in any part of British Asia; but the task of governing India, heavy as it is, confers upon us a moral advantage which defies all estimate. The greatest gains of nations and of individuals cannot be presented in the form of a balance-sheet. European peoples vaguely regard India as a perennial mine of material wealth, upon which Great Britain makes huge annual drafts. This is an absolute illusion; but to India we owe in great measure the training of our best manhood. India makes men, though it does not "grow" them, and the influence, example and education of the men whom India makes reacts powerfully upon the whole social and political structure of the nation.

A young civilian goes to India to find himself at once in a position of great individual responsibility, to represent justice and right among a horde of Asiatics in some isolated country station, to rise rapidly to the rule of many millions. In this way men are made. In a lesser degree, Egypt, South, East and West Africa, and other portions of the Empire are contributing continuously to the national vigour; while in the great self-governing colonies, strong and self-reliant peoples are growing up under the ægis of the British flag, which already teach lessons to the mother State.

THE MAKING OF BRITISH MANHOOD.

The writer would rather not lay stress on the military advantage gained by the experience of officers and men campaigning in wild countries. That would show itself in any great emergency :—

I prefer to dwell on the moral gain, the frequent concentration of the public mind upon other than domestic affairs, the antidote to the patent evils arising from mere material prosperity, and the high ideal of manhood which is maintained directly and indirectly by Imperial responsibilities. The Empire with all its risks, anxieties and burdens is now more than ever producing men.

SOME OF THE WORLD'S REDEEMERS.

Mr. Carnegie's assertion that "the United States have no page reciting self-sacrifice made for others: all their gains have been for themselves," supplies a powerful argument for Imperialism. So the writer proceeds :—

In redeeming the world from barbarism, many nations have taken part, with varying success. Russia in Central Asia and France in Algeria, Tunis and West Africa, have accomplished good work which, by reason of unfortunate international jars, has not been adequately appreciated in this country. Italy, after sad blunders, is now ameliorating the conditions of human life in her Red Sea province. Germany, in East and West Africa, and now in China, is removing abuses. In so far as the work carried out by these nations has been beneficial to native races, it has reacted upon themselves, for "mercy . . . is twice blessed."

Meanwhile, the United States, absorbed in the development of their vast territories, in the race for wealth, and in internal politics, remained self-centred. The late war swiftly infused new aspirations into the national life, and upraised nobler ideals.

"TAKE UP THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN."

The United States, in accepting responsibility for the righteous government of some ten millions of alien races, are, in the judgment of the writer, equal to the task. "The secret of the government of Eastern peoples mainly consists in the art of selecting agents of the right stamp, and the United States possess men in abundance who are capable of regenerating the lost colonies of Spain."

The writer hails the happy omen that just at this great turning-point the English-speaking peoples have recognised their need of each other. "Should a common emergency arise, we shall be able to undertake combined action with a full mutual understanding hitherto attained by no alliance."

THE PEACE CRUSADE.

MR. STILLMAN'S FOUR EUROPEAN STORMPOINTS.

THE *Times* late correspondent at Rome, Mr. W. J. Stillman, himself an American, writes in the March *Contemporary* on "The Peace of Europe." He proposes to examine the present movement in support of the Tsar, to see whether it promises practical result or only a generous failure. He observes that a Halt in armaments would enable the less efficient armies to overtake the more efficient, and would so promote the equality of chances which makes war more probable. He goes on:—

Practically war is continually being made between all those European nations who do not know how they may be arrayed in the case of actual collision; but it is carried on through their finances, and in this warfare the richest country conquers. Is it wise to exchange a system which removes bloodshed further into the future and which leaves England still mistress of the situation, for one which practically facilitates a conflict of flesh and blood? . . . The suspension of increase of armaments, if practicable, would appear to operate to the disadvantage of England chiefly, and chiefly to the advantage of Russia. But as neither the English people nor the English Government has any aggressive tendency, and England is the most unlikely of all the Powers to disturb the peace of Europe without grave provocation, the best guarantee of peace is in the affirmation of that preponderance which her present position gives her. Better spend your sovereigns than your sons.

After this somewhat negative conclusion, Mr. Stillman points out what he calls "the gravest of our errors," that to keep the nation in readiness for a serious conflict we need to have a war going somewhere. "War is less a school of courage than of indifference to death." No soldiers have been braver than the volunteers in the American Civil War or the Italian conscripts at Adowa.

LAY BARE THE CRIME OF WAR AND ITS CAUSES.

Asking what we can do to promote the cause of peace, Mr. Stillman answers:

The first practical step towards permanent peace must be the education of the people in the knowledge that war is a crime, that killing is always murder, and that, though a soldier is morally justified in defending by arms and slaughter the rights of his country, the man who volunteers to fight where he has no duty is simply and purely an amateur murderer. And secondly, if the Christian world is about to enter into a crusade against war, it must begin with understanding the real causes from which we may anticipate war, and attacking the most menacing.

Mr. Stillman pays a high tribute to the British press for its devotion to a noble professional ideal, its honourable service of political progress and of peace. He lays down as the sound basis for the establishment of peace "the fact that England's highest interest and broadest sympathies are found in the preservation of peace amongst all civilised nations, and that the assent of England will certainly be given to all measures which tend to a just equilibration of national differences." As a student of European politics for more than forty years, he bears witness that England has all but invariably yielded more of what strict justice demanded than her opponents in international disputes. The one important exception was in the Angra Pequena question, which has embittered Germany ever since.

THE FOUR QUESTIONS.

Dismissing relations with barbarous and half-civilised nations as outside the region of diplomacy, Mr. Stillman enumerates the danger-points:—

Within the limits of diplomatic action the questions which threaten the peace of the world most prominently are the following: firstly, the most menacing, but not the gravest—the conflict between France and England over the African interests and pretensions; secondly, the question of Alsace-Lorraine, complicated like the first by the internal condition of France—the weakness of the Republic and the dynastic pretensions; thirdly, the conflict between the aims of Russia and Austria in the Balkans—the remotest but the gravest of all; and fourthly, the pretensions of the Pope to the restoration of the temporal power, complicated by the condition of Italy and her position in the Triple Alliance.

Mr. Stillman next offers his solution of each of these problems:—

(1.) The indispensable precaution against a conflict between England and France is patent: close the book of undue concessions, make a precise statement of treaty obligations which will be insisted on, and leave France responsible for the rupture if there be one. . . . France, as a feminine nation, has an hysterical tendency, and in kindness should always be treated accordingly—with firmness where definite and vital interests are concerned, but with all possible indulgence for her sensitiveness as to her *amour propre*.

(2.) A compact for purely defensive action between England and Germany, linking England, as it would do, with the Central Powers, would make the question of Alsace-Lorraine a *chose jugée*. Here, again, the determination of England is vital, and the obstacles in the way of such a compact are, so far as the best-informed people outside of the English Ministry are concerned, comparatively trivial, and spring from the aversion of England to a fair adjustment of outlying questions with Germany.

(3.) If the Tsar means peace in Europe, he can contribute to it most influentially by withdrawing the agents who are working in Montenegro, Bulgaria, and other provinces, to organise the Slavonic tendencies against Austria-Hungary. If these be continued, the suspension of European armaments has but one significance—that this organisation and the undisturbed construction of all her military railways may put Russia into the position of being able at a moment, perhaps not very remote, to defy all the plans and calculations of the Western Powers for the maintenance of peace. . . . If England and Germany would compromise with Russia to give her all Northern China, and obtain her withdrawal from all propaganda in the Balkans, it would be a bargain in the interest of the peace of the world for half a century, in which time Europe may have definitely crystallised. If the Tsar refuses to withdraw from that propaganda, the Peace Congress is a mockery and a mask for Russian plans.

(4). The Vatican, dominated by the Society of Jesus—"the most virulent enemy of peace in the civilised world"—and thirsting for the restoration of the temporal power, is distracting Italy, and, through her, weakening the Triple Alliance, which is "purely defensive and pacific."

WHAT THE CRUSADE SHOULD AIM AT.

So Mr. Stillman's advice runs:—

A practical advance towards the object aimed at by the new movement would be the declaration of the Pope that he lays down his arms and accepts the *fait accompli*, and to this end let the crusaders and the Congress address themselves to his Holiness, if perchance he will hear and be persuaded. *Hic labor, hoc opus est.* As first-fruits we should have the cessation of the civil discords in the Catholic countries, the Jew-baiting in Austria and France, and a return to normal conditions in Italy, France and Austria, with Christian charity to all, and peace at home, without which peace abroad is in chronic peril. When the Pope accepts peace with Italy, the Crusaders may then ask the Tsar to leave the Balkan tribes to themselves, and no longer to feed discord with rifles and ammunition; and when this is granted, they may ask France to forego her vengeance, and then the lamb may lie down with the lion everywhere within the bounds of the civilised world. But to begin with England, who accepts in advance, and petition Queen and Parliament to take any initiative in the face of the experience of the three years gone by, is to invite aggression and humiliation.

Mr. Stillman is a convinced Triplicist:—

The Triple Alliance is, in effect, the nucleus, already formed, of the League of Peace for all Europe, and thus substantially, for the civilised world, nothing more is needed than the adhesion of the other Powers to its pact. The resolutions and agitations in England of the advocates of universal peace are, so far as England is concerned, hammering at an open door—there are no conversions needed here. England has shown by submitting to everything less than humiliation that she does want peace even at the sacrifice of not a little dignity—a sacrifice wearily made futile in the face of new exactions following each one.

MR. GIBSON BOWLES' IDEAS.

In the *Contemporary Review* Mr. T. Gibson Bowles gives the title "The Lost Notion of War" to a paper of rather wide range, in which he apparently desires to put people right on a number of points where he thinks they have gone wrong. They forget, he says, that the Law of Nations is a reality, coming into force with war and dropping into disuse in peace. They imagine a "pacific blockade" a possibility, although it as much a contradiction as "pacific war," and yet think it wrong to prohibit an enemy's trade in time of war. Even officers expect none of them to come out alive from modern naval action, although all history shows improved armaments to result in a diminished loss of life in battle. He strongly objects to the idea that a torpedo-boat may sink a man-of-war without recognising her as belonging to the enemy and without signal of battle. He thinks that actual warfare may relegate both ram and torpedo to the limbo of scrap-iron. He ridicules the idea that war be limited to governments and armies while the peoples are exempt, and points out that the taxpaying citizen is really "the villain of the peace," and it is to compel him to submit that armies fight. War should be levelled at his material resources. He questions whether Geneva and St. Petersburg Conventions are real alleviations of war, and suggests quite an opposite movement:—

It would rather seem that any attempts to seek a mitigation of the horrors of war should be made in quite other directions than in those hitherto so lamely followed. Rather should ingenuity in the invention of new and more awful methods of destruction be encouraged than discouraged, rather should the use of all weapons be allowed without stint, and new and more deadly weapons added thereto. If, as may possibly be, we at last arrive at a point when a chemist, innocent of gold lace and cock's feathers, but armed with formulæ, shall be capable of destroying armies off the face of the earth by simply mixing powders against them, that chemist should rather be encouraged than discouraged, for war and the soldier's trade could hardly survive him, and the horrors of both would then, indeed, be mitigated to some purpose.

What the writer is hitting at by these indirectitudes now becomes evident.

THE POOR JEWISH ALIEN:

NOTHING LIKE AS BAD AS HE IS PAINTED.

J. A. DYCHE, a Russian, and formerly Secretary to the United Ladies' Tailors' and Mantlemakers' Association, takes up cudgels in the March *Contemporary* on behalf of the much maligned "Jewish Immigrant." The current impression about the poor exile is, it appears, a complete inversion of the truth. Mrs. Sydney Webb and Mr. Llewellyn Smith have both been imposed upon. The Sweating Commission was dosed with bogus evidence. Certain people took the trouble to "carefully select the witnesses with the object of impressing upon the public mind the evil effects of alien immigration."

DOES NOT UNDERSELL NATIVE LABOUR.

The most common idea is that the alien supplants the native by accepting a lower rate of wages. But, says the writer, the alien really takes higher wages and not lower:—

Although the Jewish immigrants are largely engaged in branches of trade into which the British workman does not as a rule enter, in those instances where the former enters into successful competition with the latter, there the wages of the immigrant are generally higher than those of the native workman. . . . When the immigrants and the native workmen are in the same workshop, doing the same class of work, I have never yet known of a single case where the immigrant would accept a lower rate. I know, however, of many cases where the immigrant insists on and obtains better pay. There are quite a number of immigrants working as pressers in East End trousers-shops. The usual price for pressing off a pair of stock trousers is 2½d. The Jewish presser will seldom put up with this price. As a rule he insists on 2¾d. and 3d. per pair. In this instance the reason for this higher pay, as an employer explained to me, is that the immigrant knows no St. Monday; he is always in his place when wanted, while the native workman will be busy with his "can" (of beer) just when there is a special order to press off. There are about an equal number of English and Jewish tailoresses in the West End Jewish coat-shops. A Jewish tailoress will seldom work for the same wages as her Christian competitor. She insists on a higher rate.

ARTISTIC, PROGRESSIVE, AMBITIOUS.

Superior ability, therefore, not lower pay, is what commends the Jew. It is his "ability to produce simple yet artistic work." In this respect "he has perhaps no rival in Europe." The English workman is "far behind him." The Jew has, moreover, "an abundant store of restless mental energy." He belongs to "the most progressive class of workman that exists." He is seldom lazy, but he has been accustomed in Russia to regard the position of wage-earner almost as we regard "pauper." He therefore aims at becoming an employer himself in preference to working for others, even though he make less money by the change. He hates—as does the writer—the dull uniformity and despotism of the English factory. He sets up on his own account, therefore, and is stigmatised as a "Jewish sweater."

A TENDER-HEARTED EMPLOYER.

Far from tyrannising over his women folk, he is their meek and willing bond slave. The writer goes on:—

In the minds of the British public the "Jewish sweater" has been the incarnation of tyranny and merciless exploitation, just as the Jewish workman is that of abject submission and slavery. Both, however, are the creation of political parasites and sensational journalists, who thrive best in countries of free institutions. . . . . The Jew, whatever else may be said about him, is neither cruel nor despotic. . . . . The Jewish immigrant has not the manly qualities of the Englishman, neither is he as truthful; but he possesses a much larger stock of human sympathy and kindness, and is generally refined, gentle, and tender-hearted. The only way to impose upon him is to appeal to his generosity and kindness. He is often the victim of impostors who are aware of this weakness. To attempt to defraud him in any other way is to catch a Tartar. This tender-heartedness does not leave him even when he becomes a "sweater." He has still a "Jewish heart" in him. As an employer he treats his female employees better than his men. In a "Jewish sweater's den" the women always enjoy exceptional privileges.

The writer does, however, allow a few redeeming vices to the resident alien. He is, he says, thriftless: lives from hand to mouth; does not know how to spend the money well he knows so well to earn. His wife is even more thriftless; saves little of her higher wages before marriage, spends most of it on fine clothes. They are extravagant; they are epicures. The great majority are fond of gambling.

WAS FRANCE IN LEAGUE WITH THE KHALIFA?

THE *Contemporary* for December opens with an unsigned article on France, Russia, and the Nile, which runs over with seething indignation. The tone would have been bitter enough and savage enough if we had been the Power which suffered defeat in the Fashoda controversy. The writer propounds the question, "What need was there of humiliating the French, as well as driving them out of the 'occupied' territory?" He quotes the pathetic remark of one of the leading journals of Paris, "We offered Lord Salisbury Fashoda and our friendship; and he replied that he only wanted Fashoda." Why this wanton refusal? The writer answers, in effect, because it is a friendship which is a sham and a treachery. France may be chivalrous, peaceful, industrious, unrevengeful; we have to deal not with France, but with "the vitriolic newspapers and the noisy demagogues" who settle French policy, and are "really and truly the arbiters of peace and war."

HANOTAUX'S GENERAL SCHEME.

"It was in Egypt that British statesmen expected to find some noteworthy return." Our recognition of the French protectorate in Tunis should have been reciprocated by French recognition of our protectorate in Egypt. Yet—

At a time when England was making enormous sacrifices in order to acquire France's friendship, and had received all the usual sacred promises of the *chère amie*, M. Hanotaux was hatching a scheme, the aim of which was wantonly . . . to break up our African empire, to turn us out of Egypt, and to get our soldiers massacred. . . . The Marchand mission was but an incident, one of the numerous little details of M. Hanotaux's plot, which included the supplying of arms and ammunition to the Khalifa viâ Abyssinia, the egging on of the Negus by Franco-Russian agents there, to organise an expedition for the seizure of a portion of the Nile Valley; the interference of Turkey as suzerain of Egypt, and of Russia as protectress of the Christian subjects of Menelik. . . . And during the time that this inhuman plot was being hatched Russia was engaged in proposing disarmament and universal peace, while France was offering us her eternal friendship!

FRANCE ACCEPTS THE MAHDI'S OVERTURES.

The principal count in the irate indictment is that France was acting in collusion with the Khalifa. The story is taken from the *Éclair*, the organ of the General Staff. The Mahdi sent an envoy—Soliman Inger—to the Sultan to invoke his help against England. The Sultan replying in effect that "the spirit was willing but the navy was weak," the envoy approached the French Government. He offered to cede to France in the Mahdi's name the province of Bahr-el-Ghazal, with a view to the help of the (Mahdist) Soudan, the freeing of Egypt, and the exclusion of England. The envoy proceeds:—

"*Strengthened by the acceptance of the French Government,* I forwarded, in September, 1896, my report to the Khalifa, in which I said: 'A French column, Captain Marchand, will arrive by the French Congo at Bahr-el-Ghazal. *They are our friends, as France wishes to assist us* and has accepted me as Ambassador. After this *report Marchand was well received and could freely advance on to the Nile.*"

Soliman Inger forwarded to the Mahdi a statement to the effect that Prince Henri d'Orléans would probably arrive in the neighbourhood of Metemmeh, and that he, Soliman, would try to cross Abyssinia or Erythrea, and conduct the Prince to Omdurman.

FRENCH ADMIT CONCERT WITH KHALIFA.

The *Éclair* frankly confesses:—

"France's action in these regions was brought about at the express desire of the Mahdi, and in conformity with the principle of the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, so eloquently expounded by M. Hanotaux in speeches delivered in 1894 and the year following."

Le Journal of October 28th, 1898, describing the genesis of the Marchand mission, said:—

"Morès *hoped to conquer for France Bahr-el-Ghazal, with the aid of the Mahdi of Omdurman.* . . . Morès knew that a dam established on the Upper Nile, below Fashoda, could turn the Bahr-el-Ghazal into an Egypt, and transform Egypt into a desert."

Journals of every political party in France admitted and defended this huge conspiracy, blaming only its failure.

A "DIABOLIC PLAN."

Its aim was not to set up any superior civilisation:—

The French cannot colonise, and they know it. Their population is, to put it moderately, stagnant. In fifty years' time the laws of nature will have reduced them to the rank of a second-rate Power, unless they meanwhile adopt and act upon the device, "Liberté, égalité, *maternité.*" Meanwhile they have not a surplus population to be employed in colonising.

On these grounds the writer asks:—

Is it not clear, therefore, that France has been pursuing a dog-in-the-manger policy? and in order to carry it out has been inciting Turkey, Russia, Abyssinia, and the barbarous hordes of the Mahdi to combine against her friends, the English, and bring about a costly and sanguinary war in a time of profound peace, while Russia took to preaching on the benefits of disarmament? Everything conceivable was done, nothing was left undone, to ensure success to this diabolical plan.

The writer emphatically asserts the complicity of Russia:—

This, then, is the secret of Russia's assiduity in cultivating the friendship of Menelik, in sending him priests, presents, and an envoy, and also of the sudden apparition of the famous "Equatorial Province of Abyssinia," of which "Count" Leontieff was appointed Governor-General.

WHAT MUST BE DONE NOW.

The writer is not satisfied with the mere evacuation of Fashoda:—

The Bahr-el-Ghazal valley and all the territory needed for our new African empire should be "expropriated" with as little delay as may prove convenient. The moment is propitious. France is as weak as she ever was since the Treaty of Frankfort—morally and materially. She has never deserved less consideration at our hands than now. Russia has her hands so full and her coffers so empty that she will not risk a war for anything less urgent than self-defence. Germany is on neighbourly terms with England. Italy is our prospective ally. Japan's interests run parallel to our own; and, better than all else, the United States and England are linked together by bonds which no intrigues can sever.

As Lord Salisbury does not think the moment opportune for proclaiming a British protectorate over Egypt, the writer is content to waive that for the time:—

What can and should be done, however, is to explode once for all the legend of future evacuation, and the symbols that uphold it. And the way to effect this successfully is to abolish mixed tribunals, to substitute the English language for French, and to refuse, in all diplomatic dealings with France, to pay any price whatever for the recognition of the protectorate—which has already been paid for in advance over and over again.

The writer's general view of the Franco-Russian attitude is put thus:—

While it would be unfair to make the "sovereign" French people or the autocratic Russian monarch responsible for one of the most elaborate, far-reaching, and nefarious intrigues recorded in history, it should not be forgotten that their authorised representatives consider the political annihilation of our Empire to be so sacred an end as to justify the employment of the most unqualifiable methods.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

M. ERNEST LAVISSE'S paper on the relations between England and France in the first February number of the *Revue de Paris* has had two splendid advertisements—it has been made the subject, not only of a question in the House of Commons, but also of correspondence published in the daily press between Mr. Arnold White and the Foreign Office relative to the Waima affair. But, quite apart from these more or less accidental circumstances, the article deserves notice as a temperate and interesting statement of the French case with reference to the recent and existing causes of irritation between the two countries. It will perhaps be convenient to adopt M. Lavisse's own method of dealing with these *seriatim.*

FASHODA.

The equatorial provinces were entrusted by the Sultan to the Khedive, and now that they are rescued from barbarism their only legitimate master is the Sultan. But nobody dreams of respecting Abdul's rights, though nobody dreams of denying them. France at Obok and Tadjura, Italy at Massowah, Abyssinia at Harar, Great Britain at Unyoro and on the right bank of the Nile opposite Wadelai, the Congo Free State at Wadelai, Dufilé, Lado, and the left bank of the Nile—these Powers have all had slices of the cake. It had been argued that the English are in possession at Fashoda as at Khartoum. But Sir E. Grey, in his famous oft-quoted declaration of 1895, spoke only of English claims and interests on the Upper Nile, and M. Lavisse asks why the lapse of two years should have not only turned those claims and interests into rights and titles, but also annulled the French claims and French interests. Moreover, on September 9th, 1898, Lord Salisbury changed his ground, maintaining that the provinces had become the possessions of the Khalifa, and had been conquered from him by the Anglo-Egyptian forces. If, argues M. Lavisse, Khartoum is Anglo-Egyptian by right of conquest, then Fashoda was French by precisely the same title, though France later on abandoned the prize.

TUNIS.

M. Lavisse argues thus against the various charges of treaty-breaking and sharp practice brought against France in her dealings with Tunis:—In 1881, before the cessation of hostilities against the Kroumirs, Lord Granville clearly indicated that the British Government expected France to obtain from the Bey "sufficient guarantees for the future," and that England saw France asserting her influence in Tunis without the least jealousy. As for British trade with Tunis, it has been largely developed, as the Board of Trade returns show. As for protection in general, England herself enjoys free trade with none of her colonies except New South Wales, while Canada discriminates in favour of English goods as against those of France and other countries.

NIKKI AND WAIMA.

As to Nikki, M. Lavisse practically says little more than that France did no more and no less wrong in taking Nikki than England did at Wa and Buna. He adds, however, that French energy has given the Gold Coast and Lagos a free access into the interior.

In the Waima affair, it will be remembered, English officers were shot down by a French force, admittedly by mistake, several years ago, and yet France has persistently delayed making reparation to the dead officers' widows and families. M. Lavisse asserts that the British force fired first, and that, in any case, the affair occurred within the territory of the Republic of Liberia, where neither France nor England ought to have had an armed force, and one French officer was killed and England has not compensated his relations. Besides, there is the affair of N'Compali, in which French blood was spilt owing to the action of British agents, and in which the French Government has paid compensation. Let that be set against Waima, says M. Lavisse.

As for the question of the French fathers in Uganda, M. Lavisse says that the compensation of £10,000, to save British susceptibilities, was paid to Cardinal Vaughan. We now know from the Foreign Office that this was done simply at the request of the French fathers, who, to speak frankly, seem to have preferred that the money should not go through the hands of the French Government. M. Lavisse complains that Samory was equipped with arms and ammunition from Birmingham.

ZANZIBAR AND MADAGASCAR.

M. Lavisse represents the British concessions to France in Madagascar as the price paid by Lord Salisbury for his extraordinary forgetfulness of French rights in Zanzibar when he made the Anglo-German agreement of 1890.

SIAM.

As to the ancient Cambodian provinces, M. Lavisse says that in 1893 Lord Rosebery had actually consented to their retention by France, but, under pressure from Lord Dufferin, then our Ambassador in Paris, he secured their retrocession to Siam. Generally, M. Lavisse simply pleads that England should behave as a good neighbour to France in Siamese regions, which is, perhaps, a sign that he has not a very good case on questions of right.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

On this question M. Lavisse's contentions are much the same as those of M. Fauchille, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes.* He traverses Mr. Chamberlain's implication that England would make a better job of it if she acquired all the French rights, citing Cyprus as an example of British administrative failure. As a parting shot he throws out a threat that France might sell, or even give, her rights in Newfoundland to the United States or to Germany, instead of to England.

EGYPT.

M. Lavisse seems to think that the Cape to Cairo Railway is a speculation of a gang of company-promoters, including Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Rosebery. Of course he insists strongly on the British undertaking to quit Egypt. In conclusion, M. Lavisse utters an eloquent plea for peace between the two great free nations of the Old World which should lead the van of humanity and civilisation.

MR. W. J. GORDON, continuing his series of papers on "The Port of London" in the March *Leisure Hour,* presents interesting diagrams showing the relative positions of our chief ports in the order of values imported. The list runs: London, Liverpool, Hull, Harwich, Folkestone, Glasgow, Southampton, Leith, Bristol, Dover, Newhaven, Tyne ports, and so on. It is somewhat surprising to find Harwich and Folkestone ranking higher than Glasgow and Southampton. Further statistics show that of the foreign ships entering the Port of London the largest number come from Holland, the next largest from Belgium, then comes France, then Germany. Of ships from British possessions the Channel Islands send the most, then India, then Australia, then Canada, and then New Zealand. Of vessels engaged in the coasting trade, the largest number — 44,000 — enter London. Cowes stands next with 21,000, then Liverpool with 16,000, and Portsmouth with 14,000.

"POLITICAL SERMONS" BY R. L. STEVENSON.

THE letters of Robert Louis Stevenson which Mr. Sydney Colvin is publishing in *Scribner* take on a vivid social colour in the March number. They are written from the French Riviera in 1873-74.

FOR "DILETTANTE RADICALS"—AND WORKING MEN.

Two letters may be quoted to show the intense antipathy roused in him by the middle-class spirit. The first (dated January 4th, 1874) refers to the conduct of the late Duncan Maclaren, M.P. for Edinburgh. The young writer says :—

Deploring as I do much of the action of the Trades Unions, these conspiracy clauses and the whole partiality of the Master and Servant Act are a disgrace to our equal laws. Equal laws become a byeword when what is legal for one class becomes a criminal offence for another. It did my heart good to hear that man tell Maclaren how, as he had talked much of getting the franchise for working men, he must be content to see them use it now they had got it. This is a smooth stone well planted in the foreheads of certain dilettante Radicals, after Maclaren's fashion, who are willing to give the working men words and wind, and votes and the like, and yet think to keep all the advantages, just or unjust, of the wealthier classes without abatement.

"THE LITTLE TYRANNIES OF WEALTH."

I do hope wise men will not attempt to fight the working men on the head of this notorious injustice. Any such step will only precipitate the action of the newly enfranchised classes, and irritate them into acting hastily; when what we ought to desire should be that they should act warily and little for many years to come, until education and habit may make them the more fit. ... But I want him [my father] to look really into this question (both sides of it, and not the representations of rabid middle-class newspapers, sworn to support all the little tyrannies of wealth), and I know he will be convinced that this is a case of unjust law; and that, however desirable the end may seem to him, he will not be Jesuit enough to think that any end will justify an unjust law.

Here ends the political sermon of your affectionate (and somewhat dogmatical) son.

ON INCOME TAX REPEAL.

The next political allusion is (in February, 1874) to the proposed abolition of the Income Tax :—

What has disgusted me most as yet about this election is the detestable proposal to do away with the income tax. Is there no shame about the easy classes? Will those who have nine hundred and ninety-nine thousandths of the advantage of our society never consent to pay a single tax unless it is to be paid also by those who have to bear the burthen and heat of the day, with almost none of the reward? And the selfishness here is detestable because it is so deliberate. A man may not feel poverty very keenly, and may live a quiet self-pleasing life in pure thoughtlessness; but it is quite another matter when he knows thoroughly what the issues are, and yet wails pitiably because he is asked to pay a little more, even if it does fall hardly sometimes, than those who get almost none of the benefit. It is like the healthy child crying because they do not give him a goody, as they have given to his sick brother to take away the taste of the dose.

ON ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

In the light of recent events it is interesting to see that Stevenson was greatly enamoured of a sweet little Russian child called Nelitchka, and had a quarrel followed by reconciliation with an American over Anglo-American relations. Of the latter he says :—

He was excited, and he began suddenly to abuse our conduct to America. I, of course, admitted right and left that we had behaved disgracefully (as we had); until somehow I got tired of turning alternate cheeks and getting duly buffeted; and when he said that the Alabama money had not wiped out the injury, I suggested, in language (I somewhat think) of admirable directness and force, that it was a pity they had taken the money in that case. He lost his temper at once, and cried out that his dearest wish was a war with England; whereupon I also lost my temper, and, thundering at the pitch of my voice, I left him and went away by myself to another part of the garden. . . . But a mutual feeling of shame led us to a most moving reconciliation, in which the American vowed he would shed his best blood for England. In looking back upon the interview, I feel that I have learned something: I scarcely appreciated how badly England had behaved, and how well she deserves the hatred the Americans bear her.

This might have been a dramatic parable.

WHAT IS IMPERIALISM?

MR. J. LAWSON WALTON, Q.C., M.P., writes in the March *Contemporary* on Imperialism with much intensity of feeling and resoluteness of purpose. He avoids analysing the ideas connected with the words "Jingo," and "Little Englander," but does not shrink from presenting the following fairly precise definition :—

I define Imperialism as a principle or formula of statesmanship for interpreting the duties of government in relation to empire. The formula is compounded—to use the language of the analyst—of an emotion, a conviction, a determination, and a creed. Let me expand my formula. The Imperialist feels a profound pride in the magnificent heritage of empire won by the courage and energies of his ancestry, and bequeathed to him subject to the burden of many sacred trusts. This is his emotion. He is convinced that the discharge of the duties of his great inheritance has an educational influence and a morally bracing effect on the character of the British people, and that the spread of British rule extends to every race brought within its sphere the incalculable benefits of just law, tolerant trade, and considerate government. This is his conviction. He is resolved to accept readily the burden of inherited dominion, with every development and expansion to which the operation of natural and legitimate causes may give rise, and to use the material forces of government to protect the rights and advance the just interests of all the subjects of the Queen. This is his determination. He believes that the strength and resources of our race will be equal to the weight of any obligation which the sense of duty of our people may call upon our Government to undertake. This is his creed.

AGAINST "IMPERIAL MALTHUSIANISM."

There are some happy phrases in Mr. Walton's paper. "A great England has produced great Englishmen: and a little England will tend to produce—little Englanders." He asks which of the Little Englanders aspires to fill the chair of Canute and bid the tide of Empire cease to flow. He very neatly charges them with a sort of "Imperial Malthusianism." He protests against the "weary Titan" theory, and says :—

Mr. Gladstone is said to have told Mr. Rhodes that he hesitated to accept the gift of new provinces because he had not the administrators to govern them. This remark, if truly reported, is scarcely in harmony with common observation. Our public schools, "the playing fields of Eton," can furnish an unstinted supply.

MANCHESTER—PAST AND PRESENT.

Here is a shrewd observation :—

It is interesting to note how the motive for the Manchester School has outlived the pacific philanthropy which once dominated that body. Manchester, as a great industrial centre, was all for peace, because peace meant undisturbed markets for the sale of its goods. Now that these markets are in danger of closing, the Industrial spirit is Imperialist and even warlike, and demands that they be kept open. Even the Cobden Club is swinging round. The towns of the North have done so already. Do not let us Liberals be ashamed of our principles because we find them professed by our political opponents.

LONDON'S CHILDREN.

HOW TO TEACH THEM TO PLAY.

No sight in overcrowded London is more piteous than the children of the slums playing in the streets and alleys of the huge Metropolis. Their games are not play. They do not know how to play. There is no healthy, childish laughter and happy merrymaking to be heard or seen in the labyrinth of streets where the poor live. The songs the children sing come from the music-halls; their language is blackened with words of which they hardly know the meaning. Their games are only hideous reproductions of their own squalid lives and unwholesome surroundings: father reeling home drunk and quarrelsome, and the fun of cheeking him and then dodging his vengeance; mother swearing and scolding, lying to the much-tried "Schoolboard," and threatening to "pig" the young truant in the same breath. The excitement of sneaking apples and other coveted wares from the stall round the corner, with the breathless risk and sometimes the reality of the "Copper's" sudden descent. Most popular of all, the slum funeral, with its sensationalism and publicity; all their sordid lives mimicked with a faithfulness and monotony that is terrible. These are the games of London's children. They have no conception of anything else.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

If the children of London are to grow up into worthy citizens, London must teach them how to play. At present, the child-life of London presents a gloomy picture, with a still darker future in prospect. For the children of to-day will grow up into the men and women of the next generation without one memory of healthy, happy play to look back upon. Some attempts, however, to grapple with this evil are being made in various parts of London. Children's Guilds of Play have been started in several districts. One of the most interesting is that which has now been established for two years in Canning Town. It began with thirty children gathered from one of the worst slums of the district, who came to play for an hour once a week. To-day there are over two hundred children belonging to the Guild. Accommodation can hardly be found for the numbers who are eager to join, and the resources of the workers cannot keep pace with the ever-increasing demand to be taught how to play.

GAMES MANAGED BY THE CHILDREN THEMSELVES.

The games taught the girls are old English games, which embody in quaint fashion many of the customs and practices of bygone days. They are simple and easily learned. They are full of life and movement. The children throw themselves into them with a whole-hearted enthusiasm. But many things are taught besides the mere playing of the games and the singing of songs which accompany them. The children learn to play with order and even with grace. They learn to give up the most prized *rôles* cheerfully to each other, for everything is done in turns. It is amusing to see the dignity and seriousness with which even the three-year-old mites follow the example of their leaders. The elder girls are trained in the sense of responsibility. A committee elected by them manages all the minor details of the games. It is a pretty and encouraging sight to see girls, ranging from three to fourteen, all wearing little green caps, but dressed in their own ragged garments, absorbed in the singing and acting of "London Bridge is Broken Down" and other old-time songs.

THE INFLUENCE OF PLAY.

The influence of the Guild upon the children is very apparent. Their faces are cleaner, their hair is brushed into some sort of order. A new neatness and smartness is visible. These improvements the children's mothers, dirty and drunken though they too frequently are, highly approve. The Guild has brought light and joy into many a child's life. It has taught the children of Canning Town what play really is. In many an alley and street the games and the songs taught by the Guild have replaced the old ones which reigned supreme two years ago. The work, however, has grown so rapidly, that outside help is essential if it is to be maintained and extended. Any one therefore who desires to help forward this endeavour to teach London's children how to play should communicate with the President of the Children's Guild of Play in Canning Town—Dr. Alice Johnson, 435, Barking Road, E.

MR. BRYCE ON THE WAYS OF GOVERNING COLONIES.

It is with a pleasant mixture of the paternal and the professorial style that Mr. James Bryce expounds to American readers of the *Century* for March "British experience in the government of Colonies." He begins by dividing colonies into temperate, sub-tropical, and tropical. He shows that the method of governing them varies with the climate. In temperate regions, where Englishmen can permanently reside, they import with them their own institutions of self-government. In the sub-tropical regions, where Europeans can live, but turn over most of the manual work to natives of another colour, the home polity is introduced, but only for the white minority. Thus—

> Cape Colony and Natal have as much autonomy as Canada or South Australia, though the latter two are pure democracies, while the former two are qualified democracies, where power resides in the upper (*i.e.*, the white) classes. Similarly, that which is true democracy in France, with its system of universal suffrage, becomes a very different thing in Algeria, where the European minority rules.

In the true tropical countries the English abandon the idea of self-government. They authorise chartered companies to rule, or they proclaim a protectorate, or they govern them despotically from the Colonial or Indian Office, directly or through local councils of more or less restricted powers.

> No English statesman would try any such experiment as was tried in America when after the War of Secession full rights of suffrage were conferred on the lately emancipated coloured people of the South.

Mr. Bryce then proceeds to describe how England would proceed if she found herself, like America, in possession of the Philippines. She would select for governor the best man she could find of Indian or Colonial experience, and give him ample powers, with large salary and a capable staff, and so on. Putting the maxims we should act on in the form of imperatives, Mr. Bryce says:—

> Go softly, go warily. Ascertain the facts as fully and accurately as possible. The less the existing arrangements are at first disturbed, the better. The present native authorities, local chiefs, may be used. A firm hand needs to be kept on white adventurers. Continuity of policy is essential. The man who succeeds best is the man of initiative. No country possesses a larger supply of such men than America does.

Concerning the difficulty of finding room under the Constitution for the necessary developments, Mr. Bryce shrewdly observes:—

> The ingenuity of American jurists, and that breadth of view which has always distinguished the Supreme Court, will no doubt prove equal to the untying of every knot.

UNLIMITED POWER AT NEXT TO NO COST.

A STUPENDOUS INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION AT HAND.

ONE of the most astounding prospects ever opened up by scientific invention is laid before the readers of *McClure's* for March by Ray Stannard Baker. It more completely eclipses the mechanical marvels of steam and electricity than they the slave-mill and stage-coach. It promises us at almost no cost any amount of motive power. We are informed of "a new substance that promises to do the work of coal and ice and gunpowder." The new substance is, after all, a very old friend—nothing less than the common air, only in a liquefied state. Liquid air is the new mechanical magician. It was only in 1877 that Raoul Pictet succeeded by combining intense pressure and intense cold in liquefying oxygen. Fifteen years later Olzewski liquefied nitrogen and James Dewar actually solidified air—produced "air ice." The development of these discoveries into the production of a new and potent industrial force, as described in this paper, is the work of Charles E. Tripler, of New York City.

A VERY SIMPLE PRINCIPLE.

The principle is intelligible and simple to the last degree. It lies in the immense expansion in volume which takes place in any substance on passing from the state of liquid into the state of gas. When water passes into the gaseous state as steam, we have the force which drives our steam machinery. When liquid air passes into the gaseous state, we have the new force. The immense difference appears in the fact that to change water into steam we have to use costly artificial means to raise the temperature above 212 degrees Fahrenheit, while the transition from liquid to gaseous air takes place at 312 degrees *below* zero Fahrenheit. Once we have our liquid air, the temperature of the ordinary atmosphere raises it more than 300 degrees above its ordinary boiling-point. In other words, the heat of the sun, in warming our atmosphere so much above the boiling-point of liquid air, is the ultimate source of the new power. And Mr. Tripler claims to produce liquid air "practically without cost"!—

A single cubic foot of liquid air contains 800 cubic feet of air at ordinary pressure—a whole hall bedroom full reduced to the space of a large pail. Its desire to expand, therefore, is something quite irrepressible.

HOW IT IS DONE.

At once the question arises, How can the liquid air be produced? Will not the pressure and the artificial cold requisite involve a most costly expenditure of the forces previously and still at our disposal? The answer is that he uses liquid air to produce liquid air. In the words of the inventor:—

"The liquefaction of air is caused by intense cold, not by compression, although compression is a part of the process. After once having produced this cold, I do not need so much pressure on the air which I am forcing into the liquefying machine. . . . My liquefying machine will keep on producing as much liquid air as ever, while it takes very much less liquid air to keep the compressor engine going. This difference I save. . . .

"I have actually made about ten gallons of liquid air in my liquefier by the use of about three gallons in my engine. There is, therefore, a surplusage of seven gallons that has cost me nothing and which I can use elsewhere as power."

"And there is no limit to this production; you can keep on producing this surplusage indefinitely?"

"I think so. I have not yet finished my experiments, you understand, and I don't want to claim too much. I believe I have discovered a great principle in science, and I believe I can make practical machinery do what my experimental machine will do."

Mr. Tripler says that it takes only ten or fifteen minutes to get liquid air after the compressor engine begins to run.

ONLY TENPENCE A GALLON.

Consequently it is the first step that costs. Professor Dewar liquefied air at an enormous cost:—

The first ounce that he made cost more than three thousand dollars. A little later he reduced the cost to five hundred dollars a pint, and the whole scientific world rang with the achievement. Yesterday, in Mr. Tripler's laboratory, I saw five gallons of liquid air poured out like so much water. It was made at the rate of fifty gallons a day, and it cost, perhaps, twenty cents a gallon.

WHAT IT ACTUALLY DOES.

The actual achievements of liquid air are wonderful enough. The cold it induces is so intense as to freeze itself in the pipes of the liquefier. Solid air is thus easily produced. The liquid is "nearly as heavy as water, and quite as clear and limpid":—

A few drops retained on a man's hand will sear the flesh like a white-hot iron; and yet it does not burn—it merely kills. For this reason it is admirably adapted to surgical uses where cauterisation is necessary; it will eat out diseased flesh much more quickly and safely than caustic potash, or nitric acid, and it can be controlled absolutely. Mr. Tripler has actually furnished a well-known New York physician with enough to sear out a cancer and entirely cure a difficult case. And it is cheaper than any cauterising chemical in use. . . .

It freezes pure alcohol. . . . . Mercury is frozen until it is as hard as granite. . . . . Iron and steel become as brittle as glass. A tin cup which has been filled with liquid air for a few minutes will, if dropped, shatter into a hundred little fragments like thin glass. Copper, gold, and all precious metals, on the other hand, are made more pliable, so that even a thick piece can be bent readily between the fingers.

In liquid air the nitrogen evaporates soonest (its boiling point being 320 degrees below zero, as against oxygen's, which is 300 degrees below zero), and leaves oxygen in a concentrated form—

Ordinary woollen felt can hardly be persuaded to burn even in a hot fire, but if it is dipped in this concentrated oxygen, or even in liquid air, and lighted, it will explode and burn with all the terrible violence of gun-cotton. Indeed, liquid air will burn steel itself. The steel burns exactly like a greasy bit of pork rind—spluttering, and giving out a glare of dazzling brilliancy.

The experiments have been shown by Mr. Tripler before a meeting of distinguished scientists at the University of the City of New York. Among the number was M. Pictet, who expressed great admiration.

WHAT IT IS EXPECTED TO DO.

But the prospect opened up of future possibilities is dazzling and bewildering in its grandeur. Mr. Baker exclaims:—

"Think of the ocean greyhound unencumbered with coal bunkers, and sweltering boilers, and smokestacks, making her power as she sails, from the free sea air around her! Think of the boilerless locomotive running without a fire-box or fireman, or without need of water tanks or coal chutes, gathering from the air as it passes the power which turns its driving wheels! With costless power, think how travel and freight rates must fall, bringing bread and meat more cheaply to our tables and cheaply manufactured clothing more cheaply to our backs! Think of the possibilities of aërial navigation with power which requires no heavy machinery, no storage batteries, no coal!

"Ten years from now hotel guests will call for cool rooms in summer with as much certainty of getting them as they now call for warm rooms in winter.

"And think of what unspeakable value the liquid air will be in hospitals. In the first place, it is absolutely pure air; in the second place, the proportion of oxygen is very large, so that it is vitalising air. Why, it will not be necessary for the tired-out man of the future to make his usual summer trip to the mountains.

He can have his ozone and his cool heights served to him in his room. Cold is always a disinfectant."

TROPICS RENDERED HABITABLE.

Mr. Baker does not pause to point out that by this means the difficulties of tropical climate for white men are overcome. With a house at any temperature he pleases, the Englishman can live and thrive and bring up children in the very hottest part of the earth. All the forecasts and policies based on the idea that the white man cannot permanently occupy the tropics evaporate with the turning on of liquid air.

A MOST TERRIFIC EXPLOSIVE.

Mr. Tripler thinks that by the proper mixture of liquid air with cotton, wool, glycerine, or any other hydrocarbon, an explosive of enormous power could be made. And unlike dynamite or nitro-glycerine, it could be handled like so much sand, there being not the slightest danger of explosion from concussion, although, of course, it must be kept away from fire.

No more would warships be loaded down with cumbersome explosives, and no more could there be terrible powder explosions on ship-board, because the ammunition could be made for the guns as it was needed, a liquid-air plant on ship-board furnishing all the necessary materials.

Mr. Baker does not deal with the more drastic prospect that, inasmuch as liquid air makes steel as brittle as glass, a steady spray of the liquid would transform a steel-clad battleship into a most fragile piece of crockeryware.

ALL OTHER PROBLEMS SOLVED.

"My greatest object is the production of a power-giving substance," says Mr. Tripler; "if you can get cheap power, all other problems are solved.

"Liquid air can be applied to any engine, and used as easily and as safely as steam. You need no large boiler, no water, no coal, and you have no waste. The heat of the atmosphere, as I have said before, does all the work of expansion."

Mr. Tripler believes firmly that liquid air makes aërial navigation a distinct probability.

The imagination almost goes wild at the immense vistas opened out. In the meantime :—

This much is certain : A machine has been built which will make liquid air in large quantities at small expense, and an engine has been successfully run by liquid air.

THE LATEST NEW TESTAMENT CRITICISM.

PROFESSOR HARNACK'S "Chronology of Early Christian Literature" may be regarded as possessing some claim on the attention of the general reader when it extorts in the same month sympathetic and prominent notice from the *Dublin Review* and from the *English Historical Review*. In the former, which is the recognised organ of the Roman Catholics, Dom C. Butler details at length the brilliant Berlin professor's conclusions as to date and authorship of the books of the New Testament, and applauds the reactionary tendency manifest in the freest criticism of the sacred writings.

THE EPISTLES AND GOSPELS UP TO DATE.

Here are the dates assigned by the latest and least fettered criticism as voiced by Harnack and served up by Dom Butler :—

A.D.	
48—9	St. Paul's two Epistles to the Thessalonians.
53	St. Paul's Epistle I. to Corinthians; Epistle to Galatians; Epistle II. to Corinthians.
53—4	St. Paul's Epistle to Romans.
57—9	St. Paul's Epistles to Colossians; to Philemon; to Ephesians; to Philippians.
59—64	St. Paul's Pastoral Epistles (the kernel).
65—70	St. Mark's Gospel.
70—75	St. Matthew's Gospel.
60—96	First Epistle of St. Peter.
65—95	Epistle to the Hebrews.
65—100	Gospel according to the Hebrews.
78—93	St. Luke's Gospel and Acts of the Apostles.
93—96	The Apocalypse.
93—97	First Epistle of Clement.
80—110	Gospel and three Epistles of St. John.
90—110	Pastoral Epistles (substantially in present shape).
c. 110—120	Soon after 110 the Four Canonical Gospels brought together into one Book.
c. 100—130	Epistle of St. Jude.
c. 120—140	Epistle of St. James.
c. 150—180	Second Epistle of St. Peter.

Harnack questions Peter's authorship of I. Peter. He ascribes the Johannine Gospel and Epistles and the retouching of the Apocalypse (which he takes to be at bottom a Jewish and not a Christian work) to the same author, who is however John the Presbyter, not John the Apostle. He is strongly disposed to hold with Tertullian that Barnabas was the author of Hebrews.

"THE ESSENTIAL TRUTH OF TRADITION."

Dom Butler quotes from Harnack's preface a very significant passage :—

In regard to the future, he says, Harnack, inspired by his great knowledge of the actual tendencies of scientific erudition, assumes almost the *rôle* of a prophet : "A time will come, it is already on the threshold, when we shall little more trouble ourselves about the decipherment of the literary-historical problems in the domain of Christian origins; for what in the main can be ascertained on this subject will come to be generally recognised—namely, the essential truth of tradition, apart from a few important exceptions. It will be recognised that partly before the destruction of Jerusalem [70], partly by the time of Trajan [98-117], all the fundamental stamps of Christian traditions, teachings, pronouncements, and even ordinances—except the New Testament as a collection—were essentially perfect, and that it is necessary to conceive of their institution within that period; and also to realise how the general ground lines of Catholicism must be conceived of in the time between Trajan and Commodus [117-190].

GENERALLY "ACCEPTED RESULTS."

Rev. A. C. Headlam, in the *Historical Review*, asks, What are the accepted results of modern scientific criticism of the sacred documents?

Of the Pauline epistles ten may be accepted. Professor Harnack has some doubts about the Ephesians, but they will probably vanish, and other critics who are not too old to learn will have to fall in with him. Of the exact date there will always be a certain amount of dispute, for we have not the materials for constructing a certain chronology. The Pastoral Epistles are still under dispute. The favourite theory at present is to see in them evidence of interpolation; there is a genuine Pauline nucleus which has been added to. The Epistle to the Hebrews is certainly by some one who had come under the influence of St. Paul, and is certainly earlier than the letters of Clement. It is placed by Harnack in the reign of Domitian, and cannot be later.

Passing to other groups of writings, the Acts and St. Luke's Gospel must have been written by a companion of St. Paul, and cannot be later than the year 90 A.D. The other two synoptic gospels date probably from the years 65-75; but the existence of late additions cannot be disproved, although it may be doubted. Not later than the age of Domitian must come the First Epistle of St. Peter. The theory of Harnack that the name of Peter was added by a later forger is hardly likely to gain credence. Christian tradition is now being again accepted, and the Apocalypse is placed in the reign of Domitian, while the other Johannine writings cannot be placed later than the year 110. Who wrote them? What is their historic value? These remain questions on which there is not yet agreement. The same may be said of the date of the Second Epistle of St. Peter and the Epistles of St. Jude and St. James.

AMERICAN VERSUS GALLICAN TENDENCIES IN ROMANISM.

REV. WILLIAM BARRY, D.D., writes in the March *National* on what he calls "an American religious Crusade." His theme is Father Hecker's life and its impression on French thought. Of these much has been said in our "Book of the Month." It remains to quote what Dr. Barry, a devout Catholic, says of the struggle impending in the Papacy between the Latin and the American tendencies.

THE DEAD HAND OF NAPOLEON.

He deplores the condition into which Napoleon has reduced the Church in France. It, too, is "a barracks, and its clergy are a regiment. They have been made serfs of an atheistic Republic." Yet they are mightily shocked when Englishmen or Americans tell them that this system is "Gallican, not by any means Catholic, and has had its day":—

An evil day; for it has killed initiative, sanctified cowardice, and helped to make of the French laity what they are now confessedly becoming, indifferent, or hostile, or corrupt, to a degree which no other country in Europe can rival. . . . By sheer effect of its own incompetence the system that Napoleon established has begun to show grave and disquieting tokens of failure, in the army no less than the university, in finance and law, and in the Church itself. . . . M. Taine tells us, therefore, that "by an insensible and slow cause," during the whole of this century, "the great multitude of the peasants, in the wake of the multitude in the cities, is falling into Paganism." In other words, they are giving up religion. The barracks complete what was begun in the fields or the workshop or the factory; and to scrape together as much money as possible and to have as few children as possible is the moral code, thanks to which France has arrived at her present condition. . . . We are running no small risk of lapsing into a religious society composed of clergy, women, and children, with the merest sprinkling of grown-up men.

"BE ROMAN; NOT LATIN."

This is a heavy indictment against the Church in France from the pen of a loyal Catholic. He goes on to distinguish between decadent Latinism and perennial Romanism. He says:—

The Latin experiment is coming to an end. If Rome were simply Latin, it would be coming to an end likewise. It would lose its hold upon the intellect and character of those in every nation who guide the course of things; it would shrivel up into a memory, or be entombed like a fossil in the depths of the past. . . .

When Leo XIII. was addressing the Slavs, whom he is anxious to keep or to bring within the pale of his jurisdiction, he said to them "Be Roman; I do not ask you to be Latin"; and he left to them their own liturgy in their native tongue. He has done as much, or more, on behalf of the Oriental Christians. And he is watching with keen interest the ebb and flow of ideas, social or religious, or both, among those Americans who, at length, seem destined to make the English spirit an open instead of a sealed volume to races bred upon the classic and coercive tradition of which Napoleon was the last great figure. Nay, it was his chosen Legate, Cardinal Satolli, who, in a memorable address at Chicago, put forward the Book of the Gospels and the American Constitution as furnishing a complete charter of human life.

THE RÔLE OF THE NORTHERN NATIONS.

Freedom and self-control are the qualities needed to burst the Napoleonic fetters, and save the Latin races from their deadly thraldom. How Father Hecker was their apostle is shown elsewhere; here is Dr. Barry's word:—

What we are now considering is the future. It would appear that Rome has something precious to offer it; and that the English and Teutonic peoples do not come to that bargain with empty hands. If authority be indispensable where tradition is to be upheld—if history cannot be blotted out, and union is the safeguard of dogma; yet the Northern nations, founding themselves on old and undoubted Catholic principles, have alone understood how to combine social freedom with stable institutions, and that is the gift which they now would make to the Latin world.

SOCIAL BREAKERS AHEAD IN HAWAII.

A GLIMPSE of the many social difficulties in store for Uncle Sam in his new territories is afforded by Rear-Admiral Beardslee, U.S.N., in the *North American Review* for October. He heads his article with the Hawaiian word "Pilikias," denoting troubles or misfortunes, and sketches some of the impediments to the pacific assimilation of these islands. The chief difficulty springs from the natives and "half-whites"—as the "half-breeds" prefer to be called—numbering in all 40,000 people. They were conspicuously frigid in the public ceremony of annexation. Their attachment to the Queen is one considerable danger, which the writer suggests might be removed if she could be brought to accept the situation by money compensation or otherwise. A more subtle cause of disloyalty is found in the fear of the ladies of the upper class of half-whites, who apprehend that the reorganisation of society, consequent on an influx of American people, will deprive them of their social position:—

That, for the first time in Hawaii, they may be discriminated against on account of race and customs; that, for the first time, a colour line may be drawn, so that the brown blood in their veins, of which many are prouder than of the white, will be to their detriment.

Another fear is that the free and amphibious customs and costumes now followed by the islanders would be strongly disapproved by American ladies:—

They do wear in public the *holoku*, a garment not differing greatly from a Mother Hubbard, the most comfortable and best adapted to the climate. They do adorn themselves with *leis* of flowers, they gallop astride their steeds over the mountains, they enjoy surf canoeing and sea swimming. They do love to relax from their formal society life and full-dress dinner parties, and, visiting the homes of some of their Hawaiian relatives, they indulge in the delights of a *luah*, where they can—arrayed in *holokus* and flowers, hair unbound, feet bare or slippered—recline on the mat-protected ground, eat *poi* seaweed and fish, and other indescribable Hawaiian dishes, with the aid of their fingers alone, listen to the sweet music of the *eukalili* and native voices, and watch the beautiful, graceful, swaying dance of the *Hulah* girls, in which there need be no impropriety or vulgarity, although, because in olden times it was danced by naked women (in those days they were naked and not ashamed), it has earned a bad reputation. "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*"

Said a Hawaiian lady to me, while discussing with her the expected advent of the whites: "We don't want them. They will come and look down on us, and think we are no better than niggers. They will sneer at our customs, and hold up their hands in horror at the idea of a *hulah*. They will expect too much of us. They will forget how short a time it is since we were Kanakas." Undoubtedly they have customs, natural to them, to which they have been wedded from childhood, and which are different from those of people who have spent their lives in more inclement climes.

All this is a strange commentary on the advent of a Power devoted from its birth to the principles of liberty and equality.

THE TROUBLE IN THE STATE CHURCH.

A CLERICAL ETAT MAJOR.

THE *Nineteenth Century* contains two articles on the subject, one by a Nonconformist, the other by a State Churchman; one hailing, the other dreading, the approach of Disestablishment; but both agreed in opposition to Romanisers within the Anglican pale. The Nonconformist is Dr. Guinness Rogers, who demands the surrender of the privileges and endowments of the Church as "the one method by which Evangelicals can save the Protestantism of the Church of which they claim to be the champions, and High Churchmen secure that spiritual independence for which they profess to sigh." "For ourselves," he adds, "we shall certainly resist any tampering with the present constitution in the 'Catholic' interest." In the course of his paper he draws a not too flattering parallel between the anti-Dreyfus War Office and the extreme Romanisers :—

We have been looking on recent proceedings in France with mingled surprise and condemnation, and tacitly congratulating ourselves on the fact that we are not as that misguided people. There it is the army which puts on airs of lofty independence, and we wonder as we see what numbers are misled by the specious pretext that the honour of the staff and officers must be preserved at all costs. But have we not here a parallel case? Here it is the rights of the Church and clergy which have to be so jealously guarded. To judge by their general tone and bearing, it is not the nation which establishes the priests, but the priests in their gracious condescension who are blessing the nation. They are not to be fettered by any restraints the State may impose, they are not to be brought within its jurisdiction in any manner affecting their office, they are not to be tried in its courts on any charge of ecclesiastical offence. They form a sacred order of their own without any civil law to bind them.

THE CRUX OF THE WHOLE BUSINESS.

The State Churchman is Mr. Bosworth Smith, who fought resolutely in the columns of the *Times* against the Liberal assault on the Establishments in Wales and Scotland some years ago. He declares this deliberate conviction :—

Great as the calamity would have been had the attack upon the Church succeeded fourteen years ago, it would have been insignificant, in comparison with the sin and with the shame, with the sting of purposeless humiliation, and with the permanent alienation from each other of all the component parts of the Church, which must inevitably ensue, if Disestablishment should come on now—as it seems only too likely that it will—as the result, not of any hostile movement from without, but of disintegrating forces from within.

For what would be the result? In place of the parochial system, a squalid congregationalism: an alienated laity: one portion of the clergy gravitating towards Geneva, another and a larger portion steering straight for Rome. The crux of the whole question lies, he holds, in compulsory auricular confession. If that is maintained, no power on earth can save the National Church from disruption and dissolution. He implores the Holborn recusants to repent ere it be too late.

"THE SIMMERINGS OF SOCIAL REVOLUTION."

"The Looker-on" in *Blackwood* is very pronounced on "the commotion in the Church" :—

On this occasion we need not look deep to discover the simmerings of social revolution. . . . The de-Protestantising of England is not an affair of religion alone. It is a matter of the profoundest importance socially, and in every department of social life. . . . Yet it will be enough for contentment if the archbishops, in working out their plan of judicial intervention, deal straightly with the more defiant offenders and such as are made outlaws by their own contumacy. . . . Are they few? Then what risk of disturbance in depriving them of their opportunities? Are they many? Then how needful the work of purgation.

MR. WILLIAM WALSH AND SECRET SOCIETIES.

In the *National Review* for March, Mr. William Walsh tenders proof of the existence and tactics of "secret societies" in the Church of England. The societies he names are the Society of the Holy Cross, the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, the Order of the Holy Redeemer, and the Guild of All Souls. To the charge of procuring his information in an underhand way the writer replies :—

I defy the Romanisers to prove their libellous and slanderous charges. They know very well that I have secured them all in the open market in a fair and honourable manner. I frankly admit that I do not repent, and am not ashamed of having told the whole country, through my book, the secrets of the Ritualists. If they were honourable secrets I would respect them. It has been said that no gentleman would ever have published them as I have done; but I have yet to learn that a gentleman is expected to respect *dishonourable* secrets. The Romanisers plot in the dark, because, like bats and owls, they dread and hate the light.

What is Vitalism?

PROFESSOR LLOYD MORGAN writes on "Vitalism" in the January *Monist*. He declares that "Vital Force is a perfectly legitimate metaphysical conception of the noumenal Cause of certain observed phenomena, and should take its place alongside Gravitative Force, Chemical Force, Crystalline Force, and the rest of the stalwart metaphysical grenadiers." He sums up his case in the following positions, for which he hopes he would have Mr. Herbert Spencer's endorsement :—

Those conclusions are that, if by Vitalism we give expression to the fact that living matter has certain distinctive properties, it may be freely accepted; but that if by it we imply that these properties neither are nor can be the outcome of evolution, it should be politely rejected; and further that, if by Vital Force we mean the noumenal Cause of the special modes of molecular motion that characterise protoplasm, its metaphysical validity may be acknowledged, so long as it is regarded as immanent in the dynamical system and not interpolated from without in a manner unknown throughout the rest of the wide realm of nature.

For the Unmarried.

THE March *Round-About*, the Post-Bag of the Wedding Ring Circle, announces two marriages of its members to take place in the early summer. It is gratifying to note that two of the greatest national singers of our time commenced their deep friendship, which culminated in their marriage, by a letter in which Robert Browning expressed to Elizabeth Barrett his admiration for one of her poems. Strange to relate, the first marriage brought about by the W.R.C. was also due to the appreciation of an article contributed by a lady member to a MS. journal. The subscription of the W.R.C. is 12s. 6d. for members within the penny-postage range, 15s. 6d. to others, and this entitles them to the receipt of the *Round-About*, post free, insertion of their "Personality" and "Requirements" in its columns for twelve months, and the opportunity to correspond anonymously with each other. The Conductor, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C., will send all particulars on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope.

THE HERO AS SCAVENGER;

OR, THE EPIC OF THE SANITATION OF SANTIAGO.

THE story told by Mr. H. H. Lewis in the *Fortnightly* of "General Wood at Santiago: Americanising a Cuban City," is a tale of modern chivalry. It belongs to the same ethical order as the Labours of Herakles, the exploits of Beowulf, or the adventures of the Knights of the Table Round. It stirs the blood of the true lover of his kind more than any of the warlike feats of Dewey, or Sampson, or the captors of El Caney. It is a sort of "Jerusalem delivered," the foes from which deliverance is effected being famine, pestilence, and death-breeding filth. The Hero as Scavenger—so Carlyle might have termed him—is the late Colonel of the Rough Riders and the present Governor of Santiago. Says the writer:—

If ever in this world the extraordinary man, the man of destiny, the man of pre-eminent power and resource, was needed, it was in Santiago de Cuba during the latter part of July, 1898. The occasion demanded first a physician, to deal with the tremendous sanitary needs; then a soldier, to suppress turbulence and effect a quick restoration of law and order; and, finally, a statesman, to re-establish and perfect the civil government. In General Wood was found a man who, by nature, education and experience, combined in himself a generous share of the special skill of all these three.

A CITY "SMELT TEN MILES AT SEA."

As in Havana, the Augean stables were here completely outdone:—

For two centuries Santiago had borne the reputation of being one of the most unclean cities on earth. Of it an old merchant captain had said: "It could be smelt ten miles at sea." When General Wood assumed the government of it, on the twentieth day of last July, its streets and courts and houses had come to the last degree of filth and noisesomeness, and of its forty odd thousand residents great numbers were sick, no small number were starving, and all were utterly miserable. Bodies of the dead lay in the streets, and as General Wood rode about the city, making his first inspection, vultures flew up before him from feasting on human carcases.

FAMINE QUELLED.

Within a few hours of the receipt of his appointment he had thrown off his coat and was heartily at work. Happily for the quick and sure execution of his task, he began with ample powers. The matters that first claimed his attention were the feeding of the starving people and the amendment of the city's sanitary condition. As many rations as could be obtained were issued with a free but careful hand; food depôts were established at various places; and before forty-eight hours had passed actual famine had been brought to an end.

But as the supply of food increased through the ordinary channels of trade, the prices did not decrease. General Wood accordingly sent for the butchers and demanded from them the price at which they bought the meat they were selling at 90 cents a pound. After futile attempts at evasion, they confessed they paid only 15 cents a pound. The General promptly informed them the selling price must go down from 90 to 25 cents; and go down it immediately did. Other food prices quickly followed.

CHARNEL-HOUSE AND CESSPOOL IN ONE.

What is described as "Santiago's first cleaning" was next taken in hand. The city was one vast charnel-house and cesspool combined:—

In all the interior courts there were cesspools, and these were almost never emptied, and became fountains of foulness and disease. Even in the houses there was the grossest uncleanliness. In many of them now, owing to the recent stress of epidemic and starvation, were found decaying human bodies: ten were found in a single house.

The clouds of vultures, voracious as they were, found the human meal too plentiful: their leavings filled houses and streets with nauseous corruption. "The death-rate, always high in Santiago, became at this time above two hundred a day":—

In his first proceedings against this unspeakable squalor, General Wood got little aid or sympathy from either Spaniards or Cubans. He went at it with American workmen, American wagons, and American mules. The neglected human dead were carried outside the city, heaped into piles, sprinkled with kerosene, and burned. In one funeral pyre eighty-seven bodies were consumed. It required ninety hours, in darkness and daylight, to clear one street.

CIVILISATION ON A DUSTCART.

After a few days, a house-to-house sanitary inspection was made, and householders were notified that all cesspools must be emptied without delay. Then an order was issued calling upon housekeepers to collect household garbage in boxes or barrels, and hold it for the wagons that were sent round in the early morning to haul it away. At first there was some demur to the new method; but sharp words, threats, and in some cases, actual corporal punishment brought it into general observance, and now the good housewives of Santiago vie with each other in having their garbage boxes ready for the call of the street-cleaners' carts. More serious objection was raised by the introduction of disinfectants; this caused open rebellion. The previous odours—time-honoured and, as it were, the custom of the country—were preferred to the odour of chloride of lime. It was scattered with a liberal hand, nevertheless, and, at this writing, requests for it and other disinfectants are received daily by the Health Department. Moreover, people are beginning to notify the sanitary officer of the existence of unclean cesspools maintained by their neighbours.

THE PAVIOUR PALADIN.

The streets had never been properly laid, and the heavy army wagons had churned the atrocious roadways into rivers of liquid mud. Here was a task for the General:—

He had bad streets to repair, and there were at hand a number of Cubans whose only support was Uncle Sam. He introduced the needy Cubans to the equally needy streets. A circle was drawn about the city, and a line through the centre. The line was Calle Marina, or Marine Street, and part of the circle represented the water front, along which was a really beautiful and picturesque drive, known as the "Alameda." "Build a boulevard where I have drawn the circle," ordered General Wood, "and pave Calle Marina after the American fashion. Hire all the Cubans you can use; pay them fifty cents and a ration a day." The boulevard is in course of construction; Calle Marina is being paved after the American fashion, and gold, honestly earned, now circulates in the labourers' quarters of Santiago.

The water supply yielded only four gallons per head of the population. A larger dam, costing over 100,000 dols., has been decided on, which will better meet the needs of the city.

THE NEW GAOLER AND JUDGE.

After burying the dead, emptying the cesspools, paving the streets and arranging for a better water supply, came higher social reforms:—

The new administration has made important changes in the system of schools, including the severing of the schools from the Church and the introduction of English into the curriculum; it has established a rural police force, and it has effected a temporary suspension of mortgage foreclosures to enable the small farmers to recover from the effects of the war.

The gaol was the lair of shameful injustice, and the very home of Yellow Jack. Poor wretches had been shut

up without trial for years—one man for ten years—simply "at the will of the Governor-General." They were promptly liberated. Henceforth no prisoner is detained forty-eight hours without either a trial or an investigation. Every Saturday night General Wood reviews all the prisoners. His methods are military and summary. His intentions are explicit, even though he has for a time to tolerate the old gaolers :—

"We've got the old crew here yet," explained the General, with a smile. "I haven't reached the bottom of the hole, and they know all about the old prisoners. When everything is cleared up, I'll put some good men in. And I'll also paint and whitewash and fumigate every square inch in the place. More dead bodies came out of this building than out of any other in the city, you know. Yellow Jack had his stronghold here."

ONE MAN TOO MANY FOR A MOB.

These drastic reforms naturally rouse resistance. A bloody riot broke out at San Luis, a town twenty miles out. General Wood got the news while he was down with a raging fever. He staggered to his carriage, drove down to the telegraph office, and for three hours dictated instructions. Next day, still racked with fever, he went down by special train and investigated matters on the spot. On September 22nd, a mob of infuriated Cubans attacked the Spanish Club, opposite the General's office, where he was sitting, writing, defended by a solitary sentinel with a rifle :—

He picked up his riding-whip, the only weapon he ever carries, and, accompanied by the one American soldier, strolled across to the scene of the trouble. The people in the Spanish Club had got it pretty well closed up, but the excited Cubans were still before it, throwing things and shouting imprecations, and even trying to force a way in by the main entrance.

"Just shove them back, sentry," said General Wood, quietly. Around swung the rifle, and, in much less time than is taken in the telling, a way was cleared in front of the door.

"Now shoot the first man who places his foot upon that step," added the General, in his usual deliberate manner. Then he turned and strolled back to the palace and his writing. Within an hour the mob had dispersed, subdued by two men, one rifle, and a riding-whip. And the lesson is still kept in good memory.

A FOUR MONTHS' RECORD.

The change effected by this Paladin of the dustcart in four months is thus summarised by Mr. Lewis :—

The rescue of the population from starvation to a fair satisfaction of all their daily necessities. The conversion of one of the foulest cities on earth to one of the cleanest. The reduction of an average daily death of two hundred down to ten. A considerable progress in a scheme of street and road improvement that will add immensely to the convenience and beauty of the city. A radical reform in the Custom House service, resulting in increased revenues. A reduction in the municipal expenses. The correction of numerous abuses in the management of gaols and hospitals, and in the care of the inmates. The liberation of many prisoners held on trivial or no charges. The reformation of the courts and a strict maintenance of law and order. The freedom of the Press. A restoration of business confidence, and a recovery of trade and industry from utter stagnation to healthy activity.

And yet men say the age of chivalry is past!

"MODERN MYSTICS" is the title of a sympathetic study by Rev. M. Kaufmann in the March *Sunday at Home.* He welcomes the mystic movement of to-day as an attempt to bring the world back from materialism to a more spiritual conception of the universe. He mentions among present day mystics the names of Huysmans, Maeterlinck, Sinnett, Anna Kingsford, Shorthouse, Tolstoi, Crookes.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONTROL.

A STIFF SUGGESTION FROM AMERICA.

DR. WALTER WYMAN, supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, writes in the February *Forum* on Quarantine and Sanitation. His paper ends with a suggestion which shows how the new opportunities and new responsibilities presented by recent expansion appeal to the American imagination. He insists that American predominance in Cuba will mean the almost entire extirpation of yellow fever. But Havana, even if thoroughly purified, may be reinfected from insanitary ports in Central and South America. Therefore Uncle Sam must set about the sanitation of the entire Western hemisphere. This is what the valorous doctor himself says :—

It is, therefore, worth serious consideration whether anything less than the total elimination of yellow fever from the American continents should be attempted ; and it should be remembered that this disease is practically limited to the Western hemisphere.

It is not pure optimism to suppose that an international sentiment may be awakened which will cause yellow fever in a given port, and the faulty sanitation which it implies, to be an opprobrium upon the Government in possession of the offending port. Every nation should be held responsible for conditions, within its borders or dependencies, tending to propagate epidemic diseases and to threaten other nations with which it expects to maintain a friendly commerce. As soon as the cities of our own dependencies are freed from fever by sanitation, it would be appropriate for this Government to invite in convention representatives of each of the other American republics ; the convention to be composed of public sanitarians, civil engineers, and financiers, whose duty it should be to prepare a treaty providing for the examination of the chief yellow fever ports by a commission representing the republics concerned. Each country should obligate itself to put into effect the measures recommended by this commission, or measures of its own which should meet with the commission's approval.

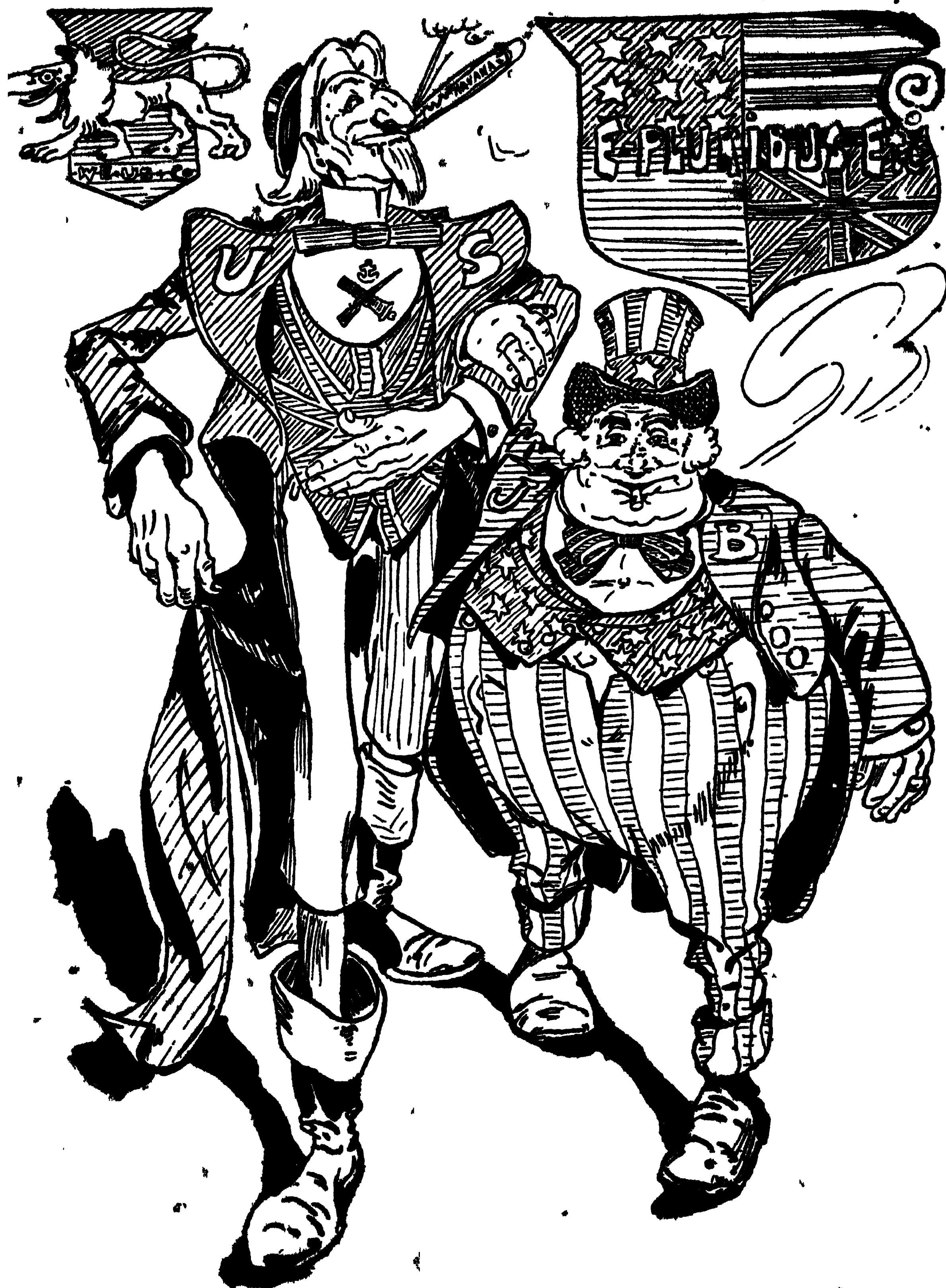
A PENAL TARIFF.

Since obligations without penalties would be worthless, the treaty should provide that if, after a sufficient time, these improvements are not made, each of the other nations interested should impose such discriminative tariff or tonnage tax or quarantine restraints upon the offending nation as would cause it in its own interests to comply with the terms of the treaty. Provision might also be made in the treaty that if, by chance, the necessary funds were lacking, a loan to provide them should be raised by *pro rata* assessment upon the other countries. This suggestion may seem to some impracticable ; yet when one reflects upon the constant dread, the great mortality, the burdensome restraints on vessels and persons, and the destruction of commercial prosperity, caused by this Western pest, no effort to suppress it can be considered too great. I am assured by those who are intimately associated with the representatives of the Central and South American republics in Washington that the plan is by no means impracticable, but is rather one which, if the initiative be taken by the great republic of the United States, will be gladly and quickly entered into by the other republics of the Western hemisphere.

It could be shown, in favour of such a treaty, how greatly it would benefit each of the countries entering into it, by relieving their commerce from present burdensome and expensive quarantine restrictions. Its effect would be far-reaching, and would mark an epoch in the matter of health laws and sanitation.

This bold project puts beside the *Zollverein* (Customs Union) and *Kriegverein* (Union for Defence) a third form of preparative for political combination, the Health Union.

IN the January number of the *Deutsche Rundschau,* Professor Ludwig Stein has a solid but interesting article on Human Society as a Philosophical Problem.



CHUMS.

BRITANNIA AND COLUMBIA.

"NOT TWAIN, BUT ONE."

MR. CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS of New York contributes to the *Pall Mall Magazine* six stirring stanzas entitled "Kinsmen Strong." This is their song :—

> Side by side
> Our flags flung wide
> Proclaim the pride
> Of our kindred birth.

"The brood of an alien blood" are bidden take heed of "our folk no longer twain," but one—

> One in our creed
> And one in our need,
> In daring and deed
> We shall win, not lose. . . .
>
> Till the master work
> Of the world be done :
> For the slave's release,
> For the bond of peace
> That wars may cease
> From under the sun.

Illustrations by Mr. A. H. Buckland accompany the text, showing Britannia and Columbia, first enthroned side by side, then standing shoulder to shoulder. We now only want the third thing—that the words be set to music.

MR. RHODES AS THE NATIVES' FRIEND.

REV. DONALD MACLEOD, in *Good Words* for March, concludes his sketch of "a run to the Cape." He mentions that Jameson's raid would probably have reached Johannesburg had not two of his troopers who were sent to cut the wires to Pretoria got too drunk to carry out their orders. Along the uncut wire went the alarm. Dr. Macleod reports the impression he gathered concerning Mr. Rhodes, whom he did not see :—

He is, undoubtedly, the one great statesman South Africa possesses. His is an heroic figure, although the heroism is not unmixed. He is a great admirer of the First Napoleon, as his library shows, and there is a certain affinity between the two men. . . . But his enthusiasm is wholly unselfish. . . . Money, as such, he does not seem to care for. . . . His generosity is proverbial and is displayed . . . in the confidence he places in people . . . He has doubtless done things that his greatest admirers regret—notably his connection with the Raid—but in spite of all he is one of the most romantic and strongest personalities of our time.

IN PRAISE OF THE "COMPOUND" SYSTEM.

Some critics of the great man may be surprised to find the reverent doctor strongly applauding Mr. Rhodes' native policy :—

Hitherto, outside the missions, the best work for the natives has been done by Mr. Cecil Rhodes. And this man, even more than any public man in Africa, seems to be grappling with the native question—whether for humanitarian or utilitarian reasons makes little matter. The "compound" system he has established at Kimberley is an instance of his practical statesmanship. The natives who engage themselves for three months only at the diamond mines are, during that time, shut in the compound, into which no intoxicant is allowed to enter. Within the compound they receive a lesson in self-government as well as in persevering industry. The experienced missionary to whom allusion has been already made told me of the delight he felt in visiting the compound on a Sunday and on seeing the order and good feeling which prevailed. The natives were occupied as seemed to them best. The Christian natives were reading or holding meetings—for there is a chapel which the various sects are entitled to use at certain hours. And while groups of Christians seemed to be studying God's Word together, there could be seen in another corner bands of heathen celebrating their native rites, and all, heathen and Christians, living together in order and good fellowship. My good friend thanked God for what Mr. Rhodes had done by the establishment of the compound system.

COMPULSION, BUT CONSISTENT WITH FREEDOM.

The Glengrey Act is another piece of wise statesmanship in which he takes an interest. The object of the Act is to give legislative sanction to certain native agricultural settlements or "communes." These are self-governed, except that in important meetings the governor of the district presides. Each member of the commune receives an allotment which he must cultivate carefully for three years; no man is forced to work—but the man who refuses to work must pay a not very burdensome but sufficiently effective tax. This is undeniable compulsion, but in a form consistent with freedom. One awaits the full result of this experiment, and if successful we may hope to see it widely extended.

THINNING THE RANKS OF SKILLED LABOUR.

"LABOUR-SAVING Machinery and Low-Wage Workers" is the ominous heading of Mr. H. F. L. Orcutt's second paper on "Machine Shop Management in Europe and America," which appears in the *Engineering Magazine* for February. He points out that the new machines can for the most part be worked by low-wage operators. "Skilled labour is called for only on the part of the tool-maker or foreman, who can easily keep in order eight or ten machines." His wages are high, but being distributed over a lot of ten machines they add little to the cost of production :—

The tendency in European machine shops is to maintain a large number of workers at a wage-rate not equal to the best, but perhaps a little in excess of that of the ordinary American operators, and to depend throughout on a class of skilled workers, instead of organising the factory on labour-saving methods, investing in labour-saving machinery (which never goes on strike), and paying high wages to the few. Even to the uninformed observer, the number of "fitters" in the European machine shop is strikingly large as compared with the number of men doing hand work in the average American shop. Fitting can never be done away with entirely, and a certain amount of hand labour will always be necessary, but to work as near to the finished surface as possible with machinery, and to leave little for the fitter to do, is the aim of the American manufacturer, and it must be the aim of those who would compete with him.

WANTED : FEW SKILLED, MANY UNSKILLED.

Proceeding to the question, what constitutes the most effective plant for the production of machine tools, Mr. Orcutt answers :—

It is that plant which produces the greater part of its work by unskilled workers operating labour-saving machinery kept in order and supervised by the skilled labour of the higher wage-earner. On the contrary, an uneconomical, low-wage-earning factory is one which is equipped with ordinary machines, operated by so-called skilled labour receiving a uniform rate of wages, where the net results are a product which is expensive and neither uniform or of the highest grade. Of the former type is the usual American machine shop; of the latter the average European machine shop. The average wages paid in the American factory are higher than those in the European, and are, in special cases, in excess of anything ever received by the European "engineer." However, the value of the product of the American shop exceeds, proportionally, that of the European by more than the excess in wages.

One crumb of comfort falls at the end of the paper to British producers :—

It is interesting to note that American manufacturers have not a reputation for supplying the uniform quality of tool steel produced by the best English makers. Many of the best makers of machinery in America purchase their tool steel from England.

AUTOCRACY VERSUS DEMOCRACY

AS FACTORS OF ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

"RUSSIA as a World-Power" is the title of a suggestive paper by Mr. Charles A. Conant in the February issue of the *North American Review*. The Peace Rescript is, he says, only of a piece with the general economic purpose which dominates Russian policy to-day. He quotes as a correct diagnosis Arthur Raffalovich's statement that "the economic life of Russia has become the centre around which converges all the care of the Government, the interest of the public, and the attention of foreign observers.... The whole energy of the State is being bent to the creation of a nation capable of competing in the field of manufactures, industry, commerce and credit with the great Western nations and with the United States."

RUSSIA RULED BY EXPERTS.

But there is something of a portent in the contrast drawn—in an American magazine—between the economic efficiencies of autocratic and democratic forms of government. Says the writer :—

The absence of Parliamentary institutions, in spite of its latent evils, gives force, directness and promptness to every measure decided upon for the development of the country. In a democratic State, it is necessary to convince the majority of the people before any great reform can be accomplished. In Russia it is necessary to convince only the Tsar and the Council of Ministers, which is made up of men trained for statecraft and undeterred from following their economic convictions by the exigencies of party politics. The leading statesmen of Russia are educated in the best schools of economics of France and Germany, they usually serve the State for many years when their services are efficient, and their combined experience and wisdom is applied to the important problems with which the Government has had to deal in raising Russia from the condition of feudal times to a rank among civilised Powers.

"TWO STRIKING ILLUSTRATIONS."

There have been, within the limits of a little more than a generation, two striking illustrations in Russia of the difference between the power and efficiency of an absolute government in dealing with serious national problems, and a government where it is necessary to convince a majority of the people before action can be taken.

These two illustrations of the directness of the Russian Government in proceeding toward an object, determined after consideration to be a des·able one, are of special interest to Americans, because they run parallel with two of their own great problems of the same period—the abolition of slavery and the restoration of order to the currency system.

EMANCIPATION EAST AND WEST.

Russia liberated the serfs by a ukase of the Tsar, at almost the very moment when the States of the American Union were plunging into civil war upon the same subject. She resumed specie payments upon the gold standard in 1897, after a series of well-considered steps which have made her currency system one of the most secure in the world. Each of these measures was carried out within a few years after the plans were matured, without bloodshed or popular upheaval, or paralysis of industry and credit. While the final steps were being taken for the liberation of the serfs, upon a basis which compensated the owners and set the liberated class at once upon the footing of responsible property-owning subjects, the great Republic of the West was fighting a costly civil war, whose result was the liberation of the servile race, but without providing homes or a future for its members.

STABLE CURRENCY—HOW SECURED.

A generation later, when the Russian Minister of Finance was calmly proceeding by successive steps to plant the credit of Russia upon an unassailable basis, the American Union was again torn with dissensions, banks were failing and industry was paralysed, and Congress was sitting in extra Session to undo the financial blunders to which the clamour of special interests and political cowardice had led a few years before. . . . The relative cost of the liberation of the serfs in Russia and the war for the preservation of the Union in the United States stands in the relation of about 500,000,000 dols. in the case of Russia, to 6,844,571,431 dols. in the case of the United States.

RUSSIA'S INDUSTRIAL ADVANCE.

The writer mentions several facts illustrative of Russia's rapid economic development in late years. In the production of petroleum she is now a serious competitor of the United States. Of a total of 205 mineral joint-stock companies constituted in 1898, 125 had come into being since 1894. Russian labour laws limit the hours of adult males as well as of women and children. Inspectors of labour were increased in 1897 from 151 to 171. Technical schools and schools of commerce are being multiplied. A school of navigation has been opened at Odessa. Professional primary schools, schools of agriculture and horticulture, are also being planted. The deposit and cheque system is making rapid progress. Popular banks for assisting peasants and mechanics are quickly spreading over Russia. The extension of railways is notorious.

THE PRACTICAL PURPOSE OF THE RESCRIPT.

The writer proceeds :—

It is not surprising that Russian statesmen, with the vista of the economic empire of the future within their grasp, hampered by no necessity for pandering to the clamour of the moment in order to keep themselves in office, should have determined that Russia would gain enormously in the race with other industrial nations by devoting her whole energies to economic development. Hence the proposition of the Tsar, that the world lay aside its arms and give its people an opportunity to devote themselves to industrial pursuits, looks directly to the future dominance of Russia in the commerce and finance of the world . . . . Ten years of such economic development as Russia has witnessed in the ten years just passed will make her enormously stronger than she is to-day ; thirty years will make her almost irresistible. . . . With a Government controlled by the single purpose of promoting national advancement, with the best economic knowledge of all peoples at her command, with almost unlimited natural resources, and with an equipment of producing plant and saved capital sufficient to permit constantly accelerating progress, Russia promises in another generation to be the great competitor of the Anglo-Saxon race for the commercial and military supremacy of the world.

THE *London Quarterly Review* begins with this quarter a new series. The form is slightly elongated, and the articles, formerly anonymous, are now all signed. The first paper is a jubilant estimate, by Dr. C. J. Little, of Evanston, Illinois, of "The Effect of the Recent War upon American Character." He does not fear that the American will become the chief of Jingoes. He has too much love of home for that. But he is eager to have his share in the great theatre of life in Asia and in Europe. Mr. J. Scott Lidgett interprets the present crisis in the Church of England by the light of "Essays in Aid," and concludes that the demands of these essays mean disestablishment. He looks forward to a revival of Evangelical religion with a wider social application and a "new theology." Mr. R. C. Cowell contributes a warm appreciation of Walt Whitman as the wound dresser, and tells how he wrecked his health in hospital work during the Civil War. There is actually—in this official organ of Methodism—a paper on "Sport in the Caucasus," by Mr. H. D. Lowry. The editor, writing on Methodism and the Age, claims that Methodism has solved the problem of proper balance of clergy and laity which Anglicanism is just beginning to attack. Other contributors are E. Martin Pope, M.A., L. C. Miall, F.R.S., Sydney R. Hodge, Agnes Smith Lewis and Urquhart A. Forbes.

A SINGLE-TAX MILLIONAIRE.

"THE TOLSTOI OF AMERICA."

"THE eye of the needle" seems to have undergone considerable "expansion" in the United States, if one may judge by the news one hears from time to time of the increasing number of "camels" that find their way through. The story of the latest immensely rich man who essays to enter into the kingdom of evangelic equality is told by Mr. Maurice Low in the *National Review* for March. He says:—

Millionaires in this land of plenty, where to be the possessor of anything less than a million is abject poverty, are always doing sensational things. The latest Crœsus to attract the attention of the public is Tom (Tom is his name, not Thomas) L. Johnson, who has given up the flesh-pots of Wall Street to go out into the wilderness and preach the doctrine of Henry George. Johnson is a wonderful man, the man the world needs every once in a while to shake it up and force it to think.

HOW HE MADE HIS PILE.

A poor boy, he won his millions by his sheer indomitable pluck and inventive genius and power of organisation. Entering as a boy in the employment of a small tramway company (street-car lines, as they are called here), he soon mastered the details of the business, and then turned his attention to making certain improvements badly needed. These patents brought him a small capital, which he used to purchase a broken-down tramway line. Here his genius rapidly showed itself. His property, from being on the verge of bankruptcy, quickly commenced to pay dividends, and Johnson was enabled to branch out on a still larger scale. Continually watching for improvements, he invented steel rail, and that and other patents, some of them of his own invention, others which he controls, have placed millions in his pocket.

A CONVERT TO HENRY GEORGE.

Unlike other manufacturers, Mr. Johnson became a free trader. He read Henry George's *Progress and Poverty*, and became a disciple of the single taxer. Believing that George's theory was right and would lead to improving social conditions, Mr. Johnson threw himself into the movement with all the energy which had marked his business career, and ran for Congress as a means of spreading the gospel. Beaten the first time, the second he was triumphantly elected, and was one of the foremost in urging the passage of the Free Trade Wilson Tariff Bill, which after having passed the House was defeated in the Senate. Now, having amassed millions, he has retired from his numerous enterprises to spend the rest of his life in preaching the gospel to which Henry George devoted his life.

"A TOLSTOI MADE PRACTICAL."

Johnson is the Tolstoi of America, but a Tolstoi without visions; a Tolstoi made practical, who has studied life from men, who has learned his lessons from the books of trade, and there is no school more exacting than that, or which demands greater alertness of its graduates. This man, keen, cool, and self-possessed; courageous, thoroughly sincere, mentally and physically robust, animated by a high purpose, a friend of humanity, goes forth to preach the faith in which he believes, because, as he says: "As to when and where this movement will finally ripen and bear fruit, that is of minor importance, as is the question of who leads and who follows. I am convinced that single tax is the only remedy for existing evils, and am willing to dedicate the balance of my life to advocating the cause and in showing that this philosophy is the only solution of our vexed labour problems."

NORTHERN peculiarities of speech are the subject of a pleasant little study by M. C. F. Morris in the March *Leisure Hour*. The difference of the Yorkshire words and idioms from ordinary English and their similarity to Scandinavian dialects are strikingly shown.

PEARLS: NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL.

M. DASTRE contributes to the first February number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a very interesting paper on the production of fine pearls both by natural and artificial means.

We have lately been interested in the announcement that a syndicate in London were placing upon the market considerable quantities of pigeon-blood rubies which were products of the laboratory and not of the mine, and now it seems that as far back as last November the French Academy of Sciences received a report on the experiments of a M. Boutan in making artificial pearls. The curious part of it is that in spite of the advances made in biology we are still ignorant of the precise manner in which the natural pearl is produced inside the oyster, and our imitations of nature must therefore be empirical and consequently not always trustworthy. There is no need to follow M. Dastre in his investigations into the ancient repute of the pearl as a gem. It is enough to say that the principal fisheries of pearls are those of Ceylon, the Coromandel Coast, those which have existed from time immemorial in the Persian Gulf, and those of the Red Sea, the Antilles, and Australia. M. Dastre contrasts the intelligence of the Indian Government, which carefully regulates the fisheries within its control and draws from them an important revenue, with the entire neglect by France of her fisheries in the Gambier and the Tuamotu Islands.

It is interesting to note that M. Dastre does not expect much danger to the market value of the natural pearl from the competition of the artificial one. The artificial cultivation of the pearl oyster appears to be a matter of considerable difficulty, which is always likely to handicap the artificial pearl in competition with the spoils of the pearl divers. By artificial pearl is meant, of course, some foreign body introduced into the oyster and clothed by it in the course of years with the mother-of-pearl covering with which the creature also covers its shell. The objection to introducing this foreign body into the oyster is that the result is not so fine as the pearls which are produced by natural means by the oyster itself. Curiously enough, in the last century a Swedish naturalist attempted to produce the real article by irritating the oyster, but though a merchant of Gothenburg bought his scheme for a large sum, he seems never to have carried it out. The Chinese, who are not celebrated as a nation for humanity, introduce into the unfortunate oyster all kinds of irregularly shaped foreign bodies, such as little dragons and idols, which must irritate the creature much more than a perfectly rounded object. As for the experiments of M. Boutan, their object was apparently not commercial but scientific. In conclusion, M. Dastre gives some interesting figures as to the value of famous pearls. It seems that the modern collections of pearls do not really rival the magnificence of those possessed by the wives of famous Romans, and nothing, M. Dastre thinks, could compare with the magnificence of one necklace possessed by Lollia Paulina.

Old Age Pensions in Germany.

OLD Age Insurance in Germany is sketched in the March *Leisure Hour* by M. A. M. The writer does not think the German system of old-age pensions could be adopted in England with advantage. "It may suit Germany," he says; "it would certainly not suit England." It is "complicated beyond the power of the ordinary working man to comprehend." The invalided or aged workman has to master a "maze of regulations and instructions" before he can set about presenting his claim.

IN PRAISE OF LUXURY:

BY A PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS.

IN the *North American Review* for February "Some Aspects of Luxury" are discussed by Mr. F. Spencer Baldwin, Professor of Economics in Boston University. He declares the justifiableness of luxury to be one of the most debated subjects in the field of social economics.

THE ECONOMIC ARGUMENT AGAINST LUXURY.

Luxury has been severely dealt with by economists and moralists. Mr. Baldwin wards off both classes of assailant. He finds two main counts in the economic indictment—(1) "Luxury diminishes the industrial efficiency of the individual," and (2) "luxury retards the accumulation of capital." The first he dismisses as applying only to a certain kind of luxury and to a certain class of person :—

The economist who indicts luxury on the ground that it makes men lazy loses sight entirely of the effect of the prospect of luxury in making men work. If luxury itself tends to slacken the energies of individuals, the desire for luxury tends to quicken their energies. The second tendency is at least as strong as the first. I am inclined to believe it the stronger. Men would probably work less rather than more if the prospect of luxury were taken away. A very powerful motive to industrial activity would thus be destroyed.

LUXURY SOCIALLY PREFERABLE TO SAVING!

The second count—that luxury retards the formation of capital—he accepts as indisputably true, but considers to tell for and not against luxury. As society is at present constituted, "the classic dogma of the universal beneficence of saving" can no longer be maintained. He says :—

If everyone spent only the necessary minimum, saved as much as possible, and invested the savings in productive enterprises, obviously the demand for the products of these investments would be cut off, and the whole industrial machinery would be brought to a standstill. A state of general over-production, or under-consumption would result, if all members of society acted strictly according to the advice of the economist. It is probable that society at the present time is suffering from an excess of saving, and the accompanying phenomenon of under-consumption. If we spent more and saved less, the industrial situation would be improved. An increase in expenditure would restore the lost equilibrium between production and demand. The conclusion follows, then, that under present conditions luxurious expenditure really promotes the economic interests of society.

A GREAT MORALISING AGENT.

Having thus disposed of the economist, Mr. Baldwin turns to the moralist :—

The arraignments of luxury on ethical grounds, when pared of emotional extravagances, may be reduced to these two propositions : first, luxury demoralises the individual, making him sensuous and self-indulgent ; second, luxury wrongs the poor, through the waste of money that ought to have gone to charity. The ethical argument against luxury thus rests partly on an individualistic, partly on a socialistic, basis.

The first of these propositions is a wild generalisation. It is not true that luxury *per se* is demoralising. All depends on the kind of luxury in question. The right sort of luxury refines the individual, enriches his life, and heightens his social efficiency. In the main, luxury has exhibited itself as a great moralising and civilising agent.

NO ROBBERY OF THE POOR.

On the second point, the writer argues :—

The notion that there is necessarily any causal connection between opulence and poverty is too crude to require serious refutation. The wealth of society is not a fixed fund, of which, if one may get more than an equal share, someone else is bound to get proportionately less. It is rather a variable mass, which each individual can augment or diminish by his efficiency or inefficiency. If one man has more wealth than another, it is generally because either he or his ancestors have produced more. He is under no obligation to dole out his surplus. . . . Indeed, the man who spends wisely on luxuries does more substantial good to society than the man who gives indiscriminately for charities. The former creates employment for labourers ; the latter pauperises them. Even foolish extravagance is a lesser evil than reckless almsgiving.

THE REAL CRUX.

This argument that we have just been considering is really an arraignment of the existing system of distribution, not of luxury. So far as the argument has any force at all, it turns against the justice of the present distribution of wealth ; it has no bearing on the expenditure of wealth. If the present system does not involve injustice, by giving too much to the capitalist and too little to the labourer, then it is a reform of the whole plan of distribution that is called for—not a mere readjustment of private expenditure.

Mr. Baldwin thus arrives at the general principles, that—

In general, it may be laid down that a luxury which contributes to the efficiency of the individual, in the widest sense, and which does not impose on society for the satisfaction of its demands an unwholesome and degrading form of labour, is perfectly justifiable.

A MAIN FACTOR IN PROGRESS.

The paper closes with the argument that, in the relation of luxury to progress in culture, luxury finds strongest justification :—

The luxuries of the few in one generation become the common heritage of the many in the next. For the lower classes, spurred by the example of the upper class, push on successively in their turn to a higher plane of civilisation. Thus the whole society advances, class-wise, from stage to stage. Luxury is a main factor in this onward movement of the race. It deepens and enriches the content of life. The desire for it furnishes a chief motive to social advancement. Without it existence would become a stagnant monotony. It stands for much of the beauty, grace and variety which alone make life really worth the living.

WAGNER AND BEETHOVEN.

IN November, 1897, there appeared in the *Neue Deutsche Rundschau* an interesting article on the symphony since Beethoven, by Felix Weingartner, the famous conductor. An English version of this article has now been prepared by Carl Armbruster for the *Contemporary Review*, and has duly been published in the February and March numbers. Wagner, says the writer, pours his keen satire on the symphony-writers since Beethoven ; he is surprised that composers gaily go on writing symphonies, without becoming aware of the fact that the "last" symphony, Beethoven's Ninth, has already been written. Herr Weingartner then proceeds to review the new classical school of composers, and says in conclusion :—

Be it a little song or a great symphony which you compose, it will be a masterpiece only if it deserves the same motto which the great Beethoven wrote upon the score of his "Missa Solemnis" :—"From the heart—may it go to the heart."

In the current number of the *Monthly Musical Record*, Mr. Edward A. Baughan has a word to say on Herr Weingartner's article. He is disappointed because Herr Weingartner does not recognise sufficiently the modern developments of symphonic music :—

Certainly no greater word has been said than Beethoven uttered, but a review of symphonic efforts must not be bounded by the towering wall of the Bonn master's genius. True, the symphony-writers immediately following him—Schubert, Schumann, and then Brahms—cannot for a moment be compared with Beethoven, but it is certainly wrong to infer that none of these men did anything for the symphony.

DO LABOURERS' ALLOTMENTS PAY?

EARL CARRINGTON'S TESTIMONY.

"THE Land and the Labourers" is the title of a very cheering paper by Earl Carrington in the *Nineteenth Century*. He finds before him the problem, "If farmers cannot pay a living wage, how can labourers' incomes be supplemented?" and he answers, "By giving them some land for themselves." To convince the sceptical he relates his own experience, which he sums up as follows :—

My practical experience of over thirty years is that small holdings and allotments not only keep villagers on the land, but that they are and always have been a financial and social success. With me they have succeeded not only round an artisan town, but equally on the clays of North and Mid Bucks, on the chalk hills and in the valleys of South Bucks, on the light lands and ordinary soils of North and Mid Lincolnshire, and best of all on the grand land of the Lincolnshire fens.

A HAPPY PARISH.

Here is an idyllic picture :—

The parish of Humberstone, in Lincolnshire, is part of the Carrington estate, and consists of two thousand seven hundred acres. The custom in this village has always been that three or more acres of land go with most of the cottages. . . . . In Humberstone the labourers' children are healthy and well-fed, and the labourers are industrious, steady, hardy working men, who have for themselves solved the problem of Old Age Pensions by their own savings from their little pieces of land and cows, and instead of about one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds a year going from the village public-house to a brewer living elsewhere, most of it is saved in the parish. Consequently there are no poor, and I do not know of an instance of any one of this parish going to the workhouse or receiving outdoor relief for years.

LABOURERS ACCUMULATING CAPITAL.

The writer offers as another proof that allotments pay, the applications made to the Holland County Council for small holdings :—

In 1892 112 applications were made, and every one of the applicants possessed capital ranging from £10 to £100, *which they had obtained by cultivating allotments* :—A man who cultivated one and three-quarter acres was owner of five beasts and four pigs; a man who cultivated one acre was owner of a heifer and two pigs; a man who cultivated one and three-quarter acres was owner of two cows, pony and £100; a man who cultivated three acres was owner of four horses, two pigs and £100; a man who cultivated one acre was owner of two horses and £20; a man who cultivated one acre was owner of three pigs and £12; a man who cultivated one acre was owner of two pigs and £20; and so on. The money was certified as being in the Savings Bank or otherwise vouched for. and the live stock spoke for themselves.

SIXTY-FOUR TENANTS ON ONE FARM.

The Willow Tree Farm in South Lincolnshire, of 217 acres, was let out to a syndicate with sixty-four tenants instead of one, at the same rent as before, averaging 35s. an acre. The result after four years is that "the land is acknowledged to be in a higher state of cultivation than when the men entered upon it," and out of rents amounting to £1,250 less than £4 had been lost. The success is referred to the following four points :—

(1.) The men were all men who thoroughly understood the cultivation of the soil. (2.) They hired an acre first and made that a success before taking a larger quantity. They were men who had not been failures either in agriculture or other walks of life. (3.) The land was eminently adapted for small holdings; and (4) the rent was the average rent paid by the farmer of the district.

HOW TO MAKE A FORTUNE.

BY A MULTI-MILLIONAIRE.

MR. RUSSELL SAGE is, we are told, "the wealthiest self-made millionaire in the world. With no other capital than his two hands, his head, and the position of errand boy in a country grocery shop, this well-known New York man of money has amassed a fortune of over £20,000,000 (100,000,000 dollars)." He is "perhaps the greatest railroad financier in the world, and controls over forty railroads." He contributes to the *Royal Magazine* for March a paper on "The Secret of Making Money." He says :—

The secret of money-making is so simple that it can be mastered by any person of ordinary intelligence. It consists of nothing more difficult than the strict observance of a few common-sense rules.

FIVE FOUNDATION RULES.

There are five fundamental principles which must be laid down by every person starting out with the wish to have a successful career. These are: Honesty, temperance, patience, punctuality, and strict adhesion to fixed rules for his office and his home. There are other rules to be followed in different lines of work, but these five must invariably be followed in all cases. These five rules are the foundation rocks upon which every fortune must be erected, or else that fortune will be certain to some day totter to the ground.

A man may sometimes make a sky-rocket fortune by neglecting strict business principles, but like Hooley and many other prominent examples his wealth will some day be suddenly swept away.

THREE OTHER ESSENTIALS.

To amass a big, permanent fortune in some business enterprise, every man must combine his strict adhesion to business principles with, first, a genuine liking for the work he has mapped out for himself; secondly, a clear, cool brain; and, thirdly, a bull-dog determination that he will overcome all obstacles that crop up from time to time. "Every business and profession is overcrowded," is the cry. It is, no doubt, true that there are more men in the field to-day than there were twenty-five years ago at least, it is so in America; but, on the other hand, the field itself has been enlarging all the while. There is always lots of room at the top everywhere.

THE BEST EDUCATION FOR A FORTUNE-HUNTER.

I do not believe, generally speaking, that a college education will hurt any youth, but I do believe that in many cases it is so much trouble, time, and money thrown away. On one hand, if the boy wishes to become a lawyer, or a clergyman, or an author, there is no doubt about it that a college education will help him enormously to achieve success. But, on the other hand, if he intends to enter upon a business career I do not see how a college education is going to help him any.

The kind of education that counts most of all is a common school education, supplemented by a habit of reading books of information, the newspapers and the magazines, in the hours of leisure. Put the boy to work when he gets through school, and let him do this reading in the evenings and on holidays.

THE VALUE OF HONESTY.

Mr. Sage says dishonesty may accumulate wealth more rapidly than honesty, but sooner or later the secret must leak out, and then "the man's happiness is at an end." He will be hated by the poor and despised by the rich :—

The trite old maxim that "Honesty is the best policy," is as true to-day as it was the day it was first uttered. Too much pleasure-seeking has more than any one other cause brought fortunes tumbling about the ears of their owners. It has nipped in the bud an enormous number of promising careers.

Mr. Sage mentions a sympathetic and intelligent wife as another valuable auxiliary in the task of fortune building. He concludes :—

Of course, everybody cannot become a millionaire. But it is in the power of every ambitious young man to, in time, increase his starting capital ten thousand-fold.

COMBINATION AND MONOPOLY

INVADING BRITISH TRADE.

MR. H. W. MACROSTY, writing on the Growth of Monopoly in British Industry in the *Contemporary* for March, does much to dispel the cheery confidence that "trusts" and "combines" were American contrivances fostered by protection and not likely to take root on British soil. The writer works to establish this conclusion :—

We see in British industry a steady movement towards combination and monopoly, a movement which is the natural outcome of competition, and therefore not capable of being prevented or undone by law. At one time it takes the form of the elimination of subordinate agents in production and distribution, at another of combinations or rings to regulate prices, at a third of the actual fusion of competing firms. The net result is a great improvement in productive organisation, which is balanced by the possibility that the new machinery may be turned against the consumer.

IN THE RETAIL TRADE.

He first traces the change in distribution, and says :—

The retail trade is to-day passing through an industrial revolution similar to that which manufacturers experienced in the early years of this century, and the small shopkeeper is the analogue of the hand-loom weaver. Large businesses like Marshall and Snelgrove's, Peter Robinson's, Lipton's obtain an ever-increasing share of trade, for, among other reasons, a well-known or well-advertised name is taken as a guarantee of quality. Establishments like the various "Stores," Whiteley's, Spiers and Ponds', and other "universal providers," where a number of different but co-ordinate businesses are congregated under the same roof, like so many markets, are a never-ceasing source of wonderment to visitors to London. The joint-stock company system has spread to distributive businesses. To the boom in breweries has succeeded a boom in groceries, and the capitalisation of stores and trading companies in the grocery, provision, meat, oil, and drug trades in the two years 1896-7 was over £18,000,000.

Retailers have awakened to the fact that competition has reached the point where it is no longer profitable, and that combination is a more effective way of obtaining a steady income. In the grocery, tobacconist, chemist, and baking branches of the shop trades the traders are grouped into local trade associations of more or less strength, and these, again, are federated nationally.

IN MANUFACTURES.

These combinations have reacted on manufacturers, who being prevented by trade unions from recouping themselves by forcing down wages, are compelled in self-defence to combine as well :—

Single amalgamations, while not entirely excluding competition, control the screw, cotton, thread, salt, alkali, and india-rubber tyre industries. In other cases a formal or informal agreement of masters fixes prices ; thus in the hollow-ware trade (metal utensils) prices are arranged by an informal ring of a dozen Birmingham firms. Similarly there is no open market in antimony, nickel, mercury, lead pipes, fish supply, and petroleum. Steel and iron rails are controlled by an English rail ring, which so manages matters that it is undersold by American, Belgian, and German competitors. All the largest firms in the newspaper making industry have just consolidated their interests into one large combination. In the engineering trade twenty-four firms have a subscribed capital of £14,245,000. In 1897 Armstrong and Co. absorbed Whitworth and Co., raising their capital to £4,210,000 in the process. Vickers and Co., the armour-plate manufacturers, are another example of a very large amalgamation. In the spring of 1897 they bought up the Naval Construction and Armaments Co., and later they acquired the Maxim-Nordenfeldt Guns and Ammunition Co. Now they boast of being the only firm capable of turning out a battleship complete in every respect. The most noteworthy examples of combination, however, are to be found in the Birmingham staple trades and in the textile industries.

THE SEWING THREAD "COMBINE."

In the cotton trade since 1897 "a perfect mania for trusts has set in." The impulse came from the success of combination in the sewing-thread industry. The firm of J. and P. Coats, of Paisley, with a capital of £5,750,000, absorbed Kerr and Co. in 1895, and in 1896 amalgamated with Clarke and Co., of Paisley, Chadwick and Co., of Bolton, and Jonas Brook and Co., of Meltham, with £4,000,000 of fresh capital raised for the purpose. In 1897 fifteen firms amalgamated in the English Sewing Cotton Co. with £2,000,000 share capital and £750,000 debentures. Messrs. Coats took £200,000 of ordinary shares :—

Since the formation of the company the large Glasgow firm of R. F. and J. Alexander, with a capital of £475,000, has been absorbed. Latest of all, a huge combination of American sewing-thread manufacturers is announced, with a capital of £3,720,000, and agreements have been entered into with Messrs. Coats and Co. and the English Sewing Cotton Company to avoid undue competition in output and prices, the former company taking up £103,000 in shares and the latter £744,000. It must be only a matter of a short time before the few remaining independent thread manufacturers in this country are brought into one or other of the great combinations.

IN THE COTTON TRADE.

The cotton spinners have begun to follow suit :—

The Fine Cotton Spinners' and Doublers' Association, Limited, was registered on March 31st, 1898, with a share capital of £4,000,000 and £2,000,000 additional in debentures. Seventeen firms of spinners, mostly in Manchester and Bolton, and fifteen other firms of doublers are in the "combine." . . . Further combinations, spoken of but not yet completed, are—the coarse yarn spinners in Oldham, with a capital of £3,000,000 ; the linen yarn spinners in Belfast and the neighbourhood, with a capital of £4,000,000 ; and the jute manufacturers of Dundee, with an estimated capital of £2,000,000. The total capitalisation of the various bodies in the textile industry which have either combined, or whose union is in immediate prospect, is £28,000,000, and the limit is still far from being reached.

"The latest and completest English trust" is said to be the Bradford Dyers Association, Limited, formed in December, 1898, embracing twenty-two firms with a capital of £4,500,000, and possessing 90 per cent. of the trade—"a practical monopoly."

IN OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The writer recalls Sir George Elliott's proposal in 1893 to amalgamate pretty well all collieries, and states that Mr. Ratcliffe Ellis, secretary of the Federated Coal-owners of Yorkshire, Lancashire and the Midlands, has proposed that all coalowners form a limited company for the purchase and re-sale of their coal. In 1896 the seaborne coal trade of London passed under the control of W. Cory and Sons, Limited, which included eight large firms, handled five out of the eight millions of coal coming by sea to London, and had £2,000,000 share capital.

The transport trades show similar tendencies, in omnibus, railway and shipping concerns.

THE REMEDY.

The real remedy for these monopolies which may be turned against the interest of the consumer is found by the writer in Parliamentary control. The paper concludes with the sanguine words :—

With the weapon of State control in hand, combination may be welcomed, and if control prove insufficient, State purchase and public administration remain behind.

HOUSING THE POOR IN BELGIUM.

IN view of the burning question of the housing of the poor which at present occupies the attention of the public, an article in the recent number of the *Russkaia Misl* ("Russian Thought") on the improvement of workmen's dwellings in Belgium may be of interest.

OVERCROWDED BRUSSELS.

Overcrowding in the large Belgian cities exists as much, perhaps, as in England. In the first district in Brussels, for instance, it was found that not less than five hundred and seventy-eight working men's families occupied one single room each, and in seventeen cases the whole family had only one bed. In the second district 1,429 families occupied one room each, 196 having only one bed per family. In the third district 401 families, and in the fourth 462 families were occupying single rooms; of these 77 and 116 respectively had only one bed each. These and similar facts evoked the activity of the Belgian Government and of society, and they began to take various measures in order to fight against the evil. The Parliament soon passed new laws, among which that of 1889 has already greatly helped and will still help to improve the houses of the working people. According to that law one or more boards of guardians were formed in each district, whose duties consist of (1) aiding to build for, sell, or let to the working classes healthy houses for cash down or in annual instalments; (2) investigating everything concerning the sanitary condition of the houses occupied by workmen; and (3) assisting in the development of savings banks and old age pension funds.

THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

The boards of guardians who look after the sanitary condition of the houses draw the attention of the landlords to deficiencies in water supply, drainage, etc, and in case the landlords take no steps to comply with the indications of the board, the latter informs either the local police or the sanitary authorities, who take action against the landlords. The boards, or committees, as they are called in Belgium, also assist in the formation of savings banks, life insurance associations, old age pension funds, co-operative banks, etc. The committees communicate direct with the Government, provincial authorities, and local sanitary authorities. They consist of either five or eighteen members, according to the number of the population. A part of the members (3—10) are nominated by the towns and the remaining (2—8) by the Government. The law of 1889 permits the principal savings bank guaranteed by the State to grant loans to different companies which are engaged in building houses for the working people. The interest paid by the credit and co-operative societies is 2½ per cent., and that paid by the building societies is 3 per cent.

WORKMEN'S LOANS.

The credit societies, who have a right to borrow from the principal savings bank, must grant loans only to those workmen who desire to build or purchase a house for their own accommodation. The credit society in this case is acting more as an adviser, because the workman has the right to select ground and build the house according to his own taste. The credit societies must not be of a speculative character, and their dividends must not be higher than 3 per cent. In order to obtain loans from the savings bank the societies have in the first instance to apply to the local committee of guardians. The same rule applies to the working people who wish to obtain loans from the credit societies. The latter have no right to build, sell, or to let houses. All that is in the hands of the building societies, whose dividends are not limited. The cost of the house built or acquired with the aid of the credit societies must not be higher than 5,500 francs (£220 sterling). The workman has to pay one-tenth part of the cost himself, the credit society gives three-tenths, and the savings bank the rest. The repayment of loans to the credit societies and savings bank is made by weekly, fortnightly or monthly instalments in ten, fifteen, twenty or twenty-five years, according to the contract.

A FURTHER ADVANCE.

The Belgian law of 1893 supplementing the one of 1889 releases the houses of the working classes from any personal or ground taxes, governmental or local. This privilege applies only to houses inhabited by their proprietors themselves, whose income from letting a part of the house does not exceed from 72 to 171 francs per annum, according to the number of inhabitants in the district. From this short expounding of the Belgian laws of 1889 and 1893 one can see that the committees of guardians created by these laws are a very important and useful instrument for the bettering of the workmen's dwellings. Their influence can be seen everywhere; in creating building and credit societies, in inspecting houses and whole quarters inhabited by the poor, and in advising the local authorities and the Government.

THE WORKING MAN TO-DAY.

Thanks to the credit societies and savings bank an honest and hard-working man, who has saved about 200 francs (£8), can purchase a house worth 2,000 francs (£80). Life insurance gives him the opportunity of providing for his family in case of death. The long term fixed for repayment of the loans greatly facilitates the fulfilment of his contract. The provisions of the law of 1889 clearly show that the law tends to ameliorate the condition of the true hard-working man, whose life and health are specially precious to every country. In order to get a loan for building or purchase of a house the workman must be laborious, honest and sparing. The Belgian law offers a splendid example as a legislative measure for the bettering of the present conditions of the poorer classes in every country.

Curious Currency in the Carolines.

MR. F. W. CHRISTIAN contributes to the February *Geographical Journal* a very interesting illustrated paper on exploration in the Caroline Islands. Among other strange arrangements of the islanders, he calls attention to the peculiar coinage or medium of exchange in Yap:—

> First and foremost comes the stone money, which consists of quartzen wheels, varying from 6 to 8 inches to 12 feet in diameter, which form a most unwieldy medium of exchange. A man who had extensive business debts to meet or cash payments to make would need some ten yoke of bullocks and a waggon to transport his specie. Generally speaking, however, these stones are more for show and ornament than for use. The village club-houses are called *Fe-bai*, or stone money houses, from the wheels of stone which rest against their walls. In any of the settlements these great discs or wheels may be seen leant up against the walls or terraces of the houses of the *Madangadang*, or plutocrat class, which here, as elsewhere, enjoys considerable distinction in the national councils. A perfect pair of large shells, the valves of the pearl oyster, are also highly valued and used for money. . . . . The smaller specimen of pearl-shell threaded upon strings of hibiscous fibre or cinnet, about twenty on a line, used to be used as small change. In these days, however, bags of copra or dried cocoanut kernel are employed as a medium of exchange.

THE DOOM OF THE TALL CHIMNEY.

THE tall chimney is doomed. That hideous excrescence of modern industry is destined to extinction. Such is the good news conveyed in a paper which Mr. Walter B. Snow contributes to *Cassier's* for November. He shows not merely that the requisite draught can be secured by other means, but that these means are ever so much less expensive and more satisfactory. It is the old story over again. The wounds inflicted by machinery only machinery can heal. The forest of chimney stalks with its horrible foliage of smoke is one of the injuries we owe to mechanical progress: its cure is to be more mechanical progress. The hollow pillars of brick or stone have been so long accepted as to be spoken of as the means of the "natural draught"; but now the hour of the "mechanical draught" has come. It is not necessary to go into the details of the "forced" draught or plenum method, and of the "induced" draught or vacuum method: or to describe how the artificial draught makes the combustion more complete. That mechanical appliances can do away with the need for long chimneys may readily be admitted. The question of importance is, Can the thing be done on commercial principles? To answer this question, Mr. Snow selects a plant of reasonable size, of which the detailed cost is known:—

This plant consists of eight modern water-tube boilers, each of 200 horse-power. A chimney is provided, 8 feet in internal diameter and 180 feet high, of sufficient capacity to overcome the resistance of the two-feed water economisers and produce the draught necessary for any probable forcing of the boilers.

This is the old method; but—

In the other plan there are two fans, each driven by a separate engine. Each fan is capable of independently producing the draught for the entire plant, and thus serves as a relay, if desired. Such an apparatus, with the short stack, can be installed complete, under ordinary conditions, for about 3,500 dols. (£700).

The total economy in first cost effected by the introduction of the mechanical draught plant, which amounts to a reduction of about 62 per cent., may be indicated as follows; the saving of space occupied by the chimney being neglected:—

Chimney Draft.	
Cost of chimney	$9,000 00
Cost of damper regulator and dampers	300.00
	$9,300.00
Mechanical Draft.	
Cost of fans, engines, draft regulator, and short stack, installed complete	$3,500.00
Saving by use of mechanical draught	5,800.00
	$9,300.00

A still further reduction might have been secured by designing the plant so as to operate the boilers at somewhat above their rated capacity, as could be readily done by means of the same mechanical draught apparatus. The omission of one boiler would bring the rated capacity down to 1,400 horse-power, and would call upon the fans to increase the steaming capacity of the other boilers by only about 14 per cent. above the normal. This would show an additional saving in first cost which may be thus presented:—

1,600 Nominal Horse-Power Plant.	
Cost of 8 boilers	$25,000.00
Cost of settings, etc.	6,000.00
Cost of building	11,000.00
	$42,000.00
1,400 Nominal Horse-Power Plant.	
Cost of 7 boilers	$21,875.00
Cost of settings, etc., about	5,500.00
Cost of building, about	10,500.00
Saving by use of mechanical draught	4,125.00
	$42,000.00

This shows a possible supplementary saving on the entire plant of 4,125 dols. (£825), which makes a total reduction of 9,925 dols. (£1,985) to be credited to the account of the mechanical method. Of course, the fixed charges for interest, taxes and insurance will be correspondingly reduced. Had this comparison be based upon the cost of a plenum or forced draught plant, the saving in the cost would have been shown to be even greater because of the smaller fan required.

The value of the land may be an important factor in first cost. If figured at 2 dols. (8s.) per square foot, for instance, the omission of the chimney would in this case save 990 dols. (£198), and the reduction in the number of boilers, 960 dols. (£192) on the cost of the land required for the plant.

The total net saving in first cost of a single plant, under the given conditions, may be thus summarised:—

By omission of chimney and damper	$5,800.00
By reduction in number of boilers	4,125.00
By saving in space occupied by chimney	990.00
By saving in space by boiler omitted	960.00
	$11,875.00

This total saving is made possible by the expenditure of 3,500 dols. (£700) for the mechanical draught apparatus; that is, the saving is nearly three and one-half times the expenditure necessary to secure it. The reduction of 11,875 dols. (£2,375) in the cost would indicate an annual saving in fixed charges of about 831 dols. (£166) to 890 dols. (£178), according as the aggregate of interest, taxes and insurance is taken at 7 or 7½ per cent.

To these solid economic advantages are added the greater convenience, the readier adaptability, the independence of weather, and the increase at will of the new draught. Furthermore, it can consume a much inferior kind of fuel and thus effect a further saving.

WHO KILLED LORD RAGLAN?

ADMIRAL MAXSE writes in the March *National* on "Lord Raglan's Traducers." His object is "to rub off some of the tarnish which dims the lustre of Lord Raglan's reputation." He is outspoken and direct. He says:—

No general was ever so ill-treated by the Press as was Lord Raglan when he commanded the British Army in the Crimea, the Press in this case meaning *The Times* newspaper and Mr. William Howard Russell, its correspondent at the seat of war.

With Mr. Kinglake he finds a partial explanation in the fact that "Mr. Russell was entirely ignored by Lord Raglan and the Headquarter Staff. I am not aware that he attempted to have an interview with any of its members. All he did was to abuse them":—

The worst was to come. *The Times* had so poisoned the public mind by its reckless accusations and exaggerated statements, that Cabinet Ministers became infected, and the statesmen who should have kept their heads during the popular delirium allowed themselves to be carried away by it, and changed their attitude towards the Commander-in-Chief whom they were bound to support.

Yet when "the solemn national inquests" were held, at home and in the Crimea, the assailed officers were absolved from blame: the home administration was alone found to be culpable. Speaking of Lord Raglan's death, the writer exclaims:—

Yes—he was done to death! Not done to death as he might so often have been by the enemy's bullet or shell, but done to death by his calumniators. Some of these were anonymous and hid under Anonymity, others escaped behind Collective Responsibility. These two culprits can never be run to bay. All we can say is that Lord Raglan was shamefully slandered by *The Times* newspaper, and, that, as a consequence, he was deserted by his Government, and insulted by the Secretary of State for War.

We owe Admiral Maxse an apology for inadvertently stating last month that the "two chiefs in the Crimea" whose fair fame he was vindicating were Admiral Dundas and Sir Edmund Lyons, instead of Sir Edmund Lyons and Lord Raglan.

DR. HERRON ON THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

ITS RELATION TO THE CHRISTIAN CONSCIENCE.

THE *Industrialist* for July (Kansas State Agricultural College) contains a burning "commencement oration," by Professor G. D. Herron, on the Social System and the Christian Conscience. The Professor defines the social problem: it is "a problem of how to so organise the world that all men may be equally secure in the material means and social resources needful for a complete life." That is "a civilisation in which all shall work for the common good and each receive according to every sort of need." "The ethical tragedy of the present moment is the chasm between the existing civilisation"—of competition and monopoly—"and the new conscience" of Christian altruism. The Professor thus proceeds with his indictment:—

NO ESCAPE FROM SOCIAL GUILT.

Civilisation denies to man that highest right under the sun—the right to live a guiltless life. . . . If I put sugar in my coffee, I support a trust that practically administers the finances of the United States for personal profit. . . . I can no longer clothe myself, whether in good clothes or cheap, without the likelihood that my clothes are made under sweat-shop conditions, in which men and women and children toil together in hot-air slave-pens, fourteen to eighteen hours a day, for earnings that range from two to five dollars a week. If I send my students to pursue further study upon subjects to which I have introduced them, I must send them to receive the benefits of endowments from the hands of a besotted philanthropy, drunken and sated with the wine of life pressed from the crushed and exhausted millions who feed the modern industrial winepress. Whatever I do, whichever way I turn, I can neither feed nor clothe my family, nor take part in public affairs as a citizen, nor speak the truth as I conceive it, without being stained with the blood of my brothers and sisters, without putting my hands into the wickedness that prostitutes every sacred national and religious function. . . . Society denies me a guiltless "keep." . . . It is just this right to do right which the economic system denies.

"CHRISTIAN BUSINESS LIFE" IMPOSSIBLE.

It is only the densest ethical ignorance that talks about a "Christian business" life, for business is now intrinsically evil, whatever good may come out of it. There is no such thing as an ethical bargain, for bargains are matters of force, fraud, and chance. There are no honest goods to buy or to sell; adulterated foods, shoddy manufacture of all that we wear, the underpaid labour and consumed life that make every garment a texture of falsehood, the hideous competitive war that slays its millions where swords and cannons slay their tens, all unite to baffle and mock the efforts of the awakened conscience at every turn, and make the industrial system seem like the triumph of hell and madness on the earth.

THE DILEMMA FOR THE CONSCIENCE

Upon the conscience which enthrones Christ, civilisation forces this dilemma: seek extrication and peace for yourself, at the risk of losing your soul through the supreme selfishness of living to save it; or else remain in the thick of the wrong, enduring the ethical strain, the tragedy of soul, the moral suffering unspeakable, in order that you may help to bear the wrong away from the necks and souls of your brothers.

The latter alternative is the only one the Professor will allow. "Except the system of things be born again, the individual cannot be socially saved."

NO "PRIVATE PROPERTY IN RIGHTEOUSNESS."

There is no way for an individual to practise his social ideal, if he has one, until it is realised by society; he can only exhaust the possibilities of his life in bringing about the realisation; he can plant his life in the common life and die, that he may not abide by himself alone, but may bring forth the fruit of a redemption which shall be to all the people. . . . An individual cannot practise the public ownership of utilities, except public utilities be publicly owned; his Christian sacrifice does not lie in keeping his hands clean of privately owned public economies, but in helping the people to own their economies in common. A Russian cannot practise political democracy except Russia become politically democratic; his service for freedom does not consist in his moving out of Russia, but in making Russia free.

There is no individual redemption from social wrong: only a social redemption will free each individual at last. There is no way out of the social pain and shame, out of the communal sin and guilt, save deep through it, to the other side . . . Private property in righteousness is the worst form of private property. The search and conservation of a righteousness for one's self is the one real sin. . . . There is a passion for individual perfection, an effort to escape the sin and guilt of the world, that is at bottom the profoundest spiritual egotism and selfishness.

THE TRUE PLAN OF SOCIAL SALVATION.

Jesus used the Jewish synagogues, travelled the Roman roads, paid tribute to Cæsar, and straitened himself by the common straits; meanwhile, he put a life and an idea into the world that blew the throne of the Cæsars to the skies, and that will level all our plutocracies to the ground; a life and an idea that will yet break every bond, and free every man from the rule of man. But he did it by staying with the people, by being beaten with their stripes, by being ground up in the "machine." If we would follow Jesus in the social redemption, it will not be by escaping Cæsar and his tribute; nor by fleeing from competition, wages and monopoly; but it will be by the faithful service of outpoured lives that will yet count strong enough to storm the citadel of monopoly, take its weapons and engines, and thus end the economic war that wastes our work and fields and homes. The vast majority of human beings must live their lives in the machinery of civilisation; we can only save the people from being ground to profit by capturing the "machine." And no such responsibility has ever been laid upon individual men as that which is laid upon them by the crisis of social change; no such ethical strain ever came to the human conscience. This is the first time in history that such a task has been seriously undertaken. It is the approaching climax in the world-drama, and the spirit of private ownership is the villain in the drama.

The Stigmata "Explained."

"THE Stigmata on Living Women" is fully admitted to be a fact by Professor de la Tourette in an interview published in the March *Humanitarian*. The Professor declares "there is no such thing as the supernatural." Here are a few of the sentences in which he would dispose of the wonder of ages:—

What are known as bleeding stigmata are the best known of all trophic troubles arising from hysteria. It is the result of auto-suggestion. There could be no doubt whatever these so-called modern saints were hysterical subjects. The most interesting example from most points of view is that of St. Francis of Assisi, who lived from 1182 to 1226. The saint was without the slightest doubt hysterical.

THE great fresco painter, Puvis de Chavannes, is the subject of a most interesting study by Maria L. van Vorst in the *Pall Mall Magazine*. There are ten excellent reproductions of his more famous pictures and a full-length portrait of the artist. His career was the single-eyed pursuit of his own lofty ideals, amid a storm of hissing and bitter ridicule, which even About and Dumas helped to swell. He was a great believer. His work was "a union of the mind of the antique and of the spirit of Christian art." "The human form was to him the shadow, and the soul the reality; he made earthly beauty a veil for his idea of the eternal." Aynard hailed in him the art-minister of the young democracy. Yet he began his studies as artist late: but he carried a youthfulness of soul and of creative power into ripe age.

THE PITH OF "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."

MR. W. H. MALLOCK writes in the *National* for March on the "Comedy of Christian Science." The title sufficiently indicates his unsympathetic attitude. He bears witness to the fact that the bulk of its converts belong to the richer classes. "Men and women amongst the most highly educated classes in this country are in growing numbers professing themselves serious believers in it." Christian Science was discovered by Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, of Massachusetts, in 1866, and the book into which she distilled her discovery—*Science and Health*—though selling at 17s. 6d. a copy, has reached a sale of more than 100,000 copies. The gist of the book is given by Mr. Mallock in the sentence: "All disease is an affection of the mind, not of the body, and has no meaning except as related to mind, just as colour has no meaning except as related to the eye."

"MIND IS ALL; MATTER NAUGHT."

He goes on to offer a slightly fuller statement of the contents of Mrs. Eddy's work:—

She starts with insisting on the old philosophic truism that matter, *as we know it*, exists in our minds only. She admits, too, that it exists thus in the mind not of one man alone, but of all men. But whilst admitting that it has an existence outside the mind of the individual, she maintains that it has no existence outside the minds of the human race. "Mind is all," she says; "matter is naught." "Matter is nothing but an image in mortal mind." "Mortal mind" imagines that the body is something external to itself—a something with which it is connected, and "whose organs it claims to govern." "But," says Mrs. Eddy, "this so-called Mind is a liar."

"MORTAL MIND."

Mind, she says, is of two kinds. Mind properly so-called is a transcendental, omnipotent, omnipresent principle of good. It is "life, truth, love, soul, spirit, God," all of which names are, she says, "divine synonyms" for it. But in addition to this Mind there exists a something which the poverty of language obliges us to call Mind also, but which nevertheless does not deserve the name. She calls it, therefore, "*Mortal Mind*" for want of a better expression. And what, according to Mrs. Eddy, may *Mortal Mind* be? Just as Mind is but another name for truth, so is *Mortal Mind* but another name for error. And what is error? It is a belief in the objectivity of matter. *Mortal Mind*, therefore, is that element in the human consciousness which produces and supports a belief in the externality of the material world and itself manufactures the evil of which it believes matter to be the cause.

THREE THINGS IN THE UNIVERSE.

Thus, according to Mrs Eddy's philosophy, the universe consists of three things: Mind or God, which is the principle of truth; *Mortal Mind*, which is the principle of error; and man, who is *tertium quid* mysteriously compounded of the two. Man is partly divine; indeed, his function in the scheme of things is, in virtue of the Mind, or divine element in him, "to express God." And so much importance does Mrs. Eddy attach to this stupendous truth that she does not flinch from saying that God's existence depends on man's, "for if ever there was a moment when man expressed not this perfection he could not have expressed God; and there would have been a time when God was without entity—Being."

THE BODY AN ILLUSION.

Unfortunately, however, the divine Mind in man is vitiated by an infusion of Mortal Mind, which conjuring up that pestilent illusion, matter, and by investing the individual with an entirely imaginary body—a body subject to lust, and pain, and death—soils and afflicts the individual's entire life, and must therefore, in the interests of man and of God also, be worked, as it easily may [illegible] out of the human system. It is worked out of the system by being disbelieved in—by being recognised as an illusion; and whenever this process is accomplished, the individual is well. Cured alike of all sin and suffering, he is an embodied illustration of the complete goodness of God, and a proof that all the miseries to which men are victims have nothing whatever to do with that good and omnipotent Being, but are due to an erroneous principle seated in men themselves.

According to this teacher poison works death even on an unconscious victim, because the majority of human minds expect it to work: "Surgery is the branch of its healing which will be last demonstrated." Broken bones had better be left, therefore, to surgeons and not to faith.

DICKENS AND WORDSWORTH IN A NEW LIGHT.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE continues her reminiscences in the *Atlantic Monthly* for February. She describes her visit to England and Europe in 1843–1844. Two incidents may be quoted:—

Mr. Forster invited us to dine at his chambers in the Inns of Court. Mr. and Mrs. Dickens were of the party, and also the painter Maclise, whose work was then highly spoken of. After dinner, while we were taking coffee in the sitting-room, I had occasion to speak to my husband, and addressed him as "darling." Thereupon Dickens slid down to the floor, and, lying on his back, held up one of his small feet, quivering with pretended emotion. "Did she call him 'darling'?" he cried.

One cannot help wondering how Dickens would have described such an episode had it happened in American society, with an American lying on his back, kicking up his legs in the air, and rudely ridiculing a British lady's innocent remark. Dr. and Mrs. Howe met with disillusion at Wordsworth's house:—

Arrived at the inn, my husband called at the Wordsworth residence, and left there his card and the letter of introduction. In return a note was soon sent, inviting us to take tea that evening with Mr. and Mrs. Wordsworth. Our visit was a disappointing one. The widowed daughter of my host had lost heavily by the failure of certain American [illegible]. These losses formed the sole topic of conversation the only between Wordsworth and Dr. Howe, but also between the ladies of the family, my sister, and myself. The tea to which we had been bidden was simply a cup of tea, served without a table. We bore the harassing conversation as long as we could. The only remark of Wordsworth's which I brought away was this: "The misfortune of Ireland is that it was only a partially conquered country." When we took leave, the poet expressed his willingness to serve us during our stay in his neighbourhood. We left it, however, on the following morning without seeing him or his again.

The Mowbray House Cycling Association.

At the Sign of the Butterfly, the official monthly organ of the M.H.C.A. for April, will contain the list of co-operative cycles for the 1899 season. By the members the following cycles can be had, fitted with Dunlop tyres, gear cases, etc., and insured for two years against fire, theft and accident, the prices being divided into eight quarterly payments:—Imperial Rover, £22 5s.; Rovers, £18 2s. 5d.; Meteors, £16; Royal Enfield, £17 15s.; Model B, £15; Special Rudge-Whitworth, £18 5s. 6d.; Standard, £13 15s. 3d.; Royal Granville, £15 10s.; Imperial, £13 10s.; Popular, £12 5s. Besides cycles lent on hire, the members are entitled to the use of a beautifully fitted-up caravan, situated in the midst of the glorious scenery of Leith Hill, lent by Mrs. Arthur Brooke, and a tent at Wimbledon, lent by Mrs. W. T. Stead, etc., etc. Particulars will be sent by the Secretary, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C., on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

COMPOSER AND PHILOSOPHER.

WAGNER'S RELATIONS TO SCHOPENHAUER.

IN the March number of the *Fortnightly Review*, Mr. William Ashton Ellis, the translator of Wagner's Prose Works, has an interesting article on Schopenhauer's relations to Wagner. The article, which deals with Wagner and the "Ring des Nibelungen" before the composer had become acquainted with Schopenhauer and his philosophical system, may be taken as a refutation of a statement made by Nietzsche attributing the drama, or at least parts of it, to the immediate influence of Schopenhauer—a mistake since repeated by others.

NIETZSCHE'S MISREPRESENTATION.

In 1870 Nietzsche wrote to a friend :—

Everything that is best and loveliest is knit, for me, with the names of Schopenhauer and Wagner.

But in 1888 Nietzsche makes the following remarks on the "Ring" poem :—

Here, undoubtedly, Wagner sought *his* highest goal. What happened? An accident. The vessel struck a reef; Wagner was run aground. The reef was Schopenhauer's philosophy. Wagner was run aground on a *contrary* view of the world. What had he set to music? Optimism. Wagner was ashamed. In addition, it was an optimism for which Schopenhauer had coined an opprobrious epithet—the *infamous* optimism. He was still more ashamed. He pondered long; his plight seemed desperate.

At last an outlet dawned on him. . . . And he translated the "Ring" into Schopenhauerish. In all seriousness, that *was* a redemption. The debt which Wagner owes to Schopenhauer is immeasurable. The very *philosopher of decadence* gave to the artist of the decadence *himself*.

GENESIS OF THE "RING."

To this reckless misrepresentation Mr. Ellis replies :—

If any one ought to have known the truth about the genesis of the "Ring" drama, as regards both its words and its music, it was Friedrich Nietzsche, so frequent a guest in Wagner's house at Tribschen at the very time when the sixth volume of the master's "Gesammelte Schriften und Dichtungen" was being prepared for the press and the music for "Götterdämmerung" completed in all but its instrumentation (February 9, 1872). He, therefore, must have been aware that whatever Schopenhauerism is contained in the "Ring des Nibelungen," as we know it, existed there before Wagner had read one line of the Frankfort philosopher's works or even heard of his system; and we can only conclude that Nietzsche's memory was the first of his faculties to fail him.

Mr. Ellis then summarises the stages of the evolution of the "Ring." The first prose sketch, he says, was made in the summer of 1848, and in November of the same year the last two-thirds of the prose-sketch were turned into a drama. But that libretto was never set to music. The political events of 1849 drove Wagner into exile, and it was not till the spring of 1851 that he seriously proposed to begin the composition of the music. Then "the spring itself inspired him to write a drama full of brighter life." This was "Der Junge Siegfried," but the musical setting was not begun.

"THE GRANDEST POEM EVER WRITTEN."

The next stage, dating from the autumn of 1851, is the conception of the work as a four-night piece—that is to say, two other dramas were to precede the two already written. The poem of the "Walküre" was completed on July 1st, 1852, and the poem of the "Rhinegold" early in November of the same year. In a letter to Liszt, dated November 9th, 1852, Wagner writes :—

I have still to rewrite the two former dramas, "Young Siegfried" and "Siegfried's Death," as very considerable alterations have become necessary. . . . The tetralogy is the poem of my life and all that I am and feel. . . .

And a little later in the same month :—

I am now working at "Der Junge Siegfried." I shall soon have finished it. Then I attack "Siegfried's Tod"—this will take me longer. I have two scenes in it to rewrite entirely. Besides this, everything needs most thorough revision. The whole will then be—I am brazen enough to say it—the grandest poem ever written.

Before Christmas, adds Mr. Ellis, the literary work was given its last retouching, and in the first week of February, 1853, the whole four dramas appeared in type—for private circulation only.

RETOUCHING.

Mr. Ellis then deals with the changes introduced by the revision of 1852, and contends that the trend of the drama as finally printed at the beginning of 1853 is purely pessimistic. It was not till September, 1854, that Wagner first made acquaintance with Schopenhauer's system. Did he thereafter "translate the 'Ring' into Schopenhauerish," as Nietzsche alleges?

Apart from certain minor stylistic and artistic amendments that have nothing whatever to do with what we may term the "philosophy" of the drama, he made *one temporary* alteration in the text, and one only: he replaced Brünnhilde's closing apostrophe to "Love" by what Nietzsche has called a "versification of the fourth book of 'Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung'"; but he abandoned the changeling.

It should be noted Mr. Ellis has had access to a copy of the 1853 edition—the copy presented by Wagner to Schopenhauer and annotated by the latter. He has thus been enabled to settle in the negative the question of retouching the "Ring" in a Schopenhauerian sense.

UNCONSCIOUS COLLABORATION.

The second half of the article is devoted to Schopenhauer's attitude towards Wagner's music. Schopenhauer was a fervent admirer of Rossini and Mozart; but, in conclusion, Mr. Ellis quotes instances from the early writings of Wagner and Schopenhauer showing that the bulk of the latter's philosophy of Music, with its application to the Drama, is in such complete agreement with Wagner's aims and theories that we might well think the two authors were collaborating, did we not know that they were ignorant of each other's views till late in 1854 :—

The difference between the two men's views of Music and Drama is merely this:—the philosopher felt the possibility of their being united in such a way that each would supplement what the other lacked, but he could find no present tangible proof of such a possibility; the artist not only felt the possibility but gradually worked out for himself the means of converting it into a reality.

Another interesting article might be written on Schopenhauer and Wagner after the composer had made acquaintance with the tenets of the philosopher.

THE doctrine of human equality, which lies at the declared base of the American Republic, is often supposed to be a stumbling-block in the way of colonial expansion and the paternal government of subject races. This obvious difficulty is turned rather cleverly by Mr. A. Lawrence Russell in the *Atlantic Monthly* for February. He introduces the convenient distinction of civil and political. All men are equal so far as civil rights are concerned, but the possession of equal franchise is a totally different matter. To confer civil equality on the Filipinos is the discharge of manifest duty. To thrust on them political equality would be positive cruelty.

MONSIEUR TISSOT:

WHY AND HOW AND WHERE HE WORKS.

MR. CLEVELAND MOFFETT tells from intimate sources in *McClure's* for March something of the wonderful story of the great painter Tissot. He recalls first the marvel of his conversion :—

The Tissot of to-day, the man of solitude and meditation, the reverent worshipper, the almost ecstatic believer in divine mysteries, is a very different Tissot from the one who left Paris twelve years ago to undertake a great work in Palestine. Up to that time Tissot had been known as an artist of unusual power and versatility, but an artist who was also much of a worldling. He was a traveller and a cosmopolitan; he was at home in many cities. Ten years of his life were spent in London, where he earned some millions of francs from his paintings and where his house was famous among grand establishments for the beautiful things within and without it. This was the house that later passed into the hands of Tissot's friend Alma-Tadema. It was from this brilliant and somewhat pampered life, from a circle of friends that counted the best names in Paris and London, from affluence and ease, that Tissot suddenly separated himself as he passed the half-century point. From painting scenes of Parisian frivolity, he turned his attention to the old subjects of Bible story, to the humble scenes of Christ's life.

WHAT LED TO HIS CONVERSION.

The change was almost as sudden as the conversion of St. Paul or St. Francis. Its causes long remained in the realm of conjecture. Mr. Moffett now assures us :—

It is sufficient for us to know that the death of a very dear friend about this time had much to do with turning M. Tissot's thoughts in a new direction. He saw life more sadly and more seriously. He felt himself alone in the world, for he had never married, and with ebbing fires of the body, the soul fires began to burn more brightly. The worship of God was no longer a subject of speculation, but a real thing that had come into his heart. And now in the East a star of guidance shone out clear, a sign in the heavens beckoning this man, calling him to Jerusalem, and he heard the call and answered it. Tissot the artist became Tissot the pilgrim.

It is not surprising, therefore, to find his interviewer now reporting this remark :—

"I hope you are a Christian," he said to me, with some hesitation. "If you are, it will be easier for me to tell you about my work in Palestine."

HOW HIS PICTURES COME TO HIM.

In addition to his most painstaking study on the spot of Oriental topography and costume and figure, which supply the raw material, he develops a strange power in using it :—

Scientists have called it "hyperæsthesia," a super-sensitiveness of the nerves having to do with vision. And this is it—and it happened over and over again, until it became an ordinary occurrence—M. Tissot, being now in a certain state of mind, and having some conception of what he wished to paint, would bend over the white paper with its smudged surface, and, looking intently at the oval marked for the head of Jesus or some holy person, would see the whole picture there before him, the colours, the garments, the faces, everything that he needed and had already half conceived. Then, closing his eyes in delight, he would murmur to himself: "How beautiful! How wonderful! Oh, that I may keep it! Oh, that I may not forget it!" Finally, putting forth his strongest effort to retain the vision, he would take brush and colour and set it all down from memory as well as he could. Most of M. Tissot's pictures were painted in this way, at least in some part.

A VISION AT PARIS.

He jots down his ideas as they come to him in rough pencil hints. But occasionally impressions come upon him so vividly,—even while walking in the street,—that the real things about him seem to vanish :—

One day, for instance, while strolling in Paris, near the Bois de Boulogne, M. Tissot suddenly saw before him a massive stone arch out of which a great crowd was surging—a many-coloured crowd—with turbaned heads and Oriental garments. And the multitude, with violent gestures, lifted their hands and pointed to a balcony high up on a yellow stone wall where stood Roman soldiers dragging forward a prisoner clad in the red robe of shame. Hanging down from the balcony was a piece of tapestry worked in brilliant colours, and over this the prisoner was bent by rough hands and made to show his face to the crowd below, and it was the face of Jesus. What M. Tissot saw in this vision he reproduced faithfully on canvas in his painting "Ecce Homo."

"ONE OF NATURE'S WORSHIP-SPOTS."

But though visions come to him in the crowd, he cannot work except in solitude. He says :—

To do my work best I must be able to think and feel quite alone, I must have solitude. So, for weeks at a time, I would withdraw from Paris to a wonderful lonely valley, shaped like a vast amphitheatre, where the wind blows always and a little river runs. This is one of nature's worship-spots, where reverence is in the air. Hundreds of years ago godly men chose this place for a monastery, and on the ruins of their building I have made my home for contemplation. Ah, the days that I have spent there listening to the wind sigh and watching the river flow!

TOLSTOI AND HIS FAMILY ESTATE.

MR. TCHERTKOFF, late Secretary to Count Leo Tolstoi, and now one of a group of exiles in Essex, explains to an interviewer in this month's *Young Man* something of the family relationships of the great Russian. He said :—

You must bear in mind that Tolstoi was married before he formed his present opinions. His wife is rich, and she by no means shares his views. She has, in fact, not the slightest sympathy with them. The Countess figures in the society of Moscow, and lives as ostentatiously as she pleases, quite regardless of what people may think. She has with her, too, nearly all the children—only two out of the eight, both daughters, having any sympathy with their father. Soon after his marriage, Tolstoi made over to his wife the sole rights of certain books, which were then, and still are, of considerable value. Since changing his views, however, Tolstoi has renounced some of his earlier works, with which he does not now fully agree; and he has, of course, refused to receive any payment for his literary work. Once his books are published, they are common property, and anybody can print them. After his "conversion" he applied this rule to all his old books over which he had control. His wife, however, declined to relinquish the interest in the works which he had given her, and she still receives money from these books, though she knows it is strongly against her husband's wishes. That is the kind of treatment Tolstoi endures in his own home.

A GUEST IN HIS WIFE'S HOUSE.

It can hardly be called a home, in fact; Tolstoi is simply a guest in his wife's house. But he is devotedly attached to his wife, and he is always so perfectly contented that he forgets the little ironies of home life and the petty persecution to which he is subjected, and is quite happy. As wealth goes in Russia, the family are very well-to-do. They derive a large income from several estates in the possession of the Tolstoi family, and years ago Tolstoi made over all his property to his wife and children, each child receiving five hundred pounds a year, save one daughter, who refused it. She shares her father's views, which forbid the holding of unnecessary property and indulgence in luxury. Tolstoi himself has neither money nor property.

THE "SLUMP" IN THE SPEECH MARKET.

MR. A. KINNEAR deals with an unusual topic in the March *Contemporary*. He describes "the trade in great men's speeches." The demand on the Press agencies for reports of speeches by leading statesmen has gone down sadly since Mr. Gladstone's death. He kept up a high standard for public speeches, both by his own utterances and the challenge they made upon the speakers who replied to them. The way the market is managed is thus explained :—

Every morning paper in the United Kingdom will on Saturday receive a circular containing a list of "fixtures" for the ensuing week, and requesting to be favoured with "your early orders." . . . Each morning paper is offered a choice of measures. There will be a "verbatim report," a "full report," and a "summary" of one column in length. Here the manager may take his report according to his space, his party politics, or the position of his paper in the hierarchy of journalism. A verbatim report means every word that falls from the lips of sense and authority, even to the pauses. The "full" report is a judiciously trimmed variant of the verbatim, but both are given in the "first person." The summary is given in the third person. . . . The newspapers regulate the trade by fixing the demand. They fix the demand on their part by testing the sale of the papers when these contain a speech. . . . The newspaper expert finds that the extra sale is not sufficient to justify the outlay upon the report. So he reconsiders his position, and instead of ordering a verbatim report instructs his London agent to send him a summary.

THE MARKET FIGURE OF THE CHIEFS.

The manager of the Press Agency discontinues the supply of "verbatims" :—

He falls back upon his more marketable "full report," and this he will offer only in a limited number of instances. The statesmen coming within this category are the Prime Minister, the Earl of Rosebery, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Chamberlain. Sir William is also one of the "fulls," and by a little jerrymandering known to the trade, a full report may be made to serve for the summary as well.

As a platform speaker Lord Salisbury is a compressionist. He seldom turns three columns, and his "City" addresses rarely reach two. In fact, the speeches of the Prime Minister, viewed by the light of proportions—importance to length, length to importance—and the cost to the buyer of both, are the cheapest that go out of London, and are the most economic known to the trade in great men's oratory. . . . No newspaper proprietor can afford to be without a substantial report of Lord Rosebery's speeches, and he likewise can amuse and edify mankind within the limits of two columns, and usually does it. Mr Balfour also keeps his highest possible within three columns. Mr. Chamberlain alone outruns the limits of modern tradition ; but take some recent experiences of the "market in Chamberlains" The demand for his Manchester speeches was in the proportion of three single-column summary reports to one verbatim of all the papers throughout the country ordering the report. . . . . . Sir William Harcourt's speeches may be roughly taken in their market value as being sold in the proportion of five of the one-column summary to one verbatim or "full" report.

The Duke of Devonshire, except in *Times* and *Standard*, is a "one-column man."

THE HALF-COLUMN LIST.

To adjust the supply to the lessening demand, the half-column report has been devised :—

Into this half-column radius Mr. Morley, Mr. Asquith, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Attorney-General, Mr. Chaplin (excepting upon a great departmental question of paramount importance), Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Walter Long (even in speaking upon the muzzle), Sir Henry Fowler, the Chief Secretary, Lord George Hamilton—abnormal exceptions provided for—have been placed. Sir Edward Grey sprang upon the Fashoda crisis into "a column man," otherwise he is a 200-word speaker.

THE STATE AS WEATHER PROPHET.

PRINCE KROPOTKIN, dealing with recent science in the *Nineteenth Century*, says that people are asking of science, After having succeeded in forecasting weather twenty-four hours ahead, cannot it make a further step in advance and foretell what will be several days, or maybe weeks ahead? Some idea is given of progress made in the direction of an affirmative answer :—

Even in the British Isles, for which weather predictions are beset with more difficulties than anywhere else, the storm-warnings and partly the weather forecasts are taken notice of by the population. But it is especially in the United States that one sees how much the meteorological service may become part of the daily life of a nation.

THE BLIZZARD FORETOLD.

The daily weather charts and the forecasts are prepared in the States with wonderful rapidity. The forecasts are ready one hour and forty minutes after the observations have been made (at eight o'clock of the 75th meridian) at from 2,700 to 2,960 stations scattered over the States and Canada, as well as at the auxiliary stations of Mexico and the West Indies. Immediately the forecasts are telegraphed and spread broadcast, reaching nearly 30,000 persons and institutions. The local and the auxiliary bureaus, as well as the post-offices, spread them by all means, including free postcards and telephone messages. The warnings of frosts and blizzards in February, of night frosts in the spring, of storms on the coasts and squalls on the lakes, of inundations, and so on, are the subject of a special care. Thus, last winter, when a cold wave and a blizzard were expected in the West, 650 points in twelve ranching States, as also all the railway and steamboat stations, and thousands of private persons were warned from the Chicago weather bureau. Immediately most ranchers took their flocks of sheep under shelter (200,000 head of sheep and cattle in one single small spot), and masses of both sheep and cattle were saved from an almost certain destruction by an awful blizzard. In April last most valuable crops of strawberries were saved in the same way. The strawberries were covered with straw, or artificial clouds were made.

FORECASTS OF HEAT-CRIME.

The squalls which are going to blow on the great lakes; those which are foreseen to sweep over the Columbia River during the salmon season; the storms and rains that may be fatal to crop operations in Dakota; the rains which may damage the drying of raisins in California; and the coming floods of the Mississippi are telegraphed in the same way to the respective regions, either from Washington or from the local forecasting bureaus.

Nay, the meteorological service has so much won the confidence of the population that last year it was very seriously urged by the press to issue forecasts of "increase of crime," it being known that such an increase really takes place during some sorts of hot weather.

SEASONAL FORECASTS IN INDIA.

But it is in India that the weather prophet casts his predictions very far ahead. There it is a vital question to forecast the time and sort of the rainy monsoon. The first long-period forecasts were made by H. F. Blanford :

In the hands of his successor, Mr. Eliot, the seasonal forecasts, which are now issued semi-annually, become every year more rational and trustworthy. . . . Still it took years of study before the various causes influencing the monsoons became known; but now the Indian meteorologists can foretell, as a rule, in the first week of June when the rainy south-west monsoon is expected to come, what will be its probable strength and general character, and what is the probability of that break in the rains in July and August which is so important for the crops. They also foretell the general character of the winter monsoon, but they find it difficult to prophesy when the rainy season will come to an end.

TELEPATHY IN THEOLOGY.

MR. ROBERT HIND writes in the *Primitive Methodist Quarterly* for January on "Telepathy in Relation to Theological Investigation." From Sir William Crookes' presidential remarks, the writer takes occasion to suggest the value of telepathy as an aid to the explanation of facts and precepts of the religious life. He says :—

To particularise one matter, how much more significant and important the underlying principle of the Sermon on the Mount becomes in the light of telepathy. Jesus Christ insists on the necessity of keeping the heart right; the thought perfectly pure. His demands in this regard are severe and exacting in the extreme, so much so that it has been found difficult to explain them on reasonable grounds. The feeling of anger against a brother is represented as a crime as culpable and heinous as murder; the adulterous thought *is* adultery as certainly as though the act had been performed. It is easier to understand these sayings of His if what has been suggested about telepathy is true. Let it be granted that every movement of the mind sets the ether in motion, and that any person, distant or near, whose mind is at that moment strung to the same pitch—that is, is possessed by similar feeling—is thereby made peculiarly susceptible to these vibrations; it will be seen that all the mental activities of a man are not only exercising a large influence on his own character and on the life of his neighbours, but must be a potent factor in determining the conduct of large numbers of people whom he has never seen and of whom he has no knowledge.

HOW ANGER MEANS MURDER.

He is living in England, and one day becomes furiously angry with his neighbour. But for the restraints of the law and of the public opinion under which he lives he would kill him. The incident passes, and it seems to him that nothing has happened. But next day the newspapers inform him that there has been a horrible murder in another part of the country. It occurred at the moment of his own fit of angry feeling. He sees no connection between the two; and yet, but for the ether vibrations he set in motion, and which struck the brain of the man who is now a murderer, the crime would probably—at least it might—not have been committed. Or he allows his mind to dwell long on the unclean thought, but commits no wrong act. Another man, however, less completely under control, is driven to do something infamous by reason of the etheric undulations he has started. In a larger sense than we have imagined, if this account of telepathy be true, every man is responsible for his brother's conduct; he may be influencing towards good or evil both those whom he knows and great numbers of whose existence even he is ignorant, and who are living thousands of miles distant from him. And if Jesus Christ knew this to be so, the reason of His strong words will be quite apparent.

"JESUS CHRIST A GREAT THOUGHT-READER."

The more obvious relation of telepathy to answered prayer is next dealt with, and of the money sent in answer to prayer Mr. Hind says :—

Can it be that one natural law, essential to this result, cannot without prayer be set in motion: that the intense desire of one benevolent mind was needed to cause the ether to vibrate that would induce right action on the part of another benevolent mind?

Speaking in general of the records of the life of Jesus, Mr. Hind observes :—

On the basis of telepathy many of His words and works that have been regarded as supernatural will become quite natural, although of course His plane of nature was higher than that of any other man. In the terms of telepathy, Jesus Christ was a great thought-reader.

In the *Dublin Review* Mr. Henry S. Corrance argues that Spiritualism is "based upon a primary and fundamental truth which has been neglected and denied by Protestantism, but which lies at the root of the Catholic system."

WANTED: A PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY.

WHAT IT IS AND HOW TO WORK FOR IT.

MR. J. CHURTON COLLINS pleads in the *Nineteenth Century* for "a University for the People." He recalls with delight the progress made by the polytechnics and the University Extension movement during the last twenty years, and finds that the success of the Education Act has confronted us with an important problem :—

That problem, simply stated, is this: Is a popular University possible? a University which shall stand in the same relation to the average adult citizen pursuing self-improvement collaterally with the work of life as the old Universities stand to the leisured classes and to the higher functions of educational activity, which shall direct, consolidate, systematise, what is now sporadic and fragmentary? Can we make the Polytechnics and similar institutions, not simply what they are now, technical and scientific seminaries and popular lecture halls, but centres of an organised system of advanced liberal instruction—colleges, so to speak, of a people's University?

Not at present, the writer frankly admits. But he goes on to specify the steps that might be taken. "What is needed is a return to the Greek conception of civil culture and a reaction against its hideous substitute" of merely bread and butter studies. The University Extension movement has done much in polytechnics and in crowded working-class centres. The Technical Education Board has assisted; but it cannot appropriate money to the teaching of literature. At one University Extension centre students in Greek would, according to the testimony of the examiner, seven out of ten of them, have passed Responsions at Oxford. "A young man or young woman who had, under such a teacher as Dr. Bernard Bosanquet, written twenty papers, attended twenty-five lectures and passed two examinations on Aristotle's 'Ethics' and Plato's 'Republic,' might make no contemptible figure in the class-rooms of Oxford and Cambridge."

"A DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER POPULAR EDUCATION."

But after all, only a very little has been accomplished. Mr. Collins formulates a scheme for a definite advance towards his ideal :—

I would therefore suggest that what is now represented by the London University Extension Scheme and such other agencies as are engaged in the same work should be recognised officially as a distinct department of education, the department of Higher Popular Education, be assisted with grants, and be submitted to regular control and inspection, and that the Extension classes and lectures should become a regular part of a Polytechnic curriculum. . . . The regulation of its studies and curriculum might be controlled by a Board, the members of which would be a sufficient guarantee not only that the best teaching possible and the highest standard of teaching would be secured, but that the studies prescribed as well as the methods and treatment would conduce to the purposed object—the liberal education of the citizen. Why should not the Board be an expansion of the Council which at present directs the work of the Extension? If, in addition to such educational experts as the Bishop of Bristol and Sir Philip Magnus and such representatives of science as Professor Stuart and Professor Vines, it could co-opt councillors like Mr. John Morley, Professor Jebb, and Mr. Frederic Harrison, there would be small danger of any pettifogging scholastic ideals wrecking this scheme.

Of this teaching the polytechnics would be the most appropriate centres. Mr. Collins concludes :—

Whether what I have suggested be at present feasible or possible I cannot say; but of this we may be sure—that if the time has not actually come, it is rapidly approaching, when the definition and organisation of a new department in education—the department of Higher Civil Education, the advanced education of the citizen—must become a question of pressing importance, and that among the institutions which the approaching century will see in London will be, whatever be the form it take, a University for the People.

AMERICAN VIEW OF THE ENGLISH CHARACTER.

MR. JULIAN RALPH contributes a racy paper to *Harper's* for March on "English Characteristics." He begins with a concise summary of his impressions. He says :—

To Americans who have lived in England the most striking and peculiar characteristics of the English people are their affection for their sovereign, their unwavering respect for caste and all monarchical institutions, their love of nature, animals, and flowers, their regard for individual liberty, the precision with which they choose their words in speaking, and their rock-ribbed conservatism and confidence in whatever is English, which is surely dropping them behind in the commercial competition which has sprung up between them and the Germans, the Americans, and the Japanese. If I add to these the pride and comfort they take in their homes, and their excessive fondness for outdoor sports and for water, except as a beverage, it seems to me I have summed up their main traits as they appear to a stranger who studies them long enough to understand them.

THEIR WORST FOOT FIRST.

To begin an analysis of their mental make-up, I have said that they always put their worst foot forward. The best homes in London—those that are most palatial within—have the dullest exteriors, and reach away in blocks of plain, box-shaped, soot-grimed, factorylike buildings. Englishmen nearly always make the worst impression when they are adding to their acquaintances, and the kindest of them seem rude when they are addressed by strangers, or when either their rights, their liberties, or their comfort are in the slightest degree encroached upon. They go about doing themselves injustice. This proceeds either from awkwardness, shyness, or confidence in themselves. . . . They are slower minded than we; slower in every way—more deliberate, more patient, more given to reflection, to procrastination, and to taking their ease in every way.

At first the American visitor waxes impatient. But gradually he becomes grateful for the calm and peace and restfulness the English carry about with them like an atmosphere.

PERPETUAL FEEDING.

He finds the island a paradise for horses, thanks to good roads and incessant feeding :—

The feeding seems to me well-nigh perpetual. And so it is with the people generally. Tea in bed, then breakfast, lunch, afternoon tea, dinner, and late supper before retiring are six of their meals, four of which are regular and habitual with all classes. The mechanic and the labourer stop work for a drink or a bite and a smoke at mid-morning and mid-afternoon. The enervating climate accounts for this, and for the drinking habits of the people. For three months after my arrival in London I could not get warm.

At last a banker told him to take a glass of spirits every afternoon and evening. "It is impossible to live in this climate without stimulants." The drunkenness of the poor is to be traced to the same cause.

CASTE EVERYWHERE.

Caste he finds everywhere, ingrained even in those who profess to repudiate it. How then, it may be asked, do Americans like to live in England? The answer is instructive :—

One other thing all Americans who are there cannot help enjoying. It is this: that in the freest, most liberally governed of foreign lands they find their own freedom even greater than that of their English neighbours. Only his own circle and the ones beneath it are open to an Englishman, but every circle welcomes any American who is able to grace it. An Englishman in London must be particular where and how he lives; but an American may inhabit a cottage in a poor neighbourhood without damaging his social standing. He may dress as he pleases, he may even maintain a trace of Bohemianism in his entertainments, if he prefers it, or is blind to it. His mistakes are excused, and his eccentricities are credited, with kindly forbearance, to his nationality oftener than to himself. Several times I have known an Englishman on the easiest terms in American houses to drop his affability and his careless manner when another Englishman has entered the circle and been introduced to him. Americans, having no rank, are of every rank in England; but an Englishman must know all about a fellow-countryman's position before he feels it safe to be at ease with him.

HAPPY ISLES IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

A ROMANTIC story of "some unsuspected isles in far-off seas," and of the way they come under our Empire, is told in the *English Illustrated* for March. One hundred and ninety miles to the south of Java lies Christmas Island, and three days' steaming beyond will bring you to the Cocos-Keeling group, a horseshoe archipelago of coral islands. The latter were discovered by William Keeling in the beginning of the century.

A SCOTTISH DYNASTY.

But in 1825, the islands being still unoccupied, a Scotch sailor named Ross, sprung from an old Jacobite family, landed and took possession. In 1854 he died and was succeeded by his son, who in turn passed on the islands to his son, George Clunies Ross, the present King of the Cocos-Keeling group and "monarch of all he surveys." It is interesting to note that he was educated in Guernsey, and is married to a Cocos woman who does not speak English. His brother Charles, who is viceroy in his absence, was trained at St. Andrew's University. A third brother graduated in a bank in Batavia. A fourth is a farmer in New Zealand. A fifth, educated at Edinburgh, commanded the family schooner (forty tons) in which two of the family sailed round the world. This Scottish dynasty elected to adopt the British Queen as overlord, and since 1857 the group has been under the Union Jack. In 1886 it was formally annexed to the Straits Settlements. The population numbers now 600, 400 being Cocos born, 200 coming from Bantam.

AN EARTHLY PARADISE—

Christmas Island, discovered in 1666, remained unappropriated until 1888, when Andrew C. Ross, brother of the Cocos king, landed with thirteen companions. The population is now forty. The writer says :—

The climate during the greater part of the year resembles a very hot English summer tempered with sea breezes. For a time the only meat of the settlers was provided by the birds which swarm all over the island, and are extraordinarily tame. A Government official from the Straits Settlement who visited Christmas Island in 1891 declares that he caught a little thrush with a butterfly net, and "shot ten pigeons on one tree, one after the other, without one of them attempting to fly away." Coffee can be cultivated with profit on the island.

A high point of civilisation has been reached among Mr. Ross's subjects, although it is not quite British, for English is not taught in the one school that is situated in the Cocos-Keeling group, and conducted by a native islander, who was trained at Singapore. Indeed, some members of the Ross family themselves speak little or no English. Yet vaccination is carried on.

—BUT FOR RATS AND CATS!

On the other hand, the rats of Western civilisation are a great pest. They were once landed from a ship, and the cats that were imported to kill them have overrun the islands and become a perfect nuisance themselves by killing birds, most of which were brought to the islands to destroy the cocoanut-beetle.

But the islands are happy in a series of negatives. There is No Jail, No Policemen. No Opium, No Chinamen. The Rosses themselves do all sorts of work; they are excellent mechanics and carpenters, and made their little schooner.

GOOD STORIES FROM THE MAGAZINES.

Cornhill for March still stands first as a caterer of anecdotes of an amusing turn.

CAPTAIN AND MIDSHIPMITE.

Lieutenant Stuart Gordon, R.N., serves up some piquant varieties of "Sea Sauce." Here is one story out of many :—

It was in Malta Harbour on a sultry day that a four-foot-eight midshipman came to join his first sea-going ship. Having duly reported himself to the captain—an officer of some six feet two inches—the latter, literally looking down upon the boy, said:

"Well, youngster, so you've come to join—eh?"

"Yes, if you please, sir," meekly responded the midshipman.

"What is it—same old yarn, sent the fool of the family to sea—eh?"

"No, sir," ingenuously replied the youngster; "oh no, things have altered since your time, sir."

"Go away!" roared the captain, and the middy flew below, as fast as his little legs could carry him.

IN STRAITS FOR WANT OF "COPY."

Mr. Michael MacDonagh lights up "the bye-ways of journalism" with many a comic tale of the hard-pressed penny-a-liner. Here are two :—

One coming home one night discovered a man insensible at his threshold, and with great presence of mind, without losing a moment, he called out to his wife, "Quick, my dear, bring a light; here's a paragraph lying on the doorsteps!"

There is a grisly story of a "liner" who had not had material for a paragraph for weeks. People persisted in not murdering anyone; they would not even commit suicide or drop down dead; fires would not burst out; and the burglar and pickpocket had evidently temporarily given up business. He lived in a cheap suburb, and one afternoon was walking dolefully in his scrap of back garden, smoking his pipe and racking his brains to find out where the next week's dinners for his wife and children were to come from, when he suddenly heard screams proceeding from adjoining premises. He dropped his pipe and rushed out, but soon returned. "Mary! Mary!" he cried to his long-suffering partner, "fetch my hat. Thank God! a woman a few doors up has cut her three children's throats, and we shall have a good dinner on Sunday!" A double murder will pay his quarter's rent; and a romantic suicide in high life will give him a pleasant holiday.

HUMOUR,—MALE AND FEMALE.

Another paper in *Cornhill* deals with "the sense of humour in men." It is written by two ladies—Edith Slater and Frances H. Freshfield—and seems to have let off not a little suppressed irritation. The final contention is that the jokes which amuse men and do not amuse women "belong to the more primitive forms of humour." This is a nice way of putting what is said more sternly on an earlier page :—

What are the most common forms in which the humour of men displays itself? Will any one deny that they consist of rudeness—we have only to recall the repartees of Dr. Johnson and the Very Reverend Dean Swift—coarseness, profanity, and practical joking? Under the head of coarseness we would include what we have called improper jokes, and the never-failing subject of drink. . . . Because a woman does not laugh, it does not always follow that she does not see what she is expected to laugh at. A brother once complained of his sister that she could not see a joke, and the criticism was of course duly conveyed to her. "No, I don't see any joke," was the reply. "There isn't any joke. *I see what amuses him*, but you don't really expect me to laugh at that?" . . .

Most humour appeals equally to both men and women.

A SOLO DUELLO AND A LUCKY MISS.

In *Cassell's* Mr. T. A. Cook recounts several notable duelling incidents, and winds up with this :—

The disputants, in one of the most remarkable of recent American duels, agreed that they would decide by toss of the coin which was to blow his own brains out. This was a return to the idea of Providential intervention in such matters which had no excuse. I remember hearing how it resulted in one instance. The fatal preliminaries had been solemnly completed by the two principals in presence of their seconds. The unfortunate man, against whom the lot had decided, said farewell to his friends, and withdrew into another room with a loaded pistol in his hand. The others waited in suspense. A report rang out; and as the agitated party were on the point of making their way out to pick up the remains of the dead man, he burst into the room, still holding the smoking weapon, with the joyful exclamation—

"Wal, I guess I've missed myself!"

THE HUMOURS OF THE NEGUS.

Vicomte de Poncins, writing in the *Nineteenth Century* on "The Menelik Myth," endeavours to explode it by telling his experiences of the Abyssinian King. He says :—

When the Negus talks, his glance is alert and his sayings often amusing. I have heard him tell the famous tale of the elephant which was so large that he had two little elephants to help him to carry his tusks. He taught me, too, how the Abyssinians kill the panther; you dig a hole in the ground and get into it with a goat, closing the mouth of the hole with your shield. The bleating of the goat attracts the panther, which scratches at the shield in order to get at its prey. But you hold the shield fast and the panther dies incontinently of rage! On another occasion he remarked: "Joshua is said to have stopped the sun. That can't be true, and besides no one could prove it, as in his day they had no watches. It is much more likely that he was bored, and thought the time passed so slowly that the sun must have stopped." . . . .

The Negus likes to be able to say that he has stamps and a coinage with his effigy upon them, a telephone, a postal service, and a railway which is going to connect him with the coast. It is true that the stamps are sold only to philatelists upon the steamers at Jibuti, that the coinage is not current, that the telephone wires serve merely as perches for birds, that the postal service consists of an india-rubber stamp of which the holder, an enfranchised slave called Gabriel, is so proud that he has had himself baptised Minister of Posts and Telegraphs on the strength of it, and that the railway is not yet completed. No matter; Menelik is flattered.

The Histrionic Kaiser.

MR. FREDERICK GREENWOOD in the *Pall Mall Magazine* discusses the Kaiser's visit to Palestine, and finds its true inwardness in the essentially histrionic nature of the Imperial tourist. His histrionics are rather those of the child. "Played for the sake of beneficial returns—little or not at all; for their fine effect in the eyes of groundling admiration—more than a little; for self-enjoyment and own delight—by far and very far the most." The writer betrays just a spice of the same feeling in his closing suggestion :—

What would have been the difference, one can but ask, if the Russian and not the German Emperor had taken this journey to Jerusalem in the autumn of 1898? What would have been the difference if, instead of issuing his Peace Rescript from the imperial printing office in St. Petersburg, he had made his pilgrimage and humbly read it from the door of the Holy Sepulchre?

THE wives of the Cabinet Ministers are duly photographed and epitomised by Lady Masque in the *Lady's Realm*. Princess Beatrice is sketched in the same number.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE March number is principally occupied with the new territories, the new peoples and the new responsibilities which the late war has devolved on the United States. Dr. Shaw considers Aguinaldo's conduct to be inexcusable. The Senate's delay offered only the greater reason for friendly action on his part. The annexation of a strip of land one mile deep on either side of the Nicaraguan Canal route, together with the Lake, is mentioned by Dr. Shaw as even more desirable than the annexation of the Philippines or Hawaii or Porto Rico. He welcomes Germany's evident desire to undo the unpleasant effect of last year.

There is a sketch of President Faure which concludes with the remark that his sudden death has let off the French desire for change, and so spoiled the monarchical plots which had thriven on it. Another sketch portrays General Otis, the military commander in the Philippines, as "a modest, quiet gentleman, making no display of any kind, a man of deeds rather than words," able to "mingle inflexibility with kindness." A Marylander trained to the law, he joined the New York Volunteers in September, 1862, and fought at Gettysburg. He has been a soldier ever since.

FILIPINOS AS SKETCHED BY A MANILA MAN.

Special interest attaches to a paper on the native population of the Philippines by an editor of Manila, Señor J. Caro y Mora. He draws a very pleasing picture. The immense majority of the natives, he says, can read and write and figure. They know the rudiments of religion and morality, and "show a happy disposition to acquire that general tint of superficial culture which is all that the great mass of labouring people can aspire to anywhere in the world":—

The native Filipino does not know the vice of blasphemy; he is not ordinarily obscene in his speech; he is not quarrelsome; he is respectful to those who display authority; is docile and obedient, although he is weak and remiss in the performance of his duties.

He likes very much to pass hours in idleness or in not very animated conversation with his companions and friends. He is fond of feasts and pilgrimages, of play and betting, and easily spends in a day what has cost him months and even years to acquire. . . . He loves sensual pleasures. . . . He possesses normal intelligence, a good memory, and an aptitude for mechanics. . . . Lacking incentive, however, he inclines to idleness.

The portraits of peasant girls accompanying the sketch show no lack of character.

THE PEOPLE OF PORTO RICO.

Dr. W. H. Ward tells how General Henry is putting Porto Rico to rights. Wherever he can he employs the local authorities, but has had twice to dissolve municipal councils "because they were quarrelling over politics instead of attending to business." This American gives an account of the Porto Ricans very different from the foregoing sketch of the Filipinos. He says the poor are crowded, as he has never seen people crowded elsewhere, in miserable city slums, and as a whole they are "a people of which three-quarters cannot read, where three-quarters of the families are not legally married, where few can get any meat or flour, where thin blood starves on bananas, and where the main products, sugar and coffee, are exported for the benefit of the landowners."

YOUNG CUBAN LEADERS.

George Reno portrays "some young Cuban leaders in Cuban reconstruction." He says:—

There are at least three thousand men on the island between the ages of twenty-five and fifty who have been graduated from the best colleges and universities in the United States, and have carefully studied not only the merits, but also the defects, of our various systems and institutions.

This is an element in the future of Cuba of which sufficient account has not been taken. "The assertion," says the writer, "that they do not possess sufficient ability to govern themselves or their own people . . . cannot but seem absurd."

A FARMER'S BALANCE-SHEET.

Mr. Frank Spearman furnishes "what no American review has ever before presented to its readers—an actual glimpse at the books and workings of a model American farm. This farm, located in the State of Iowa, contains 6,000 acres and its business is to produce corn." Purchase of the land and stock cost a quarter of a million dollars. 1898 showed a net profit of fifty thousand dollars: gross return 74,500,000 dols., less 53,644 dols. expenses.

Mr Johnson Brigham discusses the characteristics and possibilities of middle Western literature. He sees in it promise of virility, open-air-ness, straightforwardness, local touch, moral cleanliness, and optimism.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE admirable monthly survey of affairs in the United States and in Greater Britain as well as in Europe makes the *National* this and every month certain of an appreciative welcome. Were there no other articles, the magazine would still rank high. The most striking feature in the rest of the contents is Dr. Barry's distinction between Gallicanism or Latinism and Romanism, which receives special notice elsewhere, along with Mr. Mallock's ridicule of "Christian Science," Admiral Maxse's vindication of Lord Raglan, and Mr. Wm. Walsh's further indictment of secret societies in the Church of England.

THE UNHAPPY PLIGHT OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. H. C. Thompson, who inveighed last month against the government of the Chartered Company, now exposes "the misgovernment of the Transvaal." Very earnest warning is given to President Kruger of what may follow on his obduracy. This is his counsel:—

People won't settle in a country where they are to be kept for ever under political disability; and until there is a free influx of an artisan population the tendency will continue, which is every day becoming more apparent, of the concentration, not only of the land, but of all the resources of the country, in a few hands, so that the working-classes will in time become doubly enslaved, politically to the Boers, financially to the companies. The poorer mines are now being compelled to shut down, and are being bought up by the various mining groups—so, too, is the land. One great firm alone is said to own more than two million acres. In a few years more two or three firms will possess the whole of the Transvaal, and the bulk of the people will be merely engaged in working it for them at a wage, the owners, for the most part, having their permanent homes in Europe.

HOW THE SENATE PASSED THE PEACE TREATY.

Mr. Maurice Low hints at the "extraordinary efforts" made to secure the two senatorial votes which saved the

treaty of peace from defeat: "efforts as scandalous as they were extraordinary." He says, "There are two recognised ways of obtaining the vote of a purchaseable legislator: one is to buy him for cash, the other is to bribe him with patronage or something equally valuable." The second method is the more frequent. Mr. Low proceeds:—

When it is current gossip that a certain Senator, who is under indictment for having conspired to obtain the funds of a national bank, gave his vote in favour of the treaty in exchange for the promise of the Government to drop the criminal proceedings against him, I am inclined to believe that the charge is not an aspersion on the fair name of this Senator. This is a sample of what was done to secure votes. Every influence, social as well as political, was brought to bear to induce certain men to vote for the treaty. In one case the President of a great Railroad Corporation was brought to Washington to personally prevail upon a Senator to vote to ratify the treaty. This railroad had largely influenced the Senator's election, and the Senator will need the Corporation's good offices when he is candidate for re-election. These things convey some idea of the means employed to carry through a great national policy. Can one conceive anything more disgraceful, a state of affairs more scandalous?

A NEW RÔLE FOR LORDS CURZON AND CROMER.

The Future of the House of Commons is speculated upon by a "Radical M.P." with his usual raciness. He comments on the lack of party discipline, which even Mr. Gladstone could not maintain, and which Mr. Chamberlain's successful mutiny has made still more precarious:—

Mr. Chamberlain's *rôle* of Satan has turned out a screaming success. He has reversed the poetic justice of the Miltonic legend. The faithful and the fallen angels are each in the wrong place. It is not the rebel and his crew who have to face the "hideous ruin and combustion," the "adamantine chains," and the "penal fire." It is the Front Opposition Bench Gabriels, and Michaels, and Raphaels, and Liberal Seraphs generally who are sprawling over the "burning marl," while Beelzebub is perched up aloft jubilant in the seat of the scornful.

The writer asks whether the work of Liberalism is done, and answers No. The working classes have to be raised in the scale of culture: "every human being in this country should and must be essentially cultured." Technical education is not enough; and we are throwing away on conquest abroad the millions needed for education at home:—

We are throwing away men and services, as well as money, from my point of view. I think Lords Curzon and Cromer would be better, though perhaps less glitteringly, employed at Whitechapel or the New Cut, or in the slums of Manchester or Glasgow, than at Calcutta or Cairo.

The writer fears that "unless some powerful personality presents itself" the House of Commons will drift out of the safety of parties into the perilous chaos of groups.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. John Hutton explains the provisions of his Cottage Homes Bill. He reckons the number for whom they ought to be provided at 150,000. The annual cost of supporting each he puts at £20, for which he would take £5 from the parish, £5 from Parliament, and £10 from the County Council. The Dreyfus affair is still kept well to the fore. Sir Godfrey Lushington discusses and reprobates the conduct of M. Dupuy and M. Beaurepaire. Mr. F. C. Conybeare presents fresh evidence of the complicity of the Latin Church in the Dreyfus case. The editor retails with much amusement "the Sins of the Syndicate" as seriously described by the anti-Dreyfusite press.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THERE is no article of conspicuous distinction in the March number. It happily avoids sinking into the archæological abyss into which previous numbers have often descended.

ADVICE TO LIBERALS.

The condition of the Liberal Party gravely exercises its contributors. Its first paper deals with "Liberals and Cross-currents," and expresses the fear that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's election as leader is not and cannot be conducive to the general well-being of the party. Mr. Dudley S. A. Cosby, in the Independent Section, tells how he would re-unite the Liberal Party. He wants a new leader and a new party of definite and outspoken principles. He would shunt Home Rule so long as the House of Lords represented only one party in the State. To sum up:—

A strong and just foreign policy will be linked with a policy of social reform at home, of which the question of the House of Lords and the Disestablishment of the State Church (in the interests of a pure religion) will be the most prominent features, and in which such questions as the "taxation of ground-rents," and the taking over by the State of railways and, what may be called for want of a better word, "all other necessities of life," will form the leading features of their programme.

A PICTURESQUE AMENITIES PARTY.

Mr. Richardson Evans describes the steps being taken to enable local authorities to put down "advertising disfigurement." He rejoices that "for the first time in English history a party has been formed within the House of Commons for the express purpose of defending" what he calls the "Picturesque Amenities." This is the title he gives to a committee formed to further his project. He insists "that there is as much popular demand for authoritative treatment of the advertising disfigurement question as for nine out of ten of the reforms that have been consecrated in the statute book." He is prepared to grant that 5 per cent. of the public want to keep the disfiguring advertisements, sky-signs, etc., etc., that 40 per cent. are indifferent with a leaning to toleration, 40 per cent. indifferent with a leaning to dislike, while 10 per cent. are languidly, and 5 per cent. strongly opposed to them.

THE TWO ROUSSEAUS.

Mr. Walter Emm concludes a study of Jean Jacques Rousseau with the paragraph:—

As we read the story of his life we seem to be in the presence of two men—one weak, petulant and very human, with a romantic and impulsive temperament, an undisciplined and ill-regulated mind, demoralised by the absence of home restraints and cruel treatment during the most impressionable period of his youth, with no moral ballast to counteract inherited weaknesses, and from the first handicapped by a torturing and incurable malady; the other—Rousseau, the fearless prophet, waging a splendid battle against tyranny and injustice in high places, inspired by a strong sympathy with the oppressed, and a lofty ideal of social and national life; and, withal, a powerful moral and spiritual force, who stemmed the tide of materialism in France and roused the nation from a deadly lethargy and despair.

Mr. W. Howard Campbell describes the work of famine-relief in South India, and quotes the remark of an old ryot: "It is a blessing" he said, "that we live under this Government. In the old Mogul times we should have fallen like leaves." Priscilla E. Moulder bewails the unfortunate industrial position of women and believes the resolute suppression of sweating only possible by insisting on an Act of Parliament fixing a minimum wage and a maximum working week for all classes of adult woman labour."

THE FORTNIGHTLY.

THE chief distinction of the March *Fortnightly* lies in the two papers, quoted elsewhere, on "Old Age Pensions Made Easy," and on General Wood's "Sanitation of Santiago."

POPE AND KING IN ITALY.

Mr. Wilfrid Ward discusses the relations of Vatican and Quirinal from the Catholic point of view. He comments on the overtures now made to the Papacy by Ministers and ex-Ministers desirous of ending the abstention of Catholic voters and of securing their aid against the forces of disorder. He refers to a pamphlet by an ex-Minister which suggests the cession to the Pope of a strip of land on the right bank of the Tiber, with a railway to the sea, and a capital sum down in place of a yearly salary. Mr. Ward's answer to these overtures is that the Anti-Clericalists have not shown themselves negotiators worthy of confidence. "To shut up the clubs and bully the priests and bishops one day, and the next to ask for an alliance, is a policy which is hardly consistent." He thus describes the situation and a possible way out :—

At present, each side mistrusts the other. The Government knows that it has for years harassed the Church, and suspects that, at bottom, Catholics would be glad of any opportunity of striking at it. The Catholics mistrust a government which has for years taken every excuse to deprive them of their property. If the Government undid some of its wrongs, ceased to harass the clergy, and to refuse their *exequatur* without just cause, to make unfounded charges against the Catholic committees; if it gradually, but systematically, restored to the Church even a portion of the property of which she has been deprived, carried out some of the suggestions made in the pamphlet from which I have quoted, legalised the religious orders, and tried to act as the genuine ally of the Church in securing respect for religion, it might gradually restore the confidence which the fanaticism of the past has wrecked. That force would be removed which has driven some Catholics to Republican sympathies.

LORD CARNARVON'S HOME RULE POLICY.

An unsigned article reviews Lord Carnarvon and Home Rule in the light of the "Life" of Parnell. The writer sums up :—

We now know for certain that Carnarvon was at the time of his appointment, and had been for some years, in favour of a policy of Home Rule for Ireland. It is equally clear that he was chosen for the post of Lord Lieutenant on that account. It is admitted that his negotiations with Parnell were made known to and approved by Lord Salisbury. It is certain also that the appointment of Carnarvon, and the belief that he was in favour of Home Rule, and that he was pledged to support this view in the Cabinet, was the main motive for the Irish vote in the English borough elections being given to Tory candidates. It is equally certain that when the results of the elections were known, and when the future policy to Ireland was discussed and determined by the Government, Carnarvon's policy was rejected, and a policy of renewed coercion was determined on, and that Carnarvon's resignation was due to this.

Pending the publication of his correspondence with the Premier, the writer finds two possible explanations of Lord Salisbury's attitude: either "he really was earnestly and honestly keeping an open mind on the subject," or he was at heart adverse to Home Rule, and only "used Carnarvon as a convenient tool" to ease the position and lure the Irish vote. The writer prefers the first alternative. He expresses the belief that Lord Carnarvon's tenure of office was the precursor of the ultimate success of his Home Rule policy.

A TEST FOR FRENCH FRIENDSHIP.

"Diplomaticus" surveys the progress of Anglo-French negotiations under the heading, "Is it Peace?" He is certainly sceptical. M. Cambon's proposals relative to access to the upper reaches of the Nile have, he says, been the subject of long discussion with Lord Salisbury. He goes on :—

A decision is said to have been arrived at of which the precise nature has been the burden of various rumours. All, however, agree that a very substantial concession has been made to France. In one quarter it has been whispered that the Niger precedent has been strictly followed, with the result that France has obtained certain commercial stations on the Upper Nile. In another it is said that she has been allowed a strip of territory jutting out from her frontier at the Eastern watershed of the Ubanghi to one of the tributaries of the Upper Nile. A third denies the whole Nile theory, and affirms that, as compensation for the abandonment of her claim in that direction, France has been given a large slice of territory in the north-west equal to the total area of France herself. This, of course, means the better part of Darfur, with a free hand generally in the hinterland of Tripoli.

The writer objects to any of these concessions. He points to the growing unfriendliness of French feeling. He declares that M. Zola was practically recalled to Paris from London by the French Government because his Anglophile utterances were held to jar on the Franco-Russian fêtes. "The present widespread denunciation of England" and the advocacy of a German alliance are but the precipitation of long-standing passions. The point of the article lies in these closing sentences—

If France really desires a *rapprochement* with us, let her do what she has never done in the last twenty years—make some concession to us. . . . Let her sell to us her rights on the "French shore" of Newfoundland.

TRAGEDY NOT NECESSARILY PESSIMISTIC.

Mr. William Archer writes on pessimism and tragedy. This is his text :—

My contention is—to put it briefly and at once—that tragedy is not necessarily an expression of personal gloom, any more than comedy is necessarily an ebullition of personal gaiety, and that a work of imagination makes for optimism or pessimism in the reader, not in virtue of the gaiety or gloom of its story, but rather in virtue of its inherent vitality or lack of vitality, the bracing or "lowering" quality of the spirit which animates it.

He finds tragedy but no pessimism in "Gösta Berling's Saga" and in "The Open Question," while he is painfully impressed with the pessimism of Sudermann's "Regina" and Meredith's "Ordeal of Richard Feverel."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Demetrius C. Boulger defends the Congo State from recent assaults of critics, maintains that the State has "done well, though not all well," and urges that it be left to work out the black problem itself. He hints we have enough to do in Asia, and should leave Central Africa alone. Major A. G. Spilsbury gives his version of the "Tourmaline" expedition for the opening of the Sus, and laments the disposition of Lord Salisbury to yield to the Sultan of Morocco while other Powers are squeezing him to their heart's content. Mabel C. Birchenough writes on Jean Ingelow, whom she takes to be above all things as a poet "the singer of the English landscape."

THE *Geographical Journal* for February contains valuable tables compiled by Mr. John Milne, showing the differences in time between that used in various parts of the world and Greenwich mean time. This appears to be the first publication of the kind. Its importance for all kinds of scientific observation is obvious. The tables cover about a score of pages.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE dominant interest in the March number is, as usual, political and economic. A number of the principal articles have been already separately quoted elsewhere in these pages.

MR. BALFOUR'S IRISH UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

Mr. E. J. Dillon subjects Mr. Balfour's plea for a Roman Catholic University to severe criticism, not to say ridicule. He sees only two ways of settling the question if it is to be seriously reopened: to make the new university as complete as Trinity College and as Catholic as Maynooth, or to make it strictly undenominational:—

A tertium quid, however specious and plausible, will inevitably be open to the main objection attaching to Mr. Balfour's scheme: that if it were in fact what it claims to be in theory, it would be a wanton insult to Catholics, while if it professed to be what it was not, it would be a dangerous snare laid for Protestants, and in any case must amount to a humiliating confession of weakness on the part of one of the strongest British Cabinets on record.

MRS. FAWCETT ON COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

Mrs. Fawcett defends the Government for having relaxed the compulsory clauses of previous Vaccination Acts. She points out that compulsion was adopted in 1853 on two grounds—namely, that thorough vaccination in infancy was an almost complete protection against small-pox, and that universal infant vaccination involved no risk to life or health. She considers both positions to have been proved erroneous. She also quotes statistics to prove that while the deaths from small-pox had been for years steadily decreasing, the "vaccinal default" or number of children unvaccinated in proportion to the annual births was as steadily increasing from 4·9 per cent. in 1860 to 33 per cent. in 1878. "After thirty-two or forty-six years of nominal compulsion a very much smaller proportion of the infants born every year were actually vaccinated than was the case before the compulsory law was in the Statute-book." Conjoined with the rapidly increasing number of Boards of Guardians which refused to carry out compulsion, these figures justified the Government refusing to risk a violent conflict with the local authorities. Mrs. Fawcett strongly denounces the conduct of many magistrates towards the "conscientious objector." She says:—

I am not an anti-vaccinator, that is I believe that vaccination generally gives protection long enough at any rate to carry one safely through an epidemic; but I have been nearer to being an anti-vaccinator than I ever was before since I have seen that the cause of vaccination appears to require magistrates in the course of the discharge of their duties to insult and endeavour to perplex the poor and ignorant who appear before them to claim exemption.

THE MUSIC THE TWENTIETH CENTURY NEEDS.

Felix Weingartner, of the Berlin Royal Opera, continues his description of the symphony since Beethoven. He speaks in the highest terms of Hector Berlioz, whose merits were not appreciated until long after his death. Variations of a theme had been common enough, but "the dramatic psychological variation" was, the writer declares, absolutely Berlioz's own creation; and in this sense he is held entitled to be called a predecessor of Wagner. "But this daring symphony writer and master of orchestration was not yet capable of taking that grand step, which was reserved for Richard Wagner—namely, to let the music of his drama grow out of the spirit of the poetry without troubling about the opera form." Yet Berlioz was the real founder of the modern school. Liszt further developed the dramatic psychological variation of a theme, and in his "Symphonic Poems" expressed the law that a piece of music must be a poem, springing from some poetical idea or mental impulse, but assuming a definite musical form. These symphonic poems of Liszt mark the modern direction since Beethoven, just as Brahms ends the neo-classical. Then in sublime elevation is seen the gigantic figure of Richard Wagner, whom no "school" touches, and who stands hand in hand with Beethoven. The writer concludes with this advice to "gifted and ambitious composers":—

Let your feelings, your thoughts, your ideas be great and noble, as great and noble as those of our great masters; then you will produce the right kind of works, and just as you produce them, they will be right. . . . Brilliant technicality is not enough. What we want is natural music, straightforward and powerful, sincerity and truth . . . "from the heart . . . to the heart."

THE ITALIAN ARMY AS A MEANS OF EVANGELISM.

How Militarism helps on Evangelism is illustrated in the life of Cavalier Luigi Capellini, founder and pastor of the Military Evangelical Church of Italy, as shortly sketched by G. Dalla Vecchia. This "Italian Army Evangelist," who fought for Victor Emmanuel in 1860 and 1866, chanced one day to come across a fragment of a New Testament, the reading of which changed him from Catholic to Protestant and made him an ardent Evangelical propagandist. "He was fully convinced that the barracks were the most desirable field for the much-needed evangelisation of Italy." In 1873, in spite of fierce clerical opposition, he founded the Evangelical Military Church. As a result the remark is sometimes heard, "All the regiment are becoming Protestant." Open opposition in the barracks has now ceased, and "the Bible is to be found wherever there are soldiers." The King knighted the evangelist in 1884 and promoted him in 1890. Before his death the Bible was read in the remotest parts of Italy. Colporteurs in the remote districts meet some one who speaks of the Bible; and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it is an ex-soldier who was in the Evangelical Military Church.

"A Conservative" denounces as nonsensical the agitation of tithe-owning clergy for relief from rates. He objects in the interests of the Establishment to the clergy receiving this kind of grant from the State. The remedy for their poverty is a "Sustentation fund raised by the Church itself."

Harper's.

Harper's for March is strong in poetry. Mr. Arthur Stringer's "Stories in Verse" leave a pleasant memory behind them of word and fantasy well wedded. G. W. Carryl's "Ebbtide," and Hildegarde Hawthorne's "Song" also claim notice, while "Heart's Ease over Heinrich Heine's Grave" is a tender conceit, not without pathos. The war is much in evidence in prose and picture. An Indian chief writes the account he had from his father of the massacre of Fort Dearborn at Chicago. It is a curious plea in extenuation of Indian conduct, almost from the very lips of one of the massacring Indians themselves. One wonders whether this kind of oral tradition and vindication of the much-abused Indian will come to be a frequent form of American literature before all-devouring Time has made it impossible. The most striking thing in the March number—from the British point of view—is Julian Ralph's "English Characteristics."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE March number offers a somewhat low average of interest, unbroken by any marked literary or social eminence. Earl Carrington's happy experience of labourers' allotments, Mr. Churton Collins' plea for a People's University for London, and Prince Kropotkin's story of weather prediction, claim separate notice, as also the papers on the situation in the Church.

LINE OF CLEAVAGE BETWEEN PARTIES.

Mr. T. E. Kebbel asks, "Is the Party system breaking up?" He answers :—

> The party system is disorganised now, but, so far from being exhausted, materials seem to exist for its reconstruction in more than ordinary abundance, and that in a singularly well defined and cohesive form. . . . There is a Radical party in the country growing in strength every day, with faith in its own principles, and seemingly prepared to face a long period of Opposition in the prosecution of them. On the two questions I have mentioned —the House of Lords and the Church of England—they will be whole-hearted; and these will be quite enough to find food for party for at least another generation.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE AND THE NAVY.

Mr. A. S. Hurd writes upon the Retardation of the Navy by the Engineers' Strike. The year 1898-99 will close without a single battleship being added to the effective list of the Navy. But for the trade dispute the Navy would to-day be stronger than it is by twelve warships: five battleships, three first-class cruisers, one second-class cruiser, three third-class cruisers. "If war with an alliance of two or more Powers had become inevitable during the past year, the Navy would have been seriously handicapped in consequence." Nevertheless, we are making up leeway as quickly as possible. During the present financial year no fewer than sixteen first-class battleships are under construction, all of which are expected to be flying the pennant in 1902. The entire total for the year of armoured ships under construction is twenty-eight.

PLEA FOR A BRITISH NORDRACH.

Mr. James Arthur Gibson insists that the Nordrach Cure of consumption by means of high feeding and plenty of open air is quite practicable in this country. He kindly details the diet and general regimen suitable for a consumptive patient. He pleads for the establishment of a British Sanatorium. He urges that climate has nothing to do with the matter :—

> All that is absolutely necessary is (1) a spot in the country where pure air is to be had, (2) well away from smoke, dust, traffic and excitement, where the patients may lead the quiet unconventional lives so necessary to their well-being; (3) the proper treatment, and (4) (but most important) the man to honestly carry it out. These four things are indispensable, nothing else is. . . . I should suggest that £1,000 a year at least should be given to the doctor. . . . A complete Sanatorium for forty patients. . . . should not cost more than £5,000 or £6,000 at the outside.

He holds that it will be the duty of the State to undertake such measures as may be necessary for the cure, prevention, and final eradication of the disease.

THE REAL MENELIK, AND ADOWA.

Vicomte de Poncins, writing from personal impressions in Abyssinia in 1897-98, sets to work to destroy "the Menelik myth." The real Negus is no highly civilised patron such as he is often portrayed. He is a fortunate adventurer, who has raised himself by personal valour to a supreme rank in this country; who has gathered and held the force necessary to maintain that supremacy. "In Africa this implies ferocity, cunning, intelligence, and luck." He has tried to replace the old feudalism of the chiefs by a new feudalism altogether dependent on himself. He likes to be thought a pioneer of civilisation, but he has been too successful against Italy to carry out that *rôle* :—

> The victory has been disastrous to European prestige; it has destroyed the fear of the white man, which was instinctive in the Negro mind. The Abyssinian draws no distinctions between the various European nations—they are all whites and as such worthy of hatred; they were all, in his opinion, defeated at Adowa, and may henceforth be regarded with contempt and insulted at pleasure. The salutary lesson of Magdala is completely forgotten, and not an Ethiopian but believes that his race has nothing to learn from us. Menelik may desire to foster European civilisation, but the whole consensus of national opinion is against him, and I do not hesitate to say that the victory of Adowa has raised Abyssinian pride to such a point that the country has become inaccessible to all progress.

A SOLUTION OF THE IRISH UNIVERSITY PROBLEM.

Mr. Anthony Traill expresses his feeling in regard to the Irish University problem by crying "Hands off Trinity" College, Dublin, but goes on to make a positive proposal :—

> It seems to me then, in conclusion, that the only plan which remains open *to meet all the requirements of the case* is to revive the lay college of Maynooth, to endow it amply, to enlarge its buildings to meet its necessities from time to time should it prove a success, to apply the Tests Acts to it, which will satisfy the Nonconformists, and to give it a governing body with a preponderance of laity, as seems now agreed upon; if this be done, in far less than a hundred years the problem will be solved. The "Roman Catholic atmosphere" will necessarily pervade the place from the start, there will be no special inducement to Protestants to make use of it, and those Roman Catholics who still prefer the "atmosphere" of Trinity College can go there.

OTHER ARTICLES.

A gruesome historical document has been translated from the Chinese by Professor R. K. Douglas, and presented here in English dress. It is a description by an eye-witness of the sack of Yangchow in 1644 by the Manchus. It is a story full of the kind of horrors which the Turks caused in Bulgaria and Armenia. The Comte de Calonne describes the French Judicial system, which costs twenty-five million francs a year, but which is badly overstaffed and underpaid. He suggests many reforms, of which the chief is this, "Instead of the paid thousands we have now, a few hundred would suffice. The idea of having single judges in the courts is gaining ground."

THE current number of the *International Journal of Ethics* has in it much excellent matter. Professor Laurence's support of the Tsar's Rescript was referred to last month. Mr. John MacCunn opposes the true idea of cosmopolitan duties to the blank cosmopolitanism of non-intervention and Free Trade. The free citizen ought to regard the organised force of his own nation, with all its imperfections, as the supreme instrument for the civilisation and advancement of the world. "And a great empire like ours, gathering into a political unity men of the most diverse races, creeds, ideas, characters, civilisations, savageries, is the greatest school of cosmopolitanism the world has ever seen." Mr. J. S. Mackenzie justifies our belief in the feasibility of human progress against all objections, but declines to give this belief a fatalistic colouring. "We are likely to have just as much progress as we really try to have, and just of the kind that we really try to have." Progress in material wealth or progress in social justice will come to us according as we bend our minds to achieve the one or the other.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE three principal articles in the February number have been noticed separately: Sir G. S. Clarke's laudation of imperial responsibilities as a national gain, Professor F. S. Baldwin's panegyric on luxury, and Mr. C. A. Conant's study of the economic rise of Russia as a world-power.

"PROGRESSIVE" EXPLOSIVES.

Mr. H. S. Maxim gives a lucid and entertaining account of experiments with high explosives in large guns. He tells how he discovered to make slow burning powder,—by mixing finely ground sulphur and carbon with granular nitrate of potash. The next step is thus described:—

> Having found that powder could be made slow burning, I next arranged it in such a manner as to be progressive—that is, I pressed the powder into blocks and cubes, and loaded cartridges in such a manner that the first powder to be burned would be slow burning, and the last to be burned quick burning, so that as the projectile moved forward in the barrel, the powder would burn faster and faster, thus maintaining the pressure and imparting to the projectile a high velocity without a high initial pressure. It was also found that the violence of the shock was much lessened by the use of progressive powder.

This enabled him to make use of projectiles stored with high explosives which otherwise would have been too dangerous to use. So he invented the torpedo gun. He also used an adjustment of gasoline and air so as to raise the pressure behind a projectile from 1,000 lbs. per square inch when the trigger was pulled to 6,000 at the muzzle. He goes on to explain that "the greater part of the smokeless powders employed to-day consist of a mixture of nitro-glycerine and gun-cotton," the mixing being effected by acetone, a species of alcohol which dissolves both ingredients. He tells how by the use of obturating gas checks he obviates the fearful erosion caused by the white hot gases tearing along within the gun at a high velocity, which will sometimes wear a gun out in firing sixty rounds.

WHEAT PROSPECTS FOR 1931 IN U.S.A.

Sir William Crookes' warning about the approaching scarcity of wheat sets Mr. John Hyde, statistician of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, to indulge in various forecasts on America and the wheat problem. He reckons confidently on a great era of agricultural and industrial prosperity for the South, and expects a net increase of productive area all over the States of some 108,000,000 acres by 1931. He estimates then a population of 130,000,000, and says:—

> On the basis of our present actual consumption as a people, to the entire exclusion of our export trade, the country will require by the year 1931 the following additional acreage: for wheat, 13,500,000 acres; for corn, 66,000,000 acres; for oats, 23,700,000 acres; for the minor cereals, 10,000,000 acres, and for hay, 40,500,000 acres, a total of 153,700,000 acres, without making any provision for the proportionately increased consumption of vegetables, fruits and other products. Instead, therefore, of the probably largely increased acreage bringing down prices or proving unprofitable to the farmers, there will be a deficiency of at least 50,000,000 acres.

The rest of mankind need not, it seems, look to the States for any part of their daily bread after this generation.

THE POCKET EXPECTORATION BOTTLE.

Dr. S. A. Knopf treats of the tuberculosis problem in the United States. Since consumption is "the most curable of all chronic ailments," he urges that measures should be taken to eradicate it. He holds up England as an example, where special hospitals and other agencies have reduced deaths from tuberculosis from 2,410 per million in 1870 to 1,307 per million in 1896. He pleads for private munificence in the erection of hospitals and sanatoria. On expectoration in the streets, which some American boards of health have prohibited (in vain), the writer suggests a rather gruesome pocket companion:—

> From a sanitary point of view, I am inclined to think that a more general use of the pocket flask, not only by those who are tuberculous, but also by those who have a simple cold or grip, would solve the problem of expectoration. The boards of health, the hospitals and dispensaries should distribute such flasks free of charge to all pulmonary invalids coming under their care. They should preferably be made of some light metal (aluminum or nickel) to protect the patient from the danger of inoculation through breakage. The use of the handkerchief for this purpose, while better than spitting on the floor, is certainly not very sanitary, and I have no doubt, at times, is the cause of a severe reinfection of the nasal mucous membrane.

CHINA FOR THE CHINESE!

Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, Secretary to the American Board of Foreign Missions, who visited the country last year, writes most sanguinely on the awakening of China. He reports with joy the extension of railways, manufactures, high grade schools, and desire for Western learning. He applauds the late edicts of Reform as marking the pathway which must be taken if the Empire is to retain unity and life. The Empress cannot permanently arrest the new force. He declares that "there are no minds so devoted to the nation's welfare, so proud of China's true glory, or so able to lead her on to win and possess it, as those which have been trained in the mission churches and schools." He concludes with the emphatic remark:—

> The friends of China—nay, the friends of liberty and progress in the earth—must desire to see the autonomy of this great people preserved, their government freed from superstition and inherent weakness and adjusted to the new sentiments and relations of these later times, and its future development carried on under a native dynasty.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Hon. S. E. Payne, Chairman of Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, explains the provisions of the Bill intended to equalise the conditions of American shipowners with those of foreign competitors by means of Government subsidy. The Government is asked to make up to the owner the increased cost of sailing an American ship under the American flag and the interest on the higher cost of building ships in America. Commander Stockton, of the U.S. Navy, would abolish payment of prize money for capture of an enemy's merchant vessels on the high seas, but defends the continuance of such capture as a military measure. Mr. W. T. Parker contrasts the present lofty status of coloured soldiers with their early despised and mutinous condition. Major Griffiths draws a fearful picture of the horrors prevailing in the old war prisons of England and France.

IN *Fair Game* for March, Mr. Furniss shows both in his cartoons and his writings that he has no high opinion of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as leader of the Opposition. We have, for instance, the Radiparty elephant, with Campbell-Bannerman's head tied to one of its tails. The feature of the number is, however, the depicting of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain as a giraffe, stretching his neck after the leaves of "Power." We have never seen Mr. Chamberlain in this guise before, but we expect that in the future we often shall; the idea is too good to be neglected. Mr. Montbard has another cartoon dealing with the Tsar's Eirenicon.

THE FORUM.

FOR readers on this side of the Atlantic the February *Forum* falls below its high average of interest, it being chiefly concerned with the new duties and opportunities which result from the recent conquests of the United States. Dr. Walter Wyman's daring suggestion to make the Western Hemisphere practically equivalent to one State for sanitary purposes demands separate attention.

UNCLE SAM'S MODEST DEMANDS.

"Coaling Stations for the Navy" is the title of a paper by Commander R. B. Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment, wherein may be seen the large ideas engendered in naval minds by recent events. Beginning with the West Indies, the writer points out that the Danish islands there are for sale, and that no other Power should be allowed to secure them. He asks, "Are we not to have a coaling harbour on the African coast, as compensation for our share in suppressing the slave trade?" There is more logic in the next plea:—

On account of our intention, publicly declared, to maintain the sovereignty of the territory of the South American republics against any aggression on the part of a European nation, it is but natural to suppose that we might expect some compensation from these republics. Further, that this compensation might be in the nature of an extension to us of facilities for war purposes, such as coaling-stations and dépôts for supplies at strategic locations.

The writer goes on to insist that Manila, being a thousand miles away from Shanghai, is too distant for the Chinese squadron: "The United States should possess a coaling-station somewhere near the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang or in the Yellow Sea." Waxing more valiant as he proceeds, the writer actually asks, "Is it not time to apply the Monroe doctrine to the North Pacific Ocean?" European Powers will note these queries:—

When we pass between the Pillars of Hercules and enter the Mediterranean, do we leave all rights behind? . . . . How can an appeal to force be made there without a naval base? . . . . After being the first to subdue the enemies of civilisation along the north African coast, are we without any rights there now? Can we not fairly ask for one small refuge for our ships on this coast?

THE RISING TIDE OF GOLD.

The director of the United States Mint, the Hon. G. E. Roberts, writes on the increasing supply of gold. He quotes returns and estimates to show that the world's output of the yellow metal has advanced from over 118,000,000 dols. in 1890 to about 300,000,000 dols. in 1898, and argues that the output will not decline while the present generation of men is interested in affairs. Comparing the gold coin and bullion in European banks and treasuries at the end of the years 1892 and 1897, he finds a net increase of 515,000,000 dols. Of this increase Russia and Austro-Hungary have taken 415,000,000 dols., Russia storing up about 50,000,000 dols. a year in order to introduce the gold standard. Now she has established the new system her absorption of gold will cease, and from this time forward a flowing tide of gold will pour into the world's markets. In 1900 the gold output for the year will be 350,000,000 dols. or 400,000,000 dols.—a total greater than the combined output of both gold and silver in 1896, which at its highest was 318,000,000 dols. There will be more gold alone than Mr. Bryan wanted of both metals. The writer hopes the advocates of free silver will drop the subject.

AMERICAN "EQUALITY."

The Hon. D. J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State, writes on the war and "the extension of civilisation," which is the term he prefers to expansion. He lays stress on a distinction which promises to become a platitude of American thought:—

Our Constitution was framed and has always been applied with a distinct consciousness that, while men are equal in natural rights, such as life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, political rights are the creations of law, not the gifts of nature. No theory of Republicanism has ever maintained that maturity in statecraft, or even any degree of political capacity, is essential to every unit of the population. As distinctly as a monarchy a republic must make provision for its natural wards.

A further distinction is drawn in a paper by Mr. Walter S. Logan, on Saxon and Latin Courts. He says:—

The nations of our English-speaking race have never sought to promote equality of condition, because we have always known that there is not and cannot be an equality of merit; but we have sought to lay the foundations of institutions and to establish a jurisprudence that should insure an equality of opportunity.

LATIN VERSUS SAXON.

Mr. Logan's paper is a fine cluster of antitheses, to which the Dreyfus case gives point. Says he:—

The Latin nations are governed by their executives; the Saxon nations by their judges. . . . Our land is a land of freedom because it is a judge-governed land. . . . With us the judiciary is independent; with the Latin it is more or less the servant of the executive. . . . The Saxon declaration is the demand of a freeman for his rights; the Latin petition is a persistent plea for grace. . . . Latin law is always codified; the common law of the English-speaking race has too much life and vigour in it to be bottled up. . . . The conspicuous figure in the Latin court is the judge dispensing justice; in a Saxon Court, the lawyer fighting for it. . . . The basic difference between Latin and Saxon jurisprudence is that the one accords privileges, while the other protects rights.

From the fact that "Paris is the capital of the Latin world" and the home of communism, which is a cross between socialism and anarchism, the writer proceeds to ask whether these *isms* are not the natural product of the jurisprudence of privilege, and suggests the other half of the world might adopt the Saxon system.

THE CYCLE AS ROAD-MENDER.

Mr. Otto Dorner, chairman of the national committee for highway improvement formed by the League of American Wheelmen, writes on "Good Roads and State Aid." Roads seem to be bad in America, if one may go by the fact that the cost of hauling is twenty-five cents per ton per mile in the United States as against 8·6 cents in Europe. In the agitation for better roads—with the demand that the cost of improvement be shared between the State, the county and the owners of abutting property—we see one of the by-products of the cycle cult. The writer says:—

Every bicycle rider is an agitator for better highways. When the League of American Wheelmen was organised at Newport in 1880, one of its purposes was declared to be "to promote the improvement of public roads and highways." Credit has often been given to the League of American Wheelmen for having initiated the present good roads movement. With a membership consisting largely of young and energetic men, and which has grown beyond the hundred thousand mark, the League is generally acknowledged as the most potent factor in the promotion of good roads sentiment.

JAPANESE MORALS.

Mr. J. K. Goodrich describes "some Japanese ways," but is by no means so enraptured thereanent as is Sir Edwin Arnold. The social feeling towards the *geisha* or dancing-girl is, indeed, he says, less pitiless than the tone in Christian countries to women of the same class:—

They are usually sold to their trainers when quite young (often at the age of seven) by their indigent parents, and are

carefully educated in music, conversation, and dancing. . . . The life, once entered upon, is difficult to escape from; but, so far as the girls are personally concerned, no disgrace attaches to them. If a man ransoms one and marries her, she takes his rank and station without any stigma attaching to her. I have met in the highest Japanese society women who had been *geisha* for a time, but who were received as their husbands' equals without a question being asked as to their antecedents.

The writer deplores the inroads of alcohol on Japanese morals, and declares that "the Japanese are more dissipated, more truculent, and more ill-mannered than the Chinese." He concludes with the remark, "Were I seeking commercial life, I should greatly prefer to live with the stolid, honest Chinese than with the flippant, weak Japanese; but were I seeking pleasure, or studying art, I should go to Japan."

THEATRES IMPROVING.

Mr. J. G. Speed, who went over New York theatres four years ago, has just repeated his tour of inspection, and reports most favourably of the change. He has indeed hard words for Mr. Hall Caine's "Christian"—which he declares to be vulgar, slipshod and maudlin—but his general verdict runs:—

The improvement in conditions from four years ago is quite marked. Then sex problems were in vogue: then every new play had unchastity for its theme. The public must have tired of all this drivel and vulgarity; for in the new plays what there is of this is subordinate, rather than ever at the front. This is a very distinct gain.

W. Rein, Professor of Pedagogy at Jena, writing on culture and education, pleads for more "university extension," and suggests that theology might with advantage form one of the "extension" subjects. Captain A. P. Gardner gives a racy account of the school system of Porto Rico as it now is.

THE MONIST.

THERE is much good reading in the *Monist* for January. Professor A. V. W. Jackson gives a character sketch of Ormazd, the ancient Persian idea of God. This, he declares, surpasses the best ideas of the ancient religions of Greece and Rome and India, and only finds a parallel and superior in the Bible. Ahura Mazda, however, lacks omnipotence. Professor Lloyd Morgan treats of Vitalism. Professor Alf. Lloyd, writing on "evolution evolved," proclaims the sole causal validity of the "living present" in the somewhat oracular words:—

The present with its whole content rather than a dead past or an unborn future must be looked upon as the only true cause of activity. Why, there is no dead past, and there is no unborn future. Those strange questions of mere origin and mere destiny not only are losing their interest but also ought to lose it. The action of any creature, great or small, cannot be thought to be because something, which no longer is, was once, or because something, which not yet is, is to be some time, but only because something is now; or, otherwise put, the cause of action cannot be made external to action itself. For a consistent evolution the present, being all-containing, is all-sufficient.

Mr. Oliver H. P. Smith, treating of "evolution and consciousness," affirms as the outcome of his argument that "the Race Consciousness, then, is an undoubted fact—at bottom, and only awaiting some impulse which shall seize, not a thousand men nor a million, but all the dwellers on the planet, One Consciousness for all men, swallowing up the partial sense of selfhood as the ocean swallows up the wave." This, he urges, is the basis of a true science of Sociology.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

ALL the leading Italian Reviews have articles this month suggested by the Peace Conference. The question of the presence of a Papal Delegate at the Conference is exciting great interest in the peninsula, and, unhappily, much angry controversy in the press.

In the *Rassegna Nazionale* (February 16th), the well-known publicist who writes under the *nom de plume* of "Eleutero" pleads for the admission of the Pope to the Conference on the distinct understanding that he attends not as a Temporal Sovereign but as the Vicar of Christ and the head of the greatest Church on earth.

On the other hand, in the *Nuova Antologia* Professor Zaruchelli of Siena, after discussing exhaustively the constitutional position of the Pope under the Law of Guarantees, declares that Leo XIII. has no right whatever to representation in a Conference of Sovereigns only, and that if he be invited the King of Italy should regard the action as a direct insult to himself. Moreover, the Professor goes on to declare with much vehemence that even in his purely religious capacity he cannot see how the Pope can claim any rights beyond those belonging to the heads of any other Christian denomination, and he is convinced that his presence would only be a source of moral weakness to the Conference itself.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* (February 18th), wisely avoiding the immediate controversy, contents itself with pointing out in a historical sketch how both in the Middle Ages and in modern times the Popes have continually played the part of mediator between nations in the interests of peace.

The *Rassegna Nazionale* hails Don Lorenzo Perosi, the young Italian composer, as the supreme genius who is to save his country from the accusation of decadence in art. In an interesting sketch of his personality the author speaks of him as a true mystic, as one whose whole work is a perpetual and passionate contemplation of the things of God. "Who," he writes, "seeing him so modest and unconscious in the midst of the triumphs that surround him, with his kindly smiling face, like that of a child, can believe that he is in the presence of a contemporary of Gabriele d'Annunzio? As for me, the first time I met him I felt that his soul was in opposition to the decadence of our times, and that our art was sickly and unreal in comparison with the fresh and vigorous inspiration which bursts from his soul." Of "La Gioconda," d'Annunzio's latest play, Signor de Gistille writes in the same number with cautious praise. As an acting play he regards it as superior to "La Città Morta," more human and more poetic. But, like its predecessor, it is overshadowed by a sense of fatality, which to the modern reader can never be very convincing. The impressive fatality of the Greek drama is due to the fact that the Greeks themselves believed in fatality; in d'Annunzio's plays it is elaborate make-believe.

To the *Nuova Antologia* Sgr. Bosdari contributes a long and laudatory critique on Rudyard Kipling, "a giant who has arisen in the Anglo-Saxon world." He can think of no one with whom to compare him save Homer! Other noteworthy articles in the same magazine are one by the distinguished historian Pasquale Villari on "Nelson, Caracciolo and the Neapolitan Republic," and one by Professor Lombroso on madness and crime in modern fiction, in which he criticises from his own well-known standpoint the most celebrated criminals of romance.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* (February 18th) has a most learned and exhaustive article on the much-debated question, "When does the new century begin?" summing up all that can be said on both sides.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

EXCEPT for M. Lavisse's article on Anglo-French relations, noticed elsewhere at length, there is not very much of great interest in the *Revue de Paris*. Curiously enough, nearly everything of importance seems to be concentrated in the first February number.

THE FUTURE OF AUSTRIA.

Dr. Kramarsch, a member of the Reichsrath and of the Bohemian Diet, in estimating the future of the Dual Monarchy, foresees danger from the violent partizans of the Triple Alliance in Austria. He is evidently afraid that they will become the blind tools of Germany. Indeed, he says frankly that the spread of "Pangermanism," if it really threatened Austria's national existence, would necessarily have to be checked by the other Powers of Europe. That, he considers, is Austria's great protection. For the rest, he sees that what Austria needs is less bureaucratic routine and more energy. She wants a statesman who will give unity and strength to her aims both in military and in commercial affairs. The national development, intellectual and material, must be based on the formula, "No privileged nation; Austria for all her peoples."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other articles may be mentioned a most amusing account of the University of Salamanca and its bachelors by M. Reynier; and a careful study by M. Ernest Daudet of the famous "Chambre Introuvable," elected in August, 1815, and dissolved in September, 1816. The second February number is only remarkable for another instalment of Balzac letters addressed to Madame Hanska. They are dated from September 17, 1837, to July 15, 1839.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

MME. ADAM'S review for February is, perhaps, hardly so interesting as usual, but on the whole it fairly maintains its reputation.

THE CRIMES OF LOVE.

M. Proal contributes a long paper to the first February number on what he calls "The Crimes of Love," which he illustrates from various famous works of ancient and modern literature. He begins with the Greeks, who apply to Venus, or rather Aphrodite, the epithet "Slayer of Men," and cheerfully informs us that when love begins there begins also the possibility of a judicial drama, of a suicide, of an infanticide, or of a murder. To represent love under the aspect of a young and beautiful woman is to give only one side of the medal. Love may as accurately be represented by a Fate holding the abhorred shears, or by a Fury brandishing a dagger. Who could count, he asks, the stabs, revolver shots, bowls of vitriol and cups of poison which have had their origin in love? Of course he distinguishes. The love which comes from the heart suffers more from sadness than anger, and results in suicide rather than murder. But in ill-balanced natures we find a sort of passionate jealousy which is a fruitful source of violence to others, not of suicide. The records of criminal courts are full of crimes committed by men whose love has been disdained and has turned into a kind of mad fury, prompting them to despatch the previously beloved object. As is well known, in France the *crime passionel* is more common than in any other country, and cases are frequent in which even women are prompted by unhappy love to commit murder. The excuse is common in French criminal courts, "I would not have killed him if I had not loved him!" Some passionate natures such as Catullus both love and hate at the same moment. M. Proal relates that some years ago a young Corsican girl shot her lover with a revolver and went on shooting him until all the cartridges were exhausted, but when she saw the wounds that she had made, her fury turned to pity and love, and she fell to the ground imploring pardon from the corpse.

M. PAVIE IN INDO-CHINA.

The place of honour in the first February number is given to a short paper by M. Le Myre de Vilers on a forthcoming work by M. Pavie, the well-known explorer. To judge by this account, the work when completed will long remain the standard authority on Indo-China. According to M. Le Myre de Vilers, M. Pavie was an ideal explorer who loved the natives and knew how to make them love him. M. Pavie sees in Cambodia the land of Ophir, mentioned in the Bible, to which Solomon sent ships, and which Ulysses visited.

CHARITY.

M. Elbert continues his series of papers on French charitable efforts. As is well known, the operations of private charity in France are somewhat limited owing to the existence of the Assistance Publique, and M. Elbert pleads most eloquently for the supplementing of official effort by a personal charity which would busy itself with individuals, putting the rich in direct contact with the poor, as a doctor is brought to a sick person, and promoting that personal sympathy and what may be called flexibility of relief which no official system, however well organised, can afford. In this connection it may be well to mention M. de Pouvourville's article on the Green Cross. This is an organisation for caring for the French soldiers from the Colonies who have been discharged from the colours and find themselves without resources. As the State apparently does nothing for these poor fellows, efforts are being made to provide for their necessities, and one of Mme. de Pompadour's old châteaux at Sèvres has been hired for their accommodation. M. de Pouvourville pleads for £5,000 to buy the château, and adds that each invalided soldier costs £20 a year.

Harmsworth.

THE Character Sketch of the German Emperor which appeared in the February number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS appeared also in the *Harmsworth Magazine*, published on the same day. For this singular synchronism the author, Mr. C. Frank Dewey, is alone responsible. He contributed the sketch to both periodicals, and from both he has received payment. Up to the present he has furnished no explanation of an occurrence most unusual in journalism. The other articles in *Harmsworth* deal with curiosities of a different order. Mr. Arthur Birnage describes with photographs a number of "freak structures," or "the oddest buildings in Britain." Mr. Alfred Arkas gives a sketch of the way sea fowls' eggs are collected, which he calls the most dangerous trade in Great Britain. The illustrations—showing collectors hanging by ropes over dizzy cliffs—go far to justify his title. Some of the methods of food adulterators are exposed by Mr. A. R. Tankard. M. Dinorben Griffith presents facsimiles of the visiting cards of famous people, which bear out his generalisation—"the higher and more famous the personage, the simpler are his cards." The Chinese Admiral Ting's card, however, measured eight inches by four! Pictures akin to those familiar to readers of juvenile missionary literature appear in Mr. Ernest Young's sketch of "Guardian Demons" in Siam and China.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

M. BRUNETIÈRE'S many distractions entailed by the Dreyfus case and its developments have not apparently had the effect of making him neglect his famous review. The February numbers are fully equal to, and perhaps even above, the high standard attained by this repository of the best thought in France. M. Dastre's article on pearls is dealt with elsewhere.

EGYPTIAN FINANCE.

M. Lévy contributes to the first February number a masterly study on the history of the Egyptian finances. He explains how patiently England has, step by step, endeavoured to render illusory the financial control established on behalf of the other great Powers of Europe, though he does not say that the effect of the international control was not to the advantage of Egypt in so far as it locked up uselessly large sums of money which England wished to devote to Egypt's agricultural and commercial development. It has been well said that what Egypt wants are two things—justice and water; and M. Lévy explains very impartially the efforts which Lord Cromer and the Egyptian Government have made, and are making, to give the country the priceless blessing of irrigation by means of the great barrage, of which the foundation-stone was laid by the Duke of Connaught the other day. In conclusion, M. Lévy seeks to ascertain impartially what influence the growing preponderance of England in Egypt has had and still has on the development of Egyptian finance. He admits that the financial credit of England, now the highest in the world, has been of great service to Egypt, and has facilitated the various conversions of the Egyptian debt.

GERMAN COLONIAL METHODS.

M. Vié has a short paper on the impressions which he received during his travels in the German colonies. It is curious, by the way, to see that he has no illusions about the colonies of his own country, which, he says, flatter French vanity, but which, in fact, are not colonies, but merely a very fine colonial administration. Bismarck once said that "England has both colonies and colonists, France has colonies without colonists, and Germany has colonists without colonies." This was truer of Germany when it was said some y ars ago than it is now, for in the interval Germany has largely added to her colonial empire. The development of the German colonies is primarily caused by the notable growth of the home population and the fierce struggle for a livelihood at home. The curious thing, however, is that the largest and most important German colonies are still to be found in foreign countries or in the colonies of foreign countries. Thus in the United States the strength of the German vote is well known to all politicians, and exercises a profound though unseen influence on the policy, not only of the President, but also of Congress. We find these German colonies, too, in the Antilles and in the Spanish-American Republics of South America. Unlike the Jews, the Germans are capable of attaining success in agriculture as well as in every kind of commercial operation. The colonial policy of Germany is not, like that of France, devoted to the acquisition of new territory merely as territory. Thus the acquisition of Kiao-Chau was not done at all for the sake of the comparatively small number of square miles of territory, but for the sake of getting a centre and a point for the development of German commerce in China. Such are the lessons for France which M. Vié draws from what he saw on his travels.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DIFFICULTY.

It is interesting to have from M. Fauchille, in the second February number, a clear statement of the French case in regard to Newfoundland. It is important to distinguish between the question of the fisheries and the French shore question. M. Fauchille goes over the familiar ground of the various treaties, beginning with the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, on which the French rights in Newfoundland are ultimately based. The two main difficulties between France and England in respect to Newfoundland are: (1) Whether the French fishing rights cover lobsters as well as cod; (2) Whether the structures erected by the French on the French shore are permanent or temporary. M. Fauchille, of course, admits that a lobster is not a fish nowadays, but he pleads that the Treaty of Utrecht should be interpreted according to current usage at that time—a principle which if applied to all treaties would probably have some startling results. Moreover, M. Fauchille does not cite any natural history book published later than 1626 in support of the contention that a lobster was regarded as a fish in 1713, nearly a hundred years later. The truth is that in 1713 there were no lobsters in Newfoundland waters, and therefore nothing was said about them in the Treaty. M. Fauchille also throws scorn on Lord Salisbury's contention that the French only have fishing rights, and that fishing does not include trapping in pots. As regards the other question of the French shore, M. Fauchille asserts that the Declaration of 1783 authorises the French fishermen not only to construct buildings, but also to repair them, and it forbids British subjects from interfering with the buildings during the absence of the French in winter. This certainly seems to imply that buildings of a permanent nature were contemplated. The English complaint, of course, has been that the French, being only allowed to set up temporary buildings for dealing with fish, went on to put up permanent buildings, which interfered with the development of the mineral resources of Newfoundland. As regards the "dog-in-the-manger" policy attributed to France on this question, there is a direct conflict of testimony. M. Fauchille declares that she has always been conciliatory, whereas it is the Government of the colony which has been, according to him, the real source of irritation and misunderstanding.

A FRENCHMAN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

M. Bellessort gives a very unfavourable account of the native races in the Philippines, though he considers that the war served to develop their energies, and to give them a moral strength which they did not have before. Their faces he describes as doleful or stupid, and their character, he says, is false, idle and avaricious.

THE two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Charles I. furnishes the *English Illustrated* for March with one of its principal features. Mr. Edward Almack describes the last days of the unhappy monarch, and illustrates with reproductions of notable portraits. The frontispiece is a coloured picture of the trial.

ONE of the finest and most inwardly searching things ever written on practical benevolence is contributed by Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, to the February number of the *Atlantic Monthly*. Her paper is on "the subtle problems of charity." It is a welcome guide to the open-eyed seeker for light amid the bewildering obscurities of applied philanthropy. It will come as a rousing conviction of sin to the self-righteous almsgiver who has not recognised that he and the poor he would help are "much of a muchness" after all.

LEARNING LANGUAGES BY LETTER-WRITING.

SCHOLARS' CORRESPONDENCE.

I AM frequently challenged to show any evidence that this is of practical educational value, and in reply give the facts that fresh lists are continually received from most schools where the correspondence has been tried, that other people and other countries are following our example, and that letters of a nature similar to the following often find their way to the office :—

Ontario, January 27th, 1899.

Dear Sir,—Our students who have been fortunate enough to secure correspondents are quite enthusiastic and are envied by those who are less fortunate. The circle is growing wider, however, as some have secured correspondents through the kindly offices of French boys to whom their names were sent by those who were first put into communication through the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. So far as I have been able to observe. I think the effect of the scheme has not been confined to those who are now carrying on this correspondence. I have noticed a growing interest in the subject of French especially among our junior pupils, who hope some day to be able also to correspond with their French comrades, and who, therefore, are more desirous of fitting themselves to do their part creditably. The French exercises are becoming less of a task and more of a pleasure. Of those who are actually corresponding, our French teacher says that he notices not only added interest but a marked improvement in the character of the work done in class. There is much greater attention to details than before, and the necessity for this is often accentuated by the errors in the use of English sometimes made by the French boys. Many other good results are flowing from this plan, of which I mention but a few : (1) a more exact knowledge of foreign peoples ; (2) a greater sympathy with those not of our kin, and a greater toleration of "foreigners" ; to the average Canadian, those not English are next to heathen ; (3) a wider outlook ; (4) a deeper humility at their own ignorance.—Yours sincerely, W. H——, B.A.

EXCHANGE OF HOMES.

There are naturally many more difficulties in the way when an exchange of visits is concerned than in the case of a simple exchange of letters ; but, if all goes well, the former is, of course, much more valuable, both for pleasure and profit, than the latter. We have urgent entreaties from Frenchmen and Italians to arrange such exchange for their sons with our boys ; but distance and our national shyness and distrust of strangers hinder rapid progress here. The following letters are too valuable a testimony to be condemned to the waste-paper basket. The first is from an English father, who writes :—

We have had the pleasure of entertaining during last August and September two highly-cultured young ladies, who soon became great favourites in our social circle, were most agreeable, and furnished us with countless new ideas on general matters. They also systematically helped my girls in acquiring a fuller knowledge of the French language, and at the close of their visit my daughters accompanied them home, and had a very pleasant two months' holiday in France. I consider the whole matter has been most satisfactory, and am hoping some time to receive another such visit.

The following is the translation of part of a letter received from France :—

Thanks to you, we were enabled to accomplish our English visit under the most favourable conditions. To appreciate a country and its people one must enjoy its real, that is to say, its family life. A traveller, rapidly visiting the principal sights and towns of a country, taking refuge in hotels or pensions, with their cosmopolitan atmosphere, cannot appreciate properly its manners and customs. In the R—— family we had the most delightful reception, and, whilst making rapid progress in English, learnt to appreciate the charm, well-being and high tone of family life in England. When we arrived in London we were received at the station by a delightful young English lady who knew our language well. Not having had practice in speaking English, we should have come off very badly as regards our luggage, etc., without her. When we reached her home every one overwhelmed us with kindness ; but, alas ! we could hardly understand a word. My sister, who is quicker than I, soon, however, picked up a few words, not being so much embarrassed by the stupid shyness which prevents one trying to speak a foreign language for fear one's odd expressions might be laughed at. The R——s were equally ready to try and express themselves in French, and by the end of the week we had got so far as to exchange opinions on the "Affaire Dreyfus," which excites so much discussion in England, where the money and influence of Jesuits and Jews is so little understood. But we soon left this difficult subject, and found plenty to talk about in our different customs, manners, and, above all, educational systems. Once more I must repeat my thanks, and express my satisfaction at the cordial reception we met with, and trust our hosts will be as satisfied with their return visit.

NOTICES.

The editor of *La Vita Internazionale*, of Milan, earnestly appeals to the young men of Great Britain to come forward and join hands with young Italians eager to know more of British ways and British people, and desires to co-operate with us, as does the *Revue Universitaire*. in France. He would also gladly promote an exchange of homes between Italians and English-speaking people.

The General Secretary of the French Sunday School Union, whose wife is the daughter of the famous d'Aubigné, author of "The History of the Reformation," proposes to open a summer holiday home for schoolboys in a lovely part of Canton Vaud. Pastor Bieler d'Aubigné thinks that Protestants in England, France and Germany will be glad to know of his idea. During June and July both girls and boys will be received. The months of August and September are reserved for boys only. Terms, about £8 per month.

Our readers are reminded that we are often able to supply addresses to those who wish to visit France, Germany or Switzerland, and we are especially asked to mention Paris, Lausanne, Tours and Amiens.

A young lady at Helsingfors hopes some English girl of seventeen or eighteen will correspond with her in English or Swedish.

Last month a notice was given that two Spaniards desired correspondents. More than fifteen applications were received, and of course only two could get satisfactory replies.

Will our friends remember that *adult* applicants should send one shilling towards the expense entailed in obtaining correspondents, and should always mention age and occupation.

M. Mieille hopes an engagement *au pair* can be found for the son of a schoolmaster in Paris, or that an exchange of homes for a few months can be effected. The Parisian would take either a girl or a boy in lieu of his son. He also recommends a German lady who desires to find an appointment in the South of England—either as governess or companion.

A young Dane would like a correspondent.

THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

THE LIFE OF FATHER HECKER.*

A BOOK becomes the book of the month sometimes because it was published during the month, but at other times because it is suddenly brought before the public mind by some circumstance which gives it a position of prominence to which it would otherwise not have been entitled either by its intrinsic merits or by the date of its publication. "The Life of Father Hecker," which is emphatically the book of the month, was published years ago. The volume now before us is the second edition published in New York by the Columbus Press, and bears the date of 1894; and there have been numerous editions and translations published in Europe since that date. The reason why this Life of the good American priest is the book of the month is because the Pope has made it so. Last month he published a letter to Cardinal Gibbons in the *Osservatore Romano*, which is devoted entirely to this Life of Father Hecker, of which it is at once a partial condemnation and a great advertisement. No one who has not been in Rome and has not been immersed in the fierce controversies which have eddied round the issue raised by the Life and Writings of Father Hecker, can have any idea as to the interest excited by the Papal deliberations. To the ordinary outsider, the Pope's letter to Cardinal Gibbons may seem but a more or less balanced utterance, carefully framed for the purpose of averting any definite expression of opinion on either side; but the mere fact that it is so indefinite and unbalanced is full of significance, for, to speak profanely of such exalted matters, the Pope has been sitting on the fence a long time on this subject of Americanism. Desperate efforts were made to pull his leg so as to make him descend on either side of the fence. For more than a year past few questions have been debated so eagerly and with such passionate conviction of their intrinsic importance as the question which of the leg-pullers would prevail so far as to induce the Pope to alight on their side; and now at last, when we have the Pope's letter and turn to it eagerly to see what his decision has been, we find his Holiness still sitting sedately on the topmost rail of the fence. He had one leg on either side when the controversy began, and where he was, there he remains. For the present, at any rate, Americanists and anti-Americanists will be free to fight it out among themselves, and that in itself for the Americanists is a great gain. The Pope still sits on the fence. It is impossible to pretend that the Americanist doctrines have been the subject of Pontifical censure; and as what is not forbidden may be regarded as permitted, I am disposed to believe that Mr. Costello is right when he maintains that the letter of the Pope marks the defeat of a long and bitter intrigue against Americans at the Vatican.

II.

When I returned from Europe last autumn I was more impressed with the magnitude of the issues bound up in this question of Americanism than I was even in the possibilities of the Peace Conference. No one could dip even cursorily into the Americanist controversy without feeling that it was quite possible the world and the Church were standing on the verge of a religious movement fraught with issues which might affect the destinies of mankind as mightily as those which were raised by Luther and the Reformers who preceded him. It would do Sir William Harcourt a world of good to spend a month or two at the Vatican studying Americanism and its issues. It is impossible for any one who has looked at the affairs of the world from a place which for 2,000 years has been the nerve-centre of the human race not to feel the comparative insignificance of the trivialities which from time to time create storms in the Anglican teacup. When you leave the arena in which are being debated issues affecting the whole future drift, scope and spirit of a Church whose dioceses surround the planet, and descend to the banalities of the controversy as to the number of candles to be lighted before the altar of a parish church, it is as if you had left the tremendous gorges and snow-clad summits of the Himalayas in order to sojourn among the molehills in an English meadow. For what is Americanism? Americanism is the attempt of the English-speaking world to assert its supremacy over the Latin races in the governance and guidance of the Roman Church. Broadly speaking, the Latin races, with the Roman law which they inherited from the Empire of the Cæsars, stand for the principle of authority in which the State is everything and the individual nothing. On the other hand, the English-speaking race, which has found the most complete logical expression of its political ideals in the American Constitution, stands for the principle of individuality and of liberty. Hitherto the Roman Church has been dominated not merely by the Latin races, but still more by the conception of the dominance of the State which it inherited from pagan Rome. Under the title of Americanism, the English-speaking race, approaching the subject from the opposite pole, pleads for liberty as against authority, and is endeavouring to permeate and revolutionise the Roman Church with what are popularly called "American" principles. To the reactionary Catholic of the Latin School, Americanism is merely the latest and most insidious form of the evil genius of Protestantism. Americanism, indeed, has been denounced time and again as nothing more nor less than Protestantism in disguise, a secret traitor sapping its way into the very innermost arcanum of the Church. On the other hand, the Ameri-

* "The Life of Father Hecker," by the Rev. Walter Elliott. Columbus Press, New York, 1894. Second Edition.

canists exultantly proclaim that the future belongs to them, and that they are destined sooner or later to transform the spirit of the Church, and in readjusting it to the altered conditions of the new time achieve for Catholicity its final and decisive triumph. Both parties have agreed to make "The Life of Father Hecker" their battle-ground, about which they have fought out their controversy, and the question of the condemnation or of the approbation of "The Life of Father Hecker" has been the issue around which the battle has raged. Father Hecker has been lauded as a saint and he has been denounced as a heretic. Although the Life was published with the episcopal imprimatur, a volume which was more or less a malignant attack upon his memory was published under equally high auspices; and for a long time it seemed very doubtful as to which faction would succeed in securing the final victory. From the Pope's letter to Cardinal Gibbons, it would seem that Leo XIII. has displayed his customary shrewdness. His letter is a dexterous egg-dance, executed with his naturally inherited and acquired dexterity. The full text of the letter has not yet reached me, but, judging from the telegraphic reports which have appeared in the English press, it would seem that he has ingeniously evaded the difficulty in which he was placed by proclaiming that he has nothing to say about Americanism if Americanism is intended to convey an adaptation to the qualities peculiar to Americans—their habits and their customs; but if this word signifies opinions contained in "The Life of Father Hecker," he is certain that the American bishops will be the first to reject them. Those opinions which are to be condemned he proceeds to specify and to censure. The *Times* correspondent at the Vatican, Monsignor Stanley, speaking of the Pope's letter, says:—

The long-expected letter from the Pope to Cardinal Gibbons on the subject which, rightly or wrongly, has been styled "Americanism," appears to-night (February 21st) in the *Osservatore Romano.*

The Pope begins with laudatory words to Cardinal Gibbons and the American Catholics, and, alluding to the many proofs of his goodwill which he has given them in the past, he wishes them to see in this document another proof of his affection for America, while he makes it clear that his present letter is one of warning and correction. He then speaks of the controversies which have arisen out of "The Life of Isaac Hecker," to which, it will be remembered, Archbishop Ireland wrote a preface which has been much commented upon, and which has been translated into various languages. The Pope is careful to distinguish between the doctrinal aspects of the new theories and questions of practical discipline. He strongly urges the impossibility of any change in the former, while admitting that the necessity has always been recognised and acted upon by the Church of adapting certain points of discipline to the requirements of the time. It rests with the Church, however, and not with individuals, to determine how and when any such adaptations can be made. To say otherwise would be to share in the condemnation of the seventy-eighth proposition of the Synod of Pistoja. The Pope subsequently repudiates as untenable the principle that the definition of Papal infallibility by the Vatican Council affords to individuals greater freedom of thought and action.

The Pope is careful to say that he by no means repudiates all true progress of modern thought and civilisation, which he welcomes as conducive to human prosperity; but for it to be really useful it must not lose sight of the authority and the teaching of the Church. He combats the theory that to-day the internal inspiration of the Holy Ghost has not to reckon with outward guidance. He rejects the theory which would ascribe to natural gifts a superiority over supernatural virtues.

The Pope points out and condemns another error in the distinction advocated by the innovators between active and passive virtues, for all virtues must be necessarily active. He does not allow that some virtues are suitable to one time and others to another time, for Christ, the supreme Model and Master of all sanctity, is ever the same, and does not change in the progress of centuries. Humility, obedience, and self-denial are as necessary now as before. The contempt shown by these innovators for what they are pleased to call passive virtues has, naturally, led to a contempt of the religious life as suited only to the weak and as an impediment to Christian perfection and the good of the community. This error the Pope energetically condemns, and declares it to be injurious to the religious orders and in contradiction to history. He reminds Americans of what they owe to religious orders, both active and contemplative.

The Pope concludes by saying that if by "Americanism" is meant the peculiarity of laws, customs and characteristics which is to be found in America, as in every nation, he sees no reason against the expression; but if by this word is meant the errors he has condemned above, he is convinced that the American Episcopate will reject the term as injurious to themselves and the whole nation, for it would lead to the conclusion that the Church in America is different from what she is in other countries, and this would be incompatible with her unity and with the prerogatives of the See of Peter. The letter bears date January 22nd.

The average man will not concern himself very much as to the differences of opinion which prevailed between the Pope and the disciples of Father Hecker as to the scope of the action of the Holy Spirit in the individual soul. That he will regard as a mystical question which can be discussed by theologians. Neither will he bestow much attention upon the Pope's condemnation of the error of distinguishing between active and passive virtues. Father Hecker was a sensible, practical, pushing American, thoroughly imbued with a sense of the importance of the active virtues, and occasionally given to speaking contemptuously of those idle folk who find a convenient cloak for the indulgence of their torpid disposition in the practice of the passive virtues of prayer and meditation. It is even on record that Father Hecker, one time when a young priest complained that he wanted to get back to Italy because he could find no time in New York to pray, said to him: "Don't be such a baby. See how much work there is to be done here. Is it not much better to make some return to God here in your own country for what he has done for you rather than to be sucking your thumbs abroad? What kind of piety do you call that?" The piety which sucks its thumbs in idleness and imagines that it is serving God thereby finds more favour, it would seem, in the Vatican than it did with Father Hecker. But that also is a matter on which the average man has made up his own mind, and will not be disturbed by the polemics of the encyclical. The third point is concerned with the relations between the Church and the State, and upon this it would be interesting to see exactly the terms in which the Pope defines his attitude. The Papacy from of old time has been a great advocate of the closest possible relations between Church and State, based upon the ascendency of the Church, which makes the State more or less its handmaid. The Americanists of necessity are unable to accept this Old World dogma as an article of faith. They see that in their own country they are living under a constitution which has been blessed by the Pope and which declares that Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. This, which seems to the rigid reactionary Catholic sufficient to justify the denunciation of the American Constitution as godless, has seemed to many devout Catholics in America the

true way out of the difficulties which surround the Church with embarrassments in the Old World. When I was in Rome I was told that the Pope would admit that the separation of the Church and State was permissible in America owing to the circumstances of the country, but that the Americans were on no account to conclude that they had come upon a principle which was capable of universal application. The Americans may keep their peculiar institutions for themselves, but they must not export them to the European market, otherwise they will get into trouble with the jealous protectionist who reigns at the Vatican. The Americans, however, although temporarily defeated in their attempt to infuse American principles into the somewhat torpid body of the Catholic Church, will not be cast down. They maintain that, whatever may be the theory, in practice the American system works, at least, as well as any other, for nowhere is the action more free than in the United States and the exercise of Pontifical authority more untrammelled. The Church lives entirely under her own freely made laws. The relations of the Bishops with the Holy See are direct and unhampered, and the exercise of the authority of the Pope is immediate and uncontrolled. We may expect, therefore, that the controversy over Americanism will rage more fiercely than ever, and the Americans, whether Catholics or Protestants, are not quick to accept a temporary check on one line of advance as equivalent to the loss of a pitched battle. They are, indeed, like the race from which they sprang, much more disposed to take it out of their adversary by increased activity all along the line. We shall hear a good deal more of Americanism because of the Pope's encyclical than we have heard of it for a long time past.

III.

Before giving a sketch of the life and opinions of Father Hecker, it may be well to string together some extracts from three notable utterances on the subject by eminent Catholics. The first is that which Mr. Costello contributed to the *Daily Chronicle* on February 23rd. Mr. Costello is an intelligent Catholic who knows Rome better than most Englishmen, and whose narrative shows his acquaintance with the salient facts of the controversy, which is now likely to attain much greater importance in the eyes of the world :—

The Vatican has for months been besieged by heresy-hunters who were eager to prove to the Pope that the "forward school" of American Catholics, and in particular Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland, Archbishop Keane, Monsignor O'Connell, Dr. Zahm, and many others allied with them, were tainted with heterodoxy. And, on the other hand, the Vatican has been well aware that these men were the real "live force" of the remarkable Roman Catholic movements in America, and that any condemnation which involved them would be dangerous.

The difficulty is of long standing. The first serious conflict rose in the troubles concerning the Labour and land questions, which involved the episcopal condemnation of the "Knights of Labour," and the revolt of Rev. Dr. McGlynn, of New York. In these differences, Archbishop Corrigan, who is a man of high character and intelligence, but an ultra-conservative in opinion, became the chief of the "anti-progressive" party in the Catholic-American world. On the other hand, Cardinal Gibbons—a man of strong popular and Labour sympathies, and a warm friend of Cardinal Manning—led the forward movement, and succeeded by his personal intervention at Rome in having the censure on the Knights of Labour set aside, and Dr. McGlynn himself restored.

Soon after came further differences over the new Washington University. The New York diocese was undoubtedly disappointed at seeing the educational centre pass away to Washington, and it is said that the Jesuit Society shared the same feeling. The University was, however, started and was organised on very modern lines by Dr. Keane, who had the support of a majority of the Bishops. After a time, intrigues of an obscure character arose, in which oddly enough the German Catholics played a part; and Dr. Keane was suddenly recalled to Rome, to the dismay of the "forward" party, and the great indignation of those who knew his value to the University. It was no doubt intended at that time to make a clean sweep of the forward element in the professoriate, and to make the University much less "American" and much more like the old-fashioned Roman Catholic teaching centres in countries like Spain or Austria. The forward party, who had been taken by surprise, rallied their forces, and with the aid of Dr. Keane's own explanations at the Vatican, they stopped, and in fact reversed, the reaction. Dr. Keane was raised to an Archbishopric, and given a Canonry at the Lateran, and he has since been a powerful agent of "Americanism" at Rome itself. A Rector of ability was appointed in his stead, and the difficulty passed by.

Then arose the final conflict. Father Hecker—a remarkable man of German origin, who was, I believe, trained in the English Church, and who afterwards, as one of the early converts to Rome, became a Redemptorist priest at Clapham—went to America with the conviction that he had a kind of apostolic mission to present Romanism in a new way to the American people. He may be described as a kind of Roman Salvationist, and, like the Salvation Army, he shocked many old-fashioned people, and had a remarkable success. In the end he became the founder of a new religious Order, called he Paulists, who are still carrying on his work. A life of Father Hecker, containing many of his intimate sayings and writings, was published not long ago in America with an appreciative preface by Archbishop Ireland himself. Some of the startling things it contained raised protests from theologians of the conservative school, and the fight began again over the body of Father Hecker.

This Life was translated into French by the Abbé Klein, of Paris, who is one of the most "forward" of the French clergy—among whom a forward school has for many years been growing—and the translation brought the battle over to Europe. At the Roman Catholic Congress, at Fribourg in 1897, there were hot debates on the subject, in one of which a French Vicar-General described Father Hecker as an apostle, while a French Bishop practically denounced him as a dangerous heretic. Ever since, theological pamphlets and discussions have kept the controversy alive. The ultra-conservative school, especially in France, have been keenly anxious to have "Americanism" condemned root and branch as an unsafe and spurious view of Catholicism; while the Americans have been fighting for the right, as they say, "to state Catholic doctrine in language adapted to the modern time and to the American environment."

The Papal document, which was withheld till Leo XIII. could have a personal conference with Archbishop Ireland, is intended to terminate the discussion, and, while it diplomatically concedes something to each party, it leaves the real victory with "Americanism." But the real point of the Pope's epistle is to insist that American Catholicism cannot have any different dogmas from Catholicism elsewhere, though under due ecclesiastical authority the large body of usages which are technically known as "discipline" may be modified; and, saving that, to allow that the American episcopate and clergy may be as "American" as they please. This latitude will probably satisfy not only Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland, but the Paulists. "The *Times* Vatican correspondent," Monsignor Stanley, who is well known to be no friend of advanced views, describes it in colourless terms; but their "Roman" correspondent more correctly points out that it means the defeat of a long and bitter intrigue.

My second extract is from the pamphlet which more than anything else helped to make Father Hecker and his life the battleground of Americanism. There are few more remarkable prelates in Rome than Monsignor D. J. O'Connell, formerly rector of the American College, and still resident in Rome. At the International Catholic and

Scientific Congress at Fribourg, Monsignor O'Connell with the instinct of a journalist seized upon the idea of linking an exposition of Americanism to the Life of Father Hecker, which was at that time attracting widespread attention in the Church owing to the high character and influence of the devoted man who had founded the order of Paulists in the United States. So, instead of expounding Americanism as he conceived it, all out of his own head, he made his exposition read as if it were a sermon upon the texts supplied by the "Life of Father Hecker." His paper, entitled "A New Idea in the Life of Father Hecker," is a much more uncompromising exposition of Americanism than anything that is to be found in the "Life of Father Hecker" itself. Monsignor O'Connell declares that in the "Life of Father Hecker" the idea of Americanism shines like golden thread from the beginning to the end of the volume, and gives to the work its character and meaning. But what is Americanism? Americanism has two senses, both political and ecclesiastical. Its political signification is to be found in the Declaration of Independence, which he regards as the final embodiment of the germs of peace which were embedded in the Magna Charta, and thence passed into the Common Law of all English-speaking nations. Contrasted with this Common Law of the English-speaking races, Monsignor O'Connell sets up the political law of the Roman Empire, in which man as man had no rights. The individual was absolutely merged in the State and absorbed into it in such a way that the State had no obligation to consider his individual rights as against itself. By this law of Nero, the dignity of man as created by God was outraged, the sacred rights given by a kind and just Creator violated, and sometimes the whole world was lowered and degraded by the irremediable and humiliating despotism of one frail and irresponsible human creature. Monsignor O'Connell points out that the Church never approved of the body of Roman law, which as a political law was the antithesis of Christianity, and whose relations with the Church were recorded in the history of the persecutions. Nevertheless, although Monsignor O'Connell does not venture to say so in his pamphlet, no one knows better than he the influence which the law of Nero has had in his Church down to the present time; but in his opinion this evil influence is a kind of Pagan obsession from which it would be well to exorcise the Catholic Church in order that she may present eventually a complete code of Christian law bearing throughout and in every part the imprint of the Incarnation. As a means towards this end, he sees in Americanism a hopeful instrument, for the principles of American law are nothing else than the first principles of the law of nature. The Papal delegate in America, Cardinal Satolli, recommended the Gospel and the American Constitution, taken together, as the complete charter of human life, a dictum the far-reaching significance of which will be better appreciated when it is attempted to expound the Gospels in the light of the Declaration of Independence rather than in that laid down by œcumenical councils or by Roman jurists. In the ecclesiastical sphere Monsignor O'Connell points out that Americanism means a Free Church in a Free State. He points out very ingeniously that if the Americans had adopted the Roman doctrine of the need for a legal union between Church and State, they would have established and endowed not the Catholic but the Protestant Church, and further, that the clause in the amendment to the Constitution which declares the incompetency of the State to legislate in matters of religion is equivalent to the abandonment of the whole domain of religion to the authority of the Church. Therein the exercise of Church authority is absolutely free. This, says Monsignor O'Connell, is the meaning of Americanism in its two aspects, both of which Father Hecker accepted in all the fulness of his heart:—

He accepted it in its political aspect, because he knew it recognised as well, if not better than any other prevailing political system, the dominion of God and the natural dignity of man, and at the same time furnished a magnificent foundation for the work of the supernatural. He accepted it because of his great zeal for the conversion of his countrymen. Knowing their profound religious character, he believed their conversion to Catholic truth quite easy, but their conversion to Roman political or public law utterly impossible.

This then is Americanism; and from what has been said in the foregoing it must appear evident to every candid inquirer that it involves no conflict with either Catholic faith or morals, that in spite of repeated statements to the contrary, it is no new form of heresy or liberalism or separatism, and that fairly considered "Americanism" is nothing else than that loyal devotion that Catholics in America bear to the principles on which their government is founded, and their conscientious conviction that these principles afford Catholics favourable opportunities for promoting the glory of God, the growth of the Church, and the salvation of souls in America.

The third source from which I will take extracts for the purpose of illustrating the significance of Father Hecker's Americanism is from the preface which Archbishop Ireland contributed to Father Hecker's Life. Archbishop Ireland is the most Americanist of the Americanists. He is probably the most conspicuous representative of the Christian Church in the United States of America, whether Protestant or Catholic. Since Cardinal Manning died there is no one upon whom his mantle may be said to have fallen so much as upon the Archbishop of Minnesota. As was the case with Cardinal Manning, his chief enemies are among those of his own fold. Outside of the Catholic Church there is no one who does not speak well of Archbishop Ireland, but many of those who call themselves Catholics complain bitterly of the wide liberality and uncompromising spirit of charity which distinguish the great Western Prelate. The following extracts from the preface which Archbishop Ireland contributed to Mr. Elliott's "Life of Father Hecker" set forth clearly enough the standpoint from which he approaches the subject:—

Father Hecker was the typical American priest; his were the gifts of mind and heart that go to do great work for God and for souls in America at the present time.

It is as clear to me as noonday light that countries and peoples have each their peculiar needs and aspirations as they have their peculiar environments, and that if we would enter into souls and control them, we must deal with them according to their conditions. The ideal line of conduct for the priest in Assyria will be out of all measure in Mexico or Minnesota, and I doubt not that one doing fairly well in Minnesota would by similar methods set things sadly astray in Leinster or Bavaria.

Even priests of American ancestry, ministering to immigrants, not unfrequently fell into the hands of those around them, and did but little to make the Church in America throb with American life. Not so Isaac Thomas Hecker. Whether consciously or unconsciously I do not know, and it matters not, he looked on America as the fairest conquest for divine truth, and he girded himself with arms shaped and tempered to the American pattern. I think that it may be said that the American current, so plain for the last quarter of a century in the flow of Catholic affairs, is, largely at least, to be traced back to Father Hecker and his early co-workers. It used to be said of them in reproach that they were the "Yankee" Catholic Church; the reproach was their highest praise.

His favourite topic in book and lecture was that the Constitution of the United States requires, as its necessary basis, the truths of Catholic teaching regarding man's natural state as opposed to the errors of Luther and Calvin. The Republic, he taught, presupposes the Church's doctrine, and the Church ought to love a polity which is the offspring of her own spirit. He understood and loved the people of America. He recognised in them splendid natural qualities.

It seems as if Almighty God, intending a great age and a great people, has put here in America a singular development of Nature's powers and gifts, both in man and out of man—with the further will, I have the faith, of crowning all with the glory of the supernatural.

Protestantism is no longer more than a name, a memory.

He assumed that the American people are naturally Catholic, and he laboured with this proposition constantly before his mind. It is the assumption upon which all must labour who sincerely desire to make America Catholic.

Truthfulness, honesty in business dealings, loyalty to law and social order, temperance, respect for the rights of others, and the like virtues are prescribed by reason before the voice of revelation is heard, and the absence of specifically supernatural virtues has led the non-Catholic to place paramount value on them.

As he has implicit confidence in the destiny of the country to produce a high order of social existence, his first test of a religion will be its powers in this direction. This is according to Catholic teaching.

American people pay slight attention to the abstract; they look only to the concrete in morals, and we must keep account of their manner of judging things.

To-day we need the Christian gentleman and the Christian citizen. An honest ballot and social decorum among Catholics will do more for God's glory and the salvation of souls than midnight flagellations or Compostellan pilgrimages.

I once heard a good old priest, who said his beads well and made a desert around his pulpit by miserable preaching, criticise Father Hecker, who, he imagined, put too much reliance in man, and not enough in God.

We must work as if all depended upon us, and pray as if all depended upon God.

Father Hecker rolled up his sleeves and "pitched in" with desperate resolve. He fought as if for very life. Meet him anywhere or at any time, he was at work or he was planning to work. He was ever looking around to see what might be done. He did with a rush the hard labour of a missionary and of a pastor, and he went beyond it into untrodden pathways. He hated routine. He minded not what others had been doing, seeking only what he himself might do. His efforts for the diffusion of Catholic literature, the *Catholic World*, his several books, the Catholic tracts, tell his zeal and energy. A Catholic daily paper was a favourit design to which he gave no small measure of time and labour. He anticipated by many years the battlings of our temperance apostles. The Paulist pulpit opened death-dealing batteries upon the saloon when the saloon-keeper was the hero in State and Church. The Catholic University of America found in him one of its warmest advocates. His zeal was as broad as St. Paul's, and whoever did good was his friend and received his support. The walls of his parish, or his order, did not circumscribe for him God's Church. His choice of a patron Saint—St. Paul—reveals the fire burning within his soul. He would not, he could not be idle. On his sick-bed, where he lay the greater part of his latter years, he was not inactive. He wrote valuable articles and books, and, when unable to write, he dictated.

His was the profound conviction that, in the present age at any rate, the order of the day should be individual action—every man doing his full duty, and waiting for no one else to prompt him. This I take it was largely the meaning of Father Hecker's oft-repeated teaching on the work of the Holy Ghost in souls.

The need of repression has passed away. The authority of the Church and of her Supreme Head is beyond danger of being denied or obscured, and each Christian soldier may take to the field, obeying the breathings of the Spirit of Truth and piety within him, feeling that what he may do he should do. There is work for individual priests and for individual laymen, and so soon as it is discovered let it be done. The responsibility is upon each one; the indifference of others is no excuse. Said Father Hecker one day to a friend, "There is too much waiting upon the action of others. The layman waits for the priest, the priest for the bishop, and the bishop for the Pope, while the Holy Ghost sends down to all the reproof that he is prompting each one, and no one moves for Him." Father Hecker was original in his ideas as well as in his methods; there was no routine in him, mental or practical.

The work of evangelising America demands new methods. It is time to draw forth from our treasury the "new things" of the Gospel; we have been long enough offering "old things." Those new methods call for newly-equipped men.

IV.

Now, having thus cleared the ground, let us see who Father Hecker was and what he really taught. It will aid us not a little in the appreciation of the significance of the whole subject if we never forget, first, that Father Hecker conceived the idea that the final victory of Catholicism over Protestantism was to be gained by interpreting Catholic doctrine in accordance with the principles of the American Constitution. He was in many respects the most successful, the most energetic, the most unsparing of Catholic propagandists in the United States. The dream of his life was to reconquer the unity of Christendom and to re-establish the authority of Rome by the unhesitating use of the extreme democratic principles of the American Constitution. To Catholicise the world you must Americanise Catholicism. Such was Hecker's dream, and however wild and fantastical it may appear to those whose sole conception of Rome is that of the despotic authority of an Italian priest, it is impossible for any one to read the Life of Father Hecker without feeling that there was at least a *prima facie* ground for the faith which was within him. In an age when unfaith and unbelief in all kinds of spiritual power is so prevalent, it is refreshing to come upon a man who passionately believes in the efficacy of any spiritual ideas whatever; and however difficult we may find it to accept the conclusions at which Father Hecker arrives, it is impossible to study the story of his life and his teaching without feeling better for the contact with the inspiring energy and saintly character of a great and good man.

Isaac Thomas Hecker was the son of German parents who emigrated to New York at the beginning of the century. He was born on December 19th, 1819, and died on December 20th, 1888. On his death Cardinal Newman wrote expressing his gratitude to an effective Catholic writer who was a benefactor to the Catholic religion and whose name would ever be held in honour by the Catholic Church. "I have ever," said the Cardinal, "felt that there was this sort of unity in our lives, that we had both begun a work of the same kind, he in America and I in England." Abbé Dufresne, of Geneva, who knew him well, declared that Father Hecker always seemed not only the type of an American priest, but of the modern one, the kind needed by the Church for the recovery of the ground lost as a result of Protestantism and infidelity, as well as to enable her to start anew in her divine mission. Father Hecker, in Abbé Dufresne's opinion, was, after Père Lacordaire, the most remarkable sacred orator of the century. He joined the practical sense of the American to the taste and appetite of the European for speculation. Abbé Dufresne summed up with the characteristic lucidity of his nation the fundamental ideas of Father Hecker as follows:—By the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility the Church did not, in Father Hecker's opinion, become

bound to the failing fortunes of the Latin races. On the contrary, the proclamation of the dogma in his eyes marked the close and consummation of the period during which the Church stood upon the defensive. As a consequence of the Protestant heresy which threatened the destruction of the principle of authority, the Church had been forced to concentrate on that side of her fortress all her means of defence. All her strategy was framed under the dominating necessity of protecting herself from the excesses of the principle of individuality. She sacrificed in the sixteenth century the development of personality in order to foster the association of men whose wills were absolutely merged by discipline in one powerful body. The immediate result was the triumphant repulse of Protestantism from all the Southern nations, but it was a victory not gained without sacrifice. Sacrifice is only to be justified by the saying that it is better to lose an eye or an arm than to save both and be lost eternally. The proclamation of the dogma of infallibility marked the close of the historical period in which the Church stood on the defensive. It gave the dogmatic completion to the principle of authority. A new period now opens before the Church, in which she will undertake quite a different part of her providential mission. It is now to be the individuality, the personality of souls, their free and vigorous initiative under the direct guidance of the Holy See, dwelling within them, which shall become the distinctive Catholic form of acting in these times. The Latin races were the principal instruments of the Holy Spirit during the era of authority; but the new era belongs to the Anglo-Saxon and the Teuton, whose nature is strongly individual and independent. Firstly, the hope will be brought about by the new development of individuality in souls within the Church, which will create a sympathetic attraction towards her on the part of Protestants; and, secondly, the more the Protestant races expand, the more they will find the dwarf Christianity which they profess falling short of their aspirations. Materialism, for instance, he attributed largely to the fact that Protestantism had refused to the senses their legitimate place in divine worship, and this excessive spiritualising had brought about a reaction. The Protestant spirit, he maintained—and this was the root doctrine of all his teaching—was contrary to the political spirit of the American Republic. America based her constitution on the fact that man is born free, reasonable and capable of self-government. The Protestant reformers, on the contrary, never ceased to teach that original sin deprived man of his free will and made him incapable of performing virtuous acts. The day will come when Americans will admit that if they are to be at once religious and reasonable they must be Catholics. Therefore, whether it be acknowledged or not, every development of political liberty in the United States contributes to the advance of Catholicity. The Constitution of the United States has formulated the political principles most conformable to the canons of the Council of Trent. So far Abbé Dufresne.

Father Hecker had a good Methodist mother, and it was from her that the future founder of the Paulist order acquired his fundamental training in religion and morality. She appears to have been a lovely and dignified character. She was a life-long Methodist, given to attendance at love-feasts, and sufficiently broad-spirited to rejoice in the peace and joy which her children found in the Catholic Church. From his childhood up he was given to reading and talking about deep social and philosophical questions. Never in all his life had he drunk in excess or sinned against purity or used a profane word or told a lie; neither did he use tobacco in any form. In relation to women he seems to have had a positive shrinking, which led him even to recoil from the kisses of his mother. She indeed refrained from embracing him, and would only stroke his face instead, when she was pleased with him, and say, "That is my kiss for you, my son." The boy grew up full of a sense of the duty and destiny of Providence. Often at night when lying on the shavings before the oven in the bakehouse he would start up, roused by some great thought, and wander about in the moonlight by the riverside asking, "What does God desire from me? How shall I attain unto Him? What is it that He has sent me into the world to do?" By the time he was fourteen, the result of these eager questionings had been to rid him of the distinctively Christian faith in which his mother had brought him up. During that period he came into contact with one Dr. Brownson, who exercised great influence upon his life. Dr. Brownson was a Reform lecturer who preached what we should regard as a kind of Christian Socialism, which ultimately took both him and Hecker to the community at Brook Farm. His biographer attributes Hecker's failure to get good out of Methodism to the fact that he had a nature so much averse to emotional excitement and possessing little or no consciousness of actual sin. Christ had been preached to him chiefly as the Saviour from hell. "Drawn to God as Hecker had always been by love and aspiration, he was not as yet sensible of any gulf which needed to be bridged between him and his Creator. Hence to present Christ solely as the victim, the expiatory sacrifice demanded by Divine justice, was to make him, if not impossible, yet premature to a person like Hecker." He was much more conscious of the sorrows and sufferings of humanity than he was of his own sins and shortcomings. Hence he failed to find much relief in the Christ of emotional Methodism, for, says his biographer, "his problems were mainly social, and Protestantism is mainly unsocial, being an extravagant form of individualism. Its Christ deals with men apart from each other, and furnishes no cohesive element to humanity. The validity and necessity of religious organisation as a moral force of divine appointment is that one of the Catholic principles which it has from the beginning most vehemently rejected." Hence Hecker eagerly embraced the teaching of Dr. Brownson when he for the first time heard proclaimed that Jesus Christ was the great benefactor and uplifter of the human race in this present life. Eight years after he met Brownson, Hecker went off to Brook Farm. He was a studious youth, who for years past had been in the habit of reading Kant, Fichte and Hegel while he was kneading the bread in the dough-trough. "Brook Farm," says Mr. Elliott, "has an interest for Catholics, because in the order of guileless nature it was the preamble of that common life which Isaac Hecker afterwards enjoyed in its supernatural realisation in the Church." It was a protest against that selfishness of the individual which is highly accentuated in a large class of New Englanders and prodigiously developing in the economic conditions of modern society. Brook Farm exercised a strong and permanent effect on Hecker's character. He had day by day before him the constant object-lesson of good men and good women struggling nobly and unselfishly for laudable ends. He was there equipped with the external guarantee of his inner consciousness that man is good, because made so by his Creator; inclined, indeed, to evil, but yet a good being, even so inclined. Nothing was more necessary for such a teacher than to know that there is virtue true and high

in its own order outside the visible pale of the Church. Especially was this necessary to fit a Catholic for a missionary vocation. Brook Farm taught him the worthiness of non-Catholics, men and women. While he was at Brook Farm he began to feel a longing towards the Catholic Church, which ultimately became dominant with him. "The Catholic Church," he wrote, "alone seems to satisfy my wants, my faith, life, soul. My soul is Catholic, and that faith responds to my soul in its religious aspirations and its longings. I have not wished to make myself Catholic, but that answers on all sides to the wants of my soul." Dr. Brownson went over to the Catholic Church, and this naturally had much influence with Hecker. During his stay at Brook Farm he met a young woman to whom he felt some degree of attraction, and had it been with him as with most men they might have married, and the order of Paulists would have had to be founded by some other man. But he was withheld from matrimony by a curious vision, which he thus describes :—

About ten months ago—perhaps only seven or eight—I saw (I cannot say I dreamed; it was quite different from dreaming; I was seated on the side of my bed) a beautiful, angelic being, and myself standing alongside of her, feeling a most heavenly pure joy. It was as if our bodies were luminous and gave forth a moon-like light which sprang from the joy we experienced. I felt as if we had always lived together, and that our motions, actions, feelings and thoughts came from one centre. When I looked towards her I saw no bold outline of form, but an angelic something I cannot describe, though in angelic shape and image. It was this picture that has left such an indelible impression on my mind. For some time afterwards I continued to feel the same influence, and do now so often that the actual around me has lost its hold. In my state previous to this vision I should have been married ere this, for there are those I have since seen who would have met the demands of my mind. But now this vision continually hovers over me and prevents me, by its beauty, from accepting any one else; for I am charmed by its influence, and conscious that, should I accept any other, I should lose the life which would be the only one wherein I could say I live.

From Brook Farm he went to Fruitlands, where he lived in the community founded by Mr. A. Bronson Alcott. There he came under the influence of the mystic Jacob Boehmen. "None," he said, "have spoken truth so pure and universal as Boehmen. He is the most inspired man of modern times. He has more love and truth than all the other mystics put together, and fewer faults than either one of them taken singly." This time he was a vegetarian, living upon grain, fruit and nuts, drinking pure water and eating unleavened bread. He was, as he said, in a fair way to becoming one of the worst cranks in the world. After a time, he cut himself off even from drinking water, and lived on apples, potatoes, nuts and unleavened bread, with one mouthful of water a week. When he was four and twenty he decided to give up business and study for the Church, but he had not yet made up his mind as to whether to join the Anglican or the Roman communion. He had tried every form of philosophy, Pantheism, subjectivism, idealism, and other systems, as well as philanthropy. His mind had a philosophical cast, but he was primarily a mystic, and the one thing he absolutely believed in in the midst of all his doubts and driftings was that the human body was the temple of the Holy Ghost and that the voice of God in that temple of God is ever here. He then set about studying the various denominations. He investigated all of them—Episcopalian, Catholic, Baptist, Methodist—conferring with their ministers, and reading their books; and the more he examined them the more he found them to weaken human certitude, interfere with reason's native knowledge of God and His attributes, and perplex the free weapon of the laws of human thought. His last interviews with the exponents of Protestantism were mainly with the representatives of Anglicanism. "Do you know what God is?" Father Hecker once asked his biographer. "I will tell you what God is. He is the eternal lover of the soul." To him the Church was the mystic personality which makes her the imperative ambassadress of Christ. After many wanderings among the sects, Hecker put himself, on Dr. Brownson's advice, under the instructions of a Roman Catholic Bishop. At that time the Roman Catholic Church was, as he said, the most despised, the poorest and the least respectable of any Church in America, chiefly on account of the class of foreigners of which it was composed. He says that he felt very cheerful and at ease after he joined the Church. Never before had he felt such inexpressible quietness, immovableness and permanent rest. It is very interesting to note that the book which helped most to reconcile him to Catholic theology was the Catechism of the Council of Trent, and one of the things which most charmed him in the Catholic faith was the doctrine which it shares with modern spiritualism. He says: "I found that in the Church there was no impassable barrier dividing the living from the departed. That was an intense delight to me."

At last when he was twenty-five, on August 1st, 1844, he was baptised by Bishop McCloskey, and receiving the sacrament the following day, he seems to have entered into an ecstasy of spiritual delight. Mr. Elliott says :—

"When I was not far from being through with my noviceship," he was heard to say, "I was one day looking over the books in the library and I came across Lallemant's 'Spiritual Doctrine.' Getting leave to read it, I was overjoyed to find it a full statement of the principles by which I had been interiorly guided. I said to Père Othmann: 'Why did you not give me this book when I first came? It settles all my difficulties.' But he answered that it had never once occurred to his mind to do so." Besides the Scriptures, Lallemant, Surin, Scaramelli's "Directorium Mysticum," the ascetical and mystical writings of the contemplatives, such as Rusbruck, Henry Suso (whose life he carried for years in his pocket, reading it daily), Tauler, Father Augustine Baker's "Holy Wisdom" (Sancta Sophia), Blosius, the works of St. Teresa, and those of St. John of the Cross—these and other such works formed the literature which aided Father Hecker in the understanding and enjoyment of the guidance of the Holy Spirit. Lallemant he returned to ever and again, and St. John of the Cross he never let go at all. It was always with him, always read with renewed joy, and its wonderful lessons of divine wisdom, expressed as they are with the scientific accuracy of a trained theologian and saint, were to Father Hecker a pledge of security for his own state of soul and a source of inspiration in dealing with others.

Independence of character calls for such a spirituality, and that independence is by God's providence the characteristic trait of the best men and women of our times.

After his reception into the Roman Church, he came to Europe, studied for the ministry, became a priest, spent a year in parochial duties at Clapham, and then went back to America, where he became a Redemptorist missionary. After six years' preaching, in which he acquired great facility of speech and power over audiences, he returned to Europe. After he had been six years in the Redemptorist order, a question which may be said to have held the germ of Americanism led to his separation from the order. The American missionaries of this year wished to found a house in Newark or New York, which should be the headquarters for the English-

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

Architectural Review.—Feb.

Photogravure : "Davies St."

George Price Boyce. Illustrated.

Boyce exhibited originally at the Pre-Raphaelite Gallery in Russell Place, Fitzroy Square, and afterwards at the Hogarth Club in Waterloo Place, but, with the exception of certain contributions to the Royal Academy, we may say that all the really representative work of a quarter of a century was hung on the walls of the Old Society, from the time of his election as an associate of that body in 1864 on.

Arts in Ancient Egypt. Continued. Illustrated. Rev. W. J. Loftie.

Artist.—Constable. 1s. March.

Melrose Abbey. Illustrated. D. Y. Cameron.

The Friends of Manual Arts ; a Swedish Art Society. Illustrated. Sunny Frykholm.

The bad taste which spread all over the country with the establishment of manufactories about the middle of this century, slowly but steadfastly abolishing all the former home-industry, at last roused the anxiety of many artistic minds, which saw with deep regret the pure and picturesque style, original to the country, entirely disappear in favour of bad German manufactures. Mr. Kulle, an artist and a native of the province of Scania, which had formerly been particularly rich in home-industry, became the principal exponent of the idea of recalling this dormant art into life.

For the careful study of these half forgotten methods, and for the collecting of these old remnants of an artistic age, Mr. Kulle, who is now dead, will always deserve the foremost rank in the history of the revival of national feeling and taste. By his influence, Lady Adlersparre, known as a writer and energetic worker for the development of all branches of work for women, became interested in this old field of female enterprise and soon succeeded in starting an Art movement. On the principles of this a Society was founded under her superintendence, which was called "The Friends of Manual Arts," and took for its motto: "Cultivation of Home Industry, National Traditions, Artistic Work," ideals to which it has ever since been devoted, and upon which it has endeavoured to work as far as it has been in its power.

Continental Applied Art. Illustrated.

Miss Beatrice Parsons. Illustrated.

Some Goldsmiths and Their Work. Illustrated. Mrs. Philip H. Newman.

Belgravia.—Feb.

The Winter Picture Shows.

Bookman.—(America). Feb.

A Century of American Illustration. Continued. Illustrated. Arthur Hoeber.

Century Magazine.—March.

Gilbert Stuart's Portrait of Mrs. Samuel Gatliff (Elizabeth Corbin Griffin). Illustrated. Chas. Henry Hart.

Mary Cassatt ; an American Artist. Illustrated. Arthur Hoeber.

Cornish Magazine.—Feb.

The Frescoes in the Church of St. Breage. Illustrated. Mrs. Berylean Jones.

English Illustrated Magazine.—March.

Cranks in Crockery. Illustrated. Edw. F. Spence.

Good Words.—March.

Sir Edward Burne-Jones. Illustrated. Sir Wyke Bayliss.

House.—Feb.

Seventeenth Century Silver. Illustrated. Silversmith.

Old China ; William Forbes's Collection. Illustrated.

March.

Angelica Kauffmann. Illustrated.

A Few Old Tea-Pots. Illustrated.

McClure's Magazine.—March.

J. J. Tissot and His Paintings of the Life of Christ. Illustrated. Cleveland Moffett.

Magazine of Art.—Cassell. 1s. 4d. March.

Frontispiece :—"The Bridge," after E. A. Abbey.

Edwin Austin Abbey. Continued. Illustrated. M. H. Spielmann.

Last year was exhibited "The Bridge"—with its fine intensity of drawing, and its almost startling juxtaposition of a jester playing his mandolin by sunset, and the monks advancing to vespers—which was clearly suggested by his water-colour of 1892.

The Work of Laurence Housman. Illustrated. Gleeson White.

Is Photography among the Fine Arts ? Illustrated. A. L. Baldry.

Anatomical Nature Casts. Illustrated. H. W. Armstead.

A Society of Landscape-Painters. Illustrated. Arthur Fish.

Rembrandt Exhibitions in Amsterdam and London. Illustrated. Walter Armstrong.

The London Sketch Club. Illustrated.

Month.—March.

Notes on Rembrandt and the Dutch School. A. Streeter.

Pall Mall Magazine.—March.

Puvis de Chavannes. Illustrated. Marie L. van Vorst.

It would take volumes to speak in detail of the works of Puvis de Chavannes. A list of them is as follows.—

"The Pietà" (1850); "La Paix et la Guerre" (1861); "Travail et Repos" (1865), in the Musée of Amiens; "Ave Picardia Nutrix" (1865); "Ludus," "Pro Patria," "Doux Pays," all in the Gallery of Picardie (1879); "Marseille, Porte d'Orient," and "Marseille, Colonie Grecque"—Marseilles Museum (1867); "St Radegonde and Charles Martel"—Hôtel de Ville at Poitiers (1872); "St. Geneviève of the Pantheon, Paris" 1877); "Bois Sacré," "La Rhône et La Saône," "L'Inspiration Chrétienne"—Musée at Lyons (1883), "L'Art Céramique," "Inter Artes et Naturam," and "Groupe"—Musée at Rouen (1890–1892); "L'Hiver," "L'Eté," "Victor Hugo offrant son Lyre à la Ville de Paris"—Hôtel de Ville, Paris (1893); "Lettres, Arts, et Muses"—Sorbonne, Paris (1894). Lastly, another Continent called his genius to create something for its generations to hand down to fame, and for the Boston Library Puvis de Chavannes painted "Le Génie Messager de Lumière."

Suppressed Dickens Plates. Illustrated. George Somes Layard.

Pearson's Magazine.—March.

Pictures and Their Painters. Continued. Illustrated.

St. Peter's.—March.

The Book of Kells ; the Most Wonderful Book in the World. Illustrated. L. M. Cullen.

Scribner's Magazine.—March.

The Portraits of John W. Alexander. Illustrated. Harrison S. Morris.

Strand Magazine.—March.

A Peep into *Punch*, 1855-1859. Illustrated. John Holt Schooling.

Studio.—5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. 1s. Feb.

Wilfrid Ball, Etcher and Water-Colour Painter. Illustrated.

As a rule, he sends but little to the larger public galleries, and prefers to exhibit his water-colours under the more favourable conditions of the "one man show." Of these he has organised several, which have served as pleasant records of his travels in many lands. In 1886 a set of drawings of the Norfolk Broads appeared at Mr. Dunthorne's gallery; and he has held at the same place three other little exhibitions of a very charming kind: Venice, in 1887; Holland, in 1881; and Nuremburg and Rothenburg, in 1891; and in 1893 Messrs Agnew, who have for some years included groups of his drawings in their spring exhibitions, showed specially his Egypt collection. Now the latest assertion of his powers is being made in the galleries of the Fine Art Society, where are gathered a number of records of English scenery, attractive renderings of pretty bits in the Eastern Counties and Surrey, on the Norfolk Broads, at Durham, York, Lincoln, and Ely, and on the Yorkshire coast.

The Architecture of the Passmore Edwards Settlement. Illustrated. Esther Wood and G. H. Morris.

Drawings by Steinlen ; Illustrations.

Recent Works of Alexandre Charpentier. Illustrated. G. Mourey.

Modern Fine and Applied Art in Vienna. Illustrated. W. Schölermann.

The Truth about Lithography. Illustrated. Joseph Pennell.

Supplements : Sketch in Colours, by Daniel Vierge ; "Venice from the Lido" and "Cromer Sands," after Wilfrid Ball ; "Eglistone Abbey," Lithograph, by Jos. Pennell.

Temple Magazine.—March.

John Proctor, Cartoonist. Illustrated. Frank Forbes.

Womanhood.—March.

Notes on Famous Women in the National Portrait Gallery. Continued. Illustrated. Hon. Sybil Cust.

LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

Antiquary.—ELLIOT STOCK. 6d. March.

Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain. Continued. F. Haverfield.
Windham's Tour through France and Italy. 1769-70. Continued.
Roman Ribchester. Illustrated. John Garstang.
Kepler, King James I., and Sir Henry Wotton. Rev. W. C. Green.
Notes on Some Kentish Churches. Illustrated. Russell Larkby.

Architectural Record.—14, VESEY STREET, NEW YORK. 25 cents. March.

The Sky-Scraper up-to-date. Illustrated. Montgomery Schuyler.
The Alcazar, Seville; Illustrations.
Architectural Views of Old and New Brooklyn; Illustrations.
The Cathedral of Troja. Illustrated. Wm. H. Goodyear.
Principles of Architectural Composition. Illustrated. John B. Robinson.
Palladio and His Work. Illustrated. Alfredo Melani.

Architectural Review.—EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND. 1s. Feb.

St. David's Cathedral. Illustrated. P. A. Robson.
Gilbert Scott the Younger. Continued. Illustrated. W. Millard.
Architectural Remains in Cyprus. Concluded. Illustrated. H. B. Walters.
John Thorpe's Book of Drawings: Who drew them? J. A. Gotch.

Argosy.—MACMILLAN. 1s. March.

In the Beginning. Concluded.
The Ways and Waters of Kissingen. Illustrated. Chas. W. Wood.
Maria Theresa; a Mother upon the Throne.

Atlantic Monthly.—GAY AND BIRD. 1s. Feb.

The Colonial Expansion of the United States. A. Lawrence Lowell.
Talks to Teachers on Psychology. Wm. James.
The Subtle Problems of Charity. Miss Jane Addams.
The Autobiography of a Revolutionist. Continued. P. Kropotkin.
Farewell Letters of the Guillotined. J. G. Alger.
Autumn in Franconia. Continued. Bradford Torrey.
Reminiscences. Continued. Julia Ward Howe
The Indian on the Reservation. George Bird Grinnell.
The Enjoyment of Poetry. Samuel M. Crothers.

Author.—HORACE COX. 6d. Feb.

Milton's Horton. F. Bayford Harrison.

Badminton Magazine.—LONGMANS. 1s. March.

The Luck of the One-Horned Elk. Illustrated. Gerrard Ferrand.
Golf and Golfers. Illustrated. H. S. C. Everard.
Trout-Fishing on the Nipigon. Illustrated. J. N. Kirschhoffer.
A Visit to the Transvaal. M. Burton Durham.

Bankers' Magazine.—WATERLOW AND SONS. 1s. 6d. March.

The Price of the Funds and Government Purchases.
Renewal of the German Bank Law.
French Prisoners of War in Scotland, and Bank Note Forging. Illustrated. J. Macbeth Forbes.

Belgravia.—341, STRAND. 1s. Feb.

Curious Coincidences. Rev. J. Hudson.
Grace Darling's Grave. Mrs. Edith E. Cuthell.

Blackwood's Magazine.—BLACKWOOD. 2s. 6d. March.

Bygone Days. Mrs. Charles Bagot.
The Sins of Education.
W. S. R. Hodson.
Mountain Exploration in the Canadian Rockies. Hugh E. M. Stutfield.
Sir George Pomeroy-Colley; Some Personal Recollections. Gen. Sir Henry Brackenbury.
Physical Education in Schools.
Sir George Trevelyan as a Historian.
The Struggle for Borgu; an Unwritten Chapter of History. With Map.

Board of Trade Journal.—EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE. 6d. Feb.

Trade and Shipping of Arabia and the Persian Gulf. With Map.
Industrial Syndicates in Russia.
Regulations affecting Importation of American Meat into Germany.
New Railways in Servia. With Map.
Hints to British Traders with Mexico.
River Trade of United States of Colombia.

Bookman.—LONDON. HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. Feb.

Is Journalism a Career for Men over Forty? Symposium.
Italics in Fiction. Wm. Le Queux.
Celts in the Workshop. W. P. Ryan.

Bookman.—(AMERICA). DODD, MEAD AND CO., NEW YORK. 25 cents. Feb.

The Little Touches. Harry T. Peck.
Bagster's "Pilgrim's Progress." R. L. Stevenson.

The First Books of Mark Twain, Brete Harte, and Artemus Ward. Illustrated. Luther S. Livingston.
Thackeray's "King Glumpus" and the "Exquisites." Continued Frederick S. Dickson and L. S. Livingston.

Butterfly.—GRANT RICHARDS. 6d. March.

Monte Carlo and Its Prince. Illustrated. Walter Emanuel.

Canadian Magazine.—ONTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO. 25 cents. Feb.

Place-Names of Canada; the Carletons. George Johnson.
Stoke Poges; the Birthplace of Gray's Elegy. Illustrated. Henry C. Shelley.
The Largest Sick Children's Hospital in the World at Toronto. Illustrated. Alfred Wood.
An Incident of the Rebellion of 1885; a Transaction in Beef. Illustrated. Bleasdell Cameron.
The Editors of the Leading Canadian Dailies. Illustrated. John A. Cooper.

Cassell's Magazine.—CASSELL. 6d. March.

The Marquess of Salisbury and Hatfield House. Illustrated. Miss M. S. Warren.
Canadian Pacific; the Longest Railway in the Empire. Illustrated. Fred. Dolman.
The History and Mystery of a Glass Bottle. Illustrated. F. M. Holmes.
How the Queen's Subjects are married. Illustrated. Leily Bingen.
Dinner-Table Decoration. Illustrated. E. Clarke.
The Rise and Fall of Duelling. Illustrated. Theodore A. Cook

Cassier's Magazine.—33, BEDFORD STREET, STRAND. 1s. Feb.

Speed of Ships and Economy in Steam-using and Steam-making. Commodore George W. Melville.
Pneumatic Shop Appliances. Illustrated. Whitfield Price Pressinger.
The Health Conditions of Coal-Mining. Illustrated. James Barrowman.
The Pelatan-Clerici Process for Gold and Silver Extraction. E. Gybbon Spilsbury.
The Ventilation of Steamships. Illustrated. Stephen H. Terry.
Steam Laundry Machinery. Illustrated. Sidney Tebbutt.
The Franklin Institute. Illustrated. John Birkinbine.
Electric Utilisation of Water Powers. L. D. W. Magie.
Lord Charles Beresford. With Portrait.

Century Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. 4d. March.

At the Court of an Indian Prince (Nawab of Bahawalpur). Illustrated. R. D. Mackenzie.
Heroes of the Railway Service. Illustrated. Charles De Lano Hine and Gustav Kobbé.
Alexander's Victory at Issus. Illustrated. Benj. Ide Wheeler.
The *Winslow* at Cardenas. Illustrated. Lieut. J. B. Bernadou.
Cable-Cutting at Cienfuegos. Illustrated. Lieut. Cameron McR. Winslow.
British Experience in the Government of Colonies. James Bryce.
General Sherman's Tour of Europe. Illustrated.
The Sinking of the *Merrimac*. Continued. Illustrated. R. P. Hobson.
Scenes in the Spanish Capital. Arthur Houghton.
The Capture of Manila. Maj.-Gen. Francis V. Greene.

Chambers's Journal.—47 PATERNOSTER ROW. 7d. March.

The Collapse of South America.
Reminiscences. Sir R. Lambert Playfair.
Novelists I have known. T. H. S. Escott.
The Labour Conditions of British Guiana.
The Cocos Islands.
The New York Stock Exchange and its Members.

Chautauquan.—KEGAN PAUL, 10s. 10d. per annum. Feb.

The Education of Englishmen. Illustrated. Mary A. de Morgan.
American Lumber. B. E. Fernow.
Lord Derby. T. Raleigh.
Chemistry as a Factor in Modern Civilisation. Prof. L. H. Batchelder.
The English Poor Law and English Charities. C. H. d'E. Leppington.
Some American Women in Science. Continued. Illustrated. Mrs. M. Burton Williamson.
The United States and Her New Possessions. John W. Hardwick.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SALISBURY SQUARE. 6d. March.

Missionary Work and Church Controversies. H. E. F.
The Spirit of the Centenary. W. E. B.
The History of the C. M. S. G. F. S.
The Strategical Importance of Work amongst the Higher Classes of India. Rev. J. P. Haythornthwaite.
The Selection, Education, and Probation of Native Workers. Rev. G. H. Pole.

Classical Review.—DAVID NUTT. 2s. 6d. Feb.
The Text of the "De Sublimitate." W. Rhys Roberts.
Propertiana and Other Notes. Herbert Richards.
Porsoniana. W. C. Green.
Excavations at Silchester. George E. Fox.

Contemporary Review.—ISBISTER AND CO. 2s. 6d. March.
Imperialism. J. Lawson Walton.
The Peace of Europe. W. J. Stillman.
The Revolt of the Clergy. A Conservative.
The Vaccination Act of 1898. Mrs. Henry Fawcett.
The Lost Notion of War. T. Gibson Bowles.
The Growth of Monopoly in British Industry. H. W. Macrosty.
The Jewish Immigrant. J. A. Dyche.
"Cup and Ring"; an Old Archæological Problem solved. Andrew Lang.
Cavalier Luigi Capellini; an Italian Army Evangelist. G. Della Vecchia.
The Symphony since Beethoven. Concluded. Felix Weingartner.
The Trade in Great Men's Speeches. A. Kinnear.
Mr. Balfour's Plea for a Roman Catholic University. E. J. Dillon.

Cornhill Magazine.—SMITH, ELDER AND CO. 1s. March.
North Norfolk Fish and Fowl. C. J. Cornish.
A Miscarriage of Justice in 1843. J. B. Atlay.
The Sense of Humour in Men. Edith Slater and Frances H. Freshfield.
A Weekly Miracle; the Isawiyah Sect in Tunis. Roger E. Fry.
Kit Carson; a Missionary of the Far West. Alexander Innes Shand.
The Bye-ways of Journalism. Michael MacDonagh.

Cornish Magazine.—5, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 6d. Feb.
Alderman Treloar; Interview. Illustrated. Arthur Lawrence.
Cornish Corporation Plate. Illustrated. Alfred A. de Pass.
Helleston Grammar School under Derwent Coleridge. Illustrated. W. F. Collier.
St. Sennen Church. Illustrated. Thurstan C. Peter.
"The Good Old Days."

Cosmopolitan.—5, BREAM'S BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE. 6d. Feb.
The Emperor William in the Holy Land. Illustrated. Samuel Ives Curtiss.
After the Capture of Manila. Illustrated. Frank R. Roberson.
Among the Dyaks. Illustrated. J. Theodore van Gestel.
The Trek-Bokke of Cape Colony. Illustrated. S. C. Cronwright Schreiner.
City Subways for Pipes and Wires. Illustrated. Henry F. Bryant.

Dial.—315, WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO. 10 cents. Feb. 1.
New Phases of the Romance. James O. Pierce.

Educational Review.—203, STRAND. 4d. Feb.
Some Dangers in Our Modern Education. Sara A. Burstall.
Is there a Religious Question in Elementary Education? Canon the Hon. E. Lyttelton.
Some Peculiarities of Latin Spelling. Prof. Walter W. Skeat.
The New Education. Agnes J. Ward.
Religious Education in the English Schools at the Time of the Commonwealth. Prof. Foster Watson.

Educational Review.—(AMERICA.) J. M. DENT. 1s. 8d. Feb.
Constructive Work in the Common Schools. Wilbur S. Jackman.
Taxation of College Property. Chas. F. Thwing.
Practical Aspects of Psychology. Joseph Jastrow.
The North Western State University and Its Preparatory School. Willard K. Clement.
The Limitations of Mathematics. James H. Gore.
How to study History. Anna Boynton Thompson.

Educational Times.—89, FARRINGDON STREET. 6d. March.
The Law and the Schoolmaster. Continued. Arthur E. Hughes.
The Teaching of Modern Languages in German Schools. W. C. Brown.

Engineering Magazine.—222, STRAND. 1s. Feb.
Rise of the Importance of Steam in Sea Warfare. Commodore George W. Melville.
Machine-Shop Management in Europe and America. H. F. L. Orcutt.
The American Isthmus and the Interoceanic Canal. Illustrated. W. Henry Hunter.
The Development of Wood-Working Machinery. With Diagrams. John Richards.
The Mineral Resources of the Island of Cuba. Illustrated. Jennings S. Cox, Jr.
America and Germany as Export Competitors and Customers. Louis J. Magee.
The Tall Building under the Test of Fire. Illustrated. H. de B. Parsons.
Fast Runs on the Northern Railway of France. Illustrated. C. Rous Marten.
The Exploitation of Electric Tramways in Porto Rico. Illustrated. A. Mattei Lluveras.
Depreciation of Plant, and Its Relation to General Expense. H. M. Norris.

English Illustrated Magazine.—198, STRAND. 6d. March.
Curious Characteristics of British Game Birds. Illustrated. H. A. Bryden.
The Last Days of Charles I. Illustrated. Edw. Almack.
George C. Ross and the Cocos-Keeling Islands. Illustrated.
Kimberley; Where the Diamonds come from. Illustrated. Robert M. Sillard.

Englishwoman.—8, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. March.
The Hon. Mrs. Norton. Illustrated. Halboro Denham.
Some Famous Types of English Beauty of the Early Thirties.
On the Shores of the Zuyder Zee. Illustrated. Lucy Hardy.
Some Old English Music and Musicians. Illustrated. Katherine W. Elwes.
The Alhambra, Granada. Illustrated. K. L. Montgomery.
A Glimpse of Tasmania. Illustrated. F. Dunbar.
Lady Gardeners. Illustrated. Darley Dale.

Etude.—T. PRESSER, PHILADELPHIA. 15 cents. Feb.
Alexander W. Thayer. P. G. Hubert, Jr.
The Revival of Mozart's Works. E. R. Kroeger.
Music for Piano:—"In Fair Poland," Mazurka, by T. L. Rickaby; "Fascination," by Carl Weber.

Expositor.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 1s. March.
The Doctrines of Grace. Rev. John Watson.
The Leaven of Herod. Rev. Armstrong Black.
Studies in the Epistle to the Romans. Continued. Principal A. Robertson.
A Study of Psalm cxxxvii. Rev. W. E. Barnes.
The Passover and the Lord's Supper. Rev. T. G. Selby.
"Mindful of the Poor." Vernon Bartlet.
Apocalyptic Sketches. Continued. Rev. J. Monro Gibson.

Expository Times.—SIMPKIN MARSHALL. 6d. March.
Dr. Petavel on Immortality. Rev. Frank Ballard.
Sacramental Hospitality. Rev. Jas. Wells.
The Great Text Commentary.
Recent Biblical Archæology. Continued. Prof. A. H. Sayce.

Fireside.—7, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 6d. March.
Thimbles; the History of Common Things. G. L. Apperson.
Tennyson; the Poet of Home. Illustrated. Rev. F. B. Macnutt.
Peculiarities of Peasant Life. Illustrated. Rev. Wm Burnet.

Fortnightly Review.—CHAPMAN AND HALL. 2s. 6d. March.
Lord Carnarvon and Home Rule.
The "Tourmaline" Expedition and the Opening of the Sus. Major A. Gybbon Spilsbury.
Pessimism and Tragedy. William Archer.
General Wood at Santiago. Henry Harrison Lewis.
Wagner and Schopenhauer. William Ashton Ellis.
The Congo State and Its Critics. Demetrius C. Boulger.
Old Age Pensions Made Easy. The Author of "Life in our Villages."
Vatican and Quirinal. Wilfrid Ward.
Vilfredo Pareto on Italy. Ouida.
Jean Ingelow. Mabel C. Birchenough.
Is it Peace? The Progress of Anglo-French Negotiations. Diplomaticus.

Forum.—G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1s. 6d. Feb.
Why the Treaty should be ratified. Charles Denby.
The War and the Extension of Civilization. David J. Hill.
The Increasing Supply of Gold. George E. Roberts.
Good Roads and State Aid. Otto Dorner.
Some Japanese Ways. Joseph King Goodrich.
Quarantine and Sanitation. Dr. Walter Wyman.
Culture and Education. Wilhelm Rein.
Saxon and Latin Courts. Walter S. Logan.
The School System of Porto Rico. Capt. A. P. Gardner.
The American Seaman under the Law. Walter Macarthur.
Coaling Stations for the Navy. R. B. Bradford.

Friends' Quarterly Examiner.—54, HATTON GARDEN. 1s. 6d. Jan.
Savonarola as Prophet. R. Fortescue Fox.
Wensleydale, Yorkshire. Walter Sturge.
Gardens. Charles Sharp.

Genealogical Magazine.—ELLIOT STOCK. 1s. March.
Notes on the Pedigree of Pym of Brymore, 1643. Walter Crouch.
Notes on Pedigree-Making. Continued. Officer of Arms.
The New "Debrett."
A Treatise on the Law Concerning Names and Changes of Names. Continued.
Notes on the Walpoles, with Some Account of a Junior Branch. Continued. Illustrated. H. S. Vade-Walpole.
The First Railway Arms.
Buchanan Genealogies. A. W. G. P.
English Royal Descent of Princess Henry of Pless. Edwin Archdale Whitby.

Gentleman's Magazine.—CHATTO AND WINDUS. 1s. March.
Some Superstitions of the Ulster Peasant. Letitia M'Clintock.
Horace Walpole. F. C. Hodgson.
The Real D'Artagnan. Ralph Nevill.
The Acting of Plays by School-Boys. Foster Watson.
British Precursors of Glasses. F. G. Walters.
Euphrasia-Bellario; a Kinswoman of Imogen. H. Schütz Wilson.

Geographical Journal.—1, SAVILE ROW. 2s. Feb.
Exploration in the Caroline Islands. Map and Illustrations. F. W. Christian.
Capt. Sverdrup's Expedition to Northern Greenland. Illustrated.
Exploration of the Intermediate Depths of the Ocean. George Murray.
A Journey to Northern Tibet and Aksai Chin. Capt. H. H. P. Deasy.
Sven Hedin and Dutreuil de Rhins in Central Asia. Col. Sir T. H. Holdich.
Voyages of the Zeni. C. Raymond Beazley.

Geological Magazine.—DULAU AND CO. 1s. 6d. Feb.
A. R. C. Selwyn. With Portrait.
Preliminary Note on Prolimulus Woodwardi. Illustrated. Dr. Anton Fritsch.
The Westleton Beds at Ayot Brickfield. Horace W. Monckton.
Table of Contemporary Deposits, with Their Characteristic Genera of Mammalia. Dr. C. I. Forsyth-Major.

Girl's Own Paper.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. March.
Princess Elizabeth; Aunt of the Queen. G. Holden Pike.
Self-Culture for Girls. Lily Watson.
Old English Cottage Homes. Illustrated.

Girl's Realm.—HUTCHINSON. 6d. March.
The Arch-Duchess Elizabeth of Austria. Illustrated. Minka von Drachenfels.
Some Famous Authors as Girls. Illustrated. Mrs. Tooley.
Sports and Pastimes of Modern School-Girls. Illustrated. Evelyn Wills.
The Girls of Norway. Illustrated. E. George Turnbull.
The Romance of the Koh-i-Nûr. Illustrated. Alice Corkran.

Good Words.—ISBISTER AND CO. 6d. March.
The Making of a Dictionary. Leonard W. Lillingston.
A Page of Antarctic History. Frank T. Bullen.
A Run to the Cape. Continued. Illustrated. Donald Macleod.
Scottish Cruises, Torches and Rushlights. Illustrated. Jean Cameron.
J. M. Barrie. With Portrait. Sir George Douglas.
On the Track of the Microbe. Sir Edmund Verney.

Great Thoughts.—28, HUTTON STREET, FLEET STREET. 6d. March.
Cambridge. Illustrated. W. A. Jones.
Is the Modern Novel Helpful or Harmful to Morality? W. J. Dawson.
Mrs. Wynford Philipps on "The Woman's Institute"; Interview. With Portrait. Raymond Blathwayt.
Rev. Chas. Garrett on Work in the Slums; Interview. With Portrait. Raymond Blathwayt.

Harmsworth Magazine.—HARMSWORTH. 3½d. February.
The Daily Life of the Kaiser William. Illustrated. C. Frank Dewey.
The Oddest Buildings in Britain. Illustrated. Arthur Birnage.
Visiting Cards of Famous People. Illustrated. M. Dinorben Griffith.
Guardian Demons in Siam and China. Illustrated. Ernest Young.
Collecting Sea-Fowls' Eggs; the Most Dangerous Trade in Great Britain. Illustrated. Alfred Arkas.
Food Adulterators. With Diagrams. Arnold R. Tankard.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.—45, ALBEMARLE STREET. 1s. March.
The Spanish-American War. Continued. Illustrated. Henry Cabot Lodge.
Major-Gen. Forrest at Brice's Cross-Roads in 1864. Illustrated. John A. Wyeth.
English Characteristics. Illustrated. Julian Ralph.
The Building of the Modern City House. Illustrated. Russell Sturgis.
The Massacre of Fort Dearborn at Chicago in 1812. Simon Pokagon.

Homiletic Review.—FUNK AND WAGNALLS. 1s. 3d. Feb.
The Church the Patron and Conservator of Intellectual Training. Bishop J. F. Hurst.
Joseph Parker as a Preacher. David Gregg.
The Mormon Propaganda. S. E. Wishard.
The Natural History of Yahweh. Wm. W. McLane.

House.—"QUEEN" OFFICE. 6d. Feb.
The Home of Sir Walter Scott. Illustrated. Editor.

Humanitarian.—DUCKWORTH. 6d.
The "Stigmata" on Living Women; Interview with Professor Gilles de la Tourette. With Portrait.
The Dangers of Theoretical Education. Professor Mahaffy.
Degeneracy and Genius; a Study of Byron and Sir Walter Scott. Jas. G. Kiernan.
Punishment for Prison Offences. A. R. Whiteway.
The Aims of Palmistry. E. G. Mulliken.
Some Archæological Mysteries of the American Continent. S. B. Evans.
Women as Barristers. Charles Quentin.

International.—A. T. H. BROWER, CHICAGO. 10 cents. Feb.
Independence Hall restored. Illustrated. Julius Moritzen.
How They keep House in Cuba. Illustrated. Gilson Willets.

Irish Ecclesiastical Record.—24, NASSAU STREET, DUBLIN. 1s. Feb.
Was St. Augustine an Evolutionist? Rev. Philip Burton.
The New Legislation on the Index. Rev. T. Hurley.
Some Remarks on the Organ. Rev. H. Bewerunge.
The Roman Basilica and the Irish Churches. Rev. J. O'Connell.
The Anatolian Vernal Equinox. Rev. B. MacCarthy.

Irish Monthly.—M. H. GILL AND SON, DUBLIN. 6d. March.
Genoa; the Superb City. M. A. C.
Immortality and Inconsistency. Rev. W. A. Sutton.

Irish Rosary.—WILLIAMS AND BUTLAND. 6d. March.
The Friars in the Philippines. Illustrated.
St. Brigid. Continued. Illustrated. Rev. Wm. Doherty.
St. Columba of Derry. Continued. Illustrated.
Among the Savage Tribes of Ecuador. Continued. Illustrated.

Journal of Education.—3, BROADWAY, LUDGATE HILL. 6d. March.
Robert College; an American College at Constantinople. L. E. Upcott.
What Schoolgirls read. L.
The Physical Measurements of Public-School Boys. Continued. Cecil Hawkins.
The Beginnings of Number Study. M.
Intellectual Proletaires in Ireland. One of Them.

Journal of Finance.—EFFINGHAM WILSON. 1s. Feb.
American Booms and Bungling.
A Malthusian View of Wealth. S. F. Van Oss.
Home Railway Results. W. J. Stevens.
Whisky and Water. A. Still.
The Cycle Spill. Ernest E. T. Irons.
Joint Stock Shows. Walter Jordan.
Intermediate Bonuses in Life Assurance Offices. Actuarius.

Journal of Geology.—LUZAC AND CO. 50 cents. Feb.
The Lower Rapids of the Mississippi River. Frank Leverett.
The Newark Rocks of New Jersey and New York. H. B. Kümmel.
The Petrographical Province of Essex County, Mass. Continued. Henry S. Washington.
The Sweetland Creek, Beds. J. A. Udden.
Studies in the Driftless Region of Wisconsin. G. H. Squier.
A Discussion and Correlation of Certain Sub-divisions of the Colorado Formation. W. N. Logan.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.—J. J. KELIHER AND CO. 2s. Feb.
Appendix to the Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.
The Training of a Battalion in the Attack. Sir R. Colleton.
The Jane Naval War-Game. Illustrated. F. T. Jane.
The Siege and Capture of Bell-Isle, 1761. Illustrated. Lieut. Bernard Holebrooke.

Knowledge.—326, HIGH HOLBORN. 6d. March.
Mosquitoes and Malaria. Percy H. Grimshaw.
The Fluctuations of Rainfall. Illustrated. Alex. B. MacDowall.
The Mycetozoa, and Some Questions Which They suggest. Continued. Sir Edw. Fry.
Sunset on the Mare Crisium. Illustrated. E. Walter Maunder.
Electricity as an Exact Science. Continued. Howard B. Little.
Mammoth Ivory. R. Lydekker.

Ladies' Home Journal.—CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., PHILADELPHIA. 10 cents. March.
Social Life in New Orleans. Illustrated. Harrydale Hallmark.
The Most Wonderful Musical Festival in America; at Boston, in 1872. Illustrated. Luther L. Holden.

Lady's Realm.—HUTCHINSON AND CO. 6d. March.
Princess Beatrice. Illustrated.
A Month in Japan. Illustrated. Ingham Whitaker.
The Wives of the Cabinet Ministers. Illustrated. Lady Masque.
Does Marriage Hinder a Woman's Self-Development? Illustrated. Symposium.
Anglican Deaconesses. Illustrated.

Land Magazine.—149, STRAND. 1s. Feb.
On Present Day Manners in the Hunting Field. J. S. H. Fullerton.
The Need for an Agricultural Party in Parliament. Viscount Templetown.
The Scotch Pine. W. R. Fisher.
Country Questions demanding Attention. J. Marshall Dugdale.
Feeding Rations for Farm Stock. W. T. Lawrence.
The Abolition of Private Slaughter-Houses. J. J. Cridlan.
Small Holdings and Allotments in Germany. William C. Tetley.
Agricultural Rent; Its Origin, Development, and Decline. A. W. Crampton.

Leisure Hour.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. March.
Old Age Insurance in Germany.
A Visit to Lourdes. Illustrated. May Crommelin.
Northern Peculiarities of Speech. M. C. F. Morris.
The Port of London. Continued. Illustrated. W. J. Gordon.
Maiden Speeches. Jas. Sykes.
Old Locks and Keys. Illustrated. H. A. Heaton.

Library Association Record.—HORACE MARSHALL. 1s. Feb.
Passmore Edwards; the Founder of Libraries. With Portrait. Herbert Jones.
School Children in the Public Libraries. John Ballinger.

Library World.—4, AVE MARIA LANE. 6d. March.
The Selection and Purchase of Books. Continued. F. J. Burgoyne.
Classified and Annotated Cataloguing. L. Stanley Jast.
Lectures as Library Extension Work. Robert K. Dent.
Carlisle Public Library. Illustrated.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.—6, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 1s. March.
Imperialism. Owen Hall.
Chinese Physicians in California. William M. Tisdale.
Mendicity as a Fine Art. Francis J. Ziegler.

Longman's Magazine.—LONGMANS. 6d. March.
A Farmer's Year. Continued. H. Rider Haggard.
Sidelights upon Catherine of Braganza. Miss Foxcroft.
London Birds. W. H. Hudson.

Lute.—PATEY AND WILLIS. 2d. Feb.

Ernest Sharpe. With Portrait.
Four-Part Song:—"The Last Rose of Summer," arranged by Turle Lee.

McClure's Magazine.—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 10 cents. March.

Liquid Air. Illustrated. Ray Stannard Baker.
Sketches in Egypt. Illustrated. Chas. D. Gibson.
Moving on the North Pole. Illustrated. Lieut. R. E. Peary.
Lincoln's Method of Dealing with Men. Illustrated. Ida M. Tarbell.
General Wood at Santiago. Illustrated. Henry H. Lewis.
The War on the Sea and Its Lessons. Continued. Capt. A. T. Mahan.

Macmillan's Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. March.

United Irishmen in the British Fleet. H. W. Wilson.
A Ride in South Morocco. F. W. Wynn.
France and Newfoundland.
Native Rule in British West Africa. Hesketh Bell.
Sir Salar Jung's Visit to Europe. Col. Trevor.

Metaphysical Magazine. GAY AND BIRD. 1s. 6d. Jan.

The Philosophy of Dreams. C. H. A. Bjerregaard.
Unity and Infinity in Art. Upton B. Sinclair, Jun.
The Different Planes of Consciousness. Frank H. Sprague.
Involution and Evolution. Helen I. Dennis.

Missionary Review of the World. 44, FLEET ST. 1s. 3d. Feb.

Chang: the Blind Apostle of Manchuria. Arthur T. Pierson.
China as a Mission Field. With Map. Rev. Harlan P. Beach.
Democracy in China. Illustrated. Rev. A. H. Smith.
The French Problem in Canada. Rev. S. Rondeau.

Month.—LONGMANS. 1s. March.

The Irish Catholic University Question. Rev. S. F. Smith.
The Great Protestant Demonstration. Rev. Joseph Rickaby.
The Devotion of the "Three Hours." Rev. Herbert Thurston.
The Vitality of Anglicanism. Rev. R. F. Clarke.
The Convent Enquiry Society. James Britten.

Monthly Musical Record.—AUGENER. 2d. March.

Shakespeare and Beethoven. J. S. S.
The Symphony of the Future. E. A. Baughan.
Alexander W. Thayer's Collection of Musical Autographs.
Sicilienne for Piano, by F. Kirchner.

Monthly Packet.—A. D. INNES AND CO. 1s. March.

Women of Germany. Evelyn M. Phillipps.
Memorable Meals. G. S. M. Morgan.

Music.—186, WARDOUR STREET. 2d. Feb.

The History of the Violincello. Continued. E. van Der Straeten.
Musical Dresden. Illustrated. Kathleen Schlesinger.

Music.—1402, AUDITORIUM TOWER, CHICAGO. 25 cents. Feb.

Medieval Organ Pipes and the Musical Scale. C. K. Wead.
The Intellectual Side of Music. W. Francis Gates.
The Three Elements of Music. Vio K. Sakai.
Musical Conditions in Russia. E. E. Simpson.
A Group of German Professors. With Portraits.

Musical Herald.—8, WARWICK LANE. 2d. March

Mr. Alfred Hollins. With Portrait.
Easter Hymn in Both Notations:—"Light of Light," by A. Hague.

Musical Times.—NOVELLO. 4d. March.

Madame Albani. With Portrait
Recollections. Continued. Jos. Bennett.
The Centenary of Haydn's "Creation."
Don Lorenzo Perosi. With Portrait. J. S. S.
Anthem:—"Come, ye Children," by H. M. Higgs.

National Review.—EDWARD ARNOLD. 2s. 6d. March.

Misgovernment of the Transvaal. H. C. Thomson.
The Future of the House of Commons. A Radical M.P.
Secret Societies in the Church of England. William Walsh.
Lord Raglan's Traducers. Admiral Maxse.
The Comedy of Christian Science. W. H. Mallock.
American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.
The Aged Poor. John Hutton.
Cyclones and Hurricanes. John Madden.
Father Hecker and the Order of St. Paul; an American Religious Crusade. Dr. William Barry.
The Dreyfus Affair:
M. Dupuy and M. Beaurepaire. Sir Godfrey Lushington.
The Jesuit View. F. C. Conybeare.
The Sins of the Syndicate. L. J. Maxse.

Naval and Military Magazine.—HORACE MARSHALL. 6d. March.

Portsmouth. Illustrated. Col. E. Mitchell.
Tewkesbury; a Memorable Battle. Illustrated. M. E. H. McLea.
Soldiers in Shipwrecks and Fires at Sea. Continued. Col. W. W. Knollys.
Winchester and the Hampshire Regiment. Illustrated. Henry Light.
Chinese Invasions of India. Illustrated. Cainos.
The Royal Yacht Squadron. Illustrated. Geoffrey Rhodes.
The Dorset Volunteers. Illustrated. B. Edmund Freame.
The Hampshire Volunteers. Illustrated.

New Century Review.—4, PILGRIM STREET, LUDGATE HILL. 6d. March.

The Murder Novel. John M. Robertson.
Naval Supremacy; a Sea Dream. F. C. O. J.
Pickwickian Studies. Continued. Percy Fitzgerald.
Manly Canada; an Apology. Julian Croskey.
An Agricultural View of Our National Food Supply. Richard Higgs, Jr.
The Mystery of Shakespeare's Sonnets. Continued. Cuming Walters.
Sword and Gown in Senate and Club. T. H. S. Escott.
Goethe: Childhood and Youth. Continued. Joseph Forster.
Central Initiative and Local Government. H. T. Mark.

New England Magazine.—5, PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 25 cents. Feb.

The Massachusetts State House. Illustrated. Alfred S. Roe.
Scripture-Reading in the Worship of the New England Churches. A. H. Coolidge.
The *Congress* and the *Merrimac*. Frank Steadman Alger.
The Home of Josh Billings. Illustrated. Edith Parker Thomson.
Recent Negro Melodies. Wm. E. Barton.
New Britain, Connecticut. Illustrated. May Churchill Talcott.
Public Opinion in England and America. Edward Porritt.
Boston's Insane Hospital. Illustrated. Wm. I. Cole.

New Ireland Review.—BURNS AND OATES. 6d. Feb.

The Promised Legislation for the West of Ireland. Wm. Field.
The Cuchullin Saga. A. E.
Justices' Justice in 1727. R. J. Sullivan.
The Future of the Irish Nation. D. P. Moran.
Butter-Making in Ireland. Jas. Rowbottom.
The Basis for Old Age Pensions in Ireland. W. R MacDermott.

New Orthodoxy.—30, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. March.

Death and Pain as Nature-Forces. Rev. R. Tuck.
Samuel Rutherford. Rev. J. C. Foster.
The Gospel of the Holy Ghost. Continued Rev R. Tuck.
The Memories of Childhood. Rev. T. Gasquoine.

Nineteenth Century.—SAMPSON LOW. 2s. 6d. March.

The Nation and the Ritualists. Rev. Dr. J. Guinness Rogers.
The Crisis in the Church. R. Bosworth Smith.
The Land and the Labourers. Earl Carrington.
The French Judicial System. Comte de Calonne.
The Nordrach Cure Practicable in this Country. James A. Gibson.
Recent Science. Prince Kropotkin.
The Menelik Myth Vicomte de Poncins.
George Savile, Marquis of Halifax; the Great Tractarian. Herbert Paul.
A University for the People. J. Churton Collins.
The Retardation of the Navy by the Engineers' Strike. Archibald S. Hurd.
The Sack of Yangchow in 1644; a Chinese Narrative translated by Prof. Robert K. Douglas.
Is the Party System breaking up? T. E. Kebbel.
Hands Off Trinity College, Dublin. Anthony Traill.

North American Review.—WM. HEINEMANN. 2s. 6d Feb.

Imperial Responsibilities a National Gain. Sir G. S. Clarke.
High Explosives in Large Guns. Hiram S. Maxim.
Some Aspects of Luxury. F. Spencer Baldwin.
Old War Prisons in England and France. Major Arthur Griffiths.
Russia as a World Power. Charles A. Conant.
America and the Wheat Problem. John Hyde.
Capture of Enemy Merchant Vessels. Commander C. H. Stockton.
Tuberculosis in the United States. Dr. S. A. Knopf.
The Evolution of the Coloured Soldier. W. Thornton Parker.
The Awakening of China. Dr. Judson Smith.
Our Merchant Marine. Sereno E. Payne.

Open Court.—KEGAN PAUL. 10 cents. Feb.

Voltaire and His Philosophy, Theology, and Conception of Universal History. Prof. L. Lévy-Bruhl.
The Gifford Lectureships. Prof. R. M. Wenley.
Do Animals Possess General Ideas? Prof. Th. Ribot.
Rationalism in the Nursery. Dr. Paul Carus.
School of the Countess M. de S. Canavarro, Ceylon; a Modern Instance of World-Renunciation. Illustrated. Dr. Paul Carus.

Organist and Choirmaster.—9, BERNERS STREET. 3d. Feb.

The Organ in Lichfield Cathedral. A. E. Chapman.

Outing.—5, BREAM'S BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE. 25 cents. Feb.

The New England Fox-Hunt. Illustrated. Herbert L. Jilson.
The Savannah Yacht Club. Illustrated. W. G. Sutlive.
Beaver-Shooting on the Wahnapitae. Illustrated. Frank Houghton.
The Evolution of the "Double Huller." Illustrated. A. J. Kenealy.
Bowling; the Modern Game of Skittles. Illustrated. J. Parmly Paret.
Caiman Capture in Venezuela. Illustrated. Winifred Johnes.

Overland Monthly.—SAN FRANCISCO. 10 cents. Feb.

The Ancient City of Guanajuato. Illustrated. Vera Granville.
Buddhistic Funeral Rites and Ceremonies. Illustrated. Mrs. W. D. Tillotson.
The Last Battle of the American Civil War. Major Ben C. Truman.
Evolution of Shipping and Shipbuilding in California. Continued. Illustrated. E. M. North.
Campaigning in the Philippines. Concluded. Illustrated. Pandia Ralli.
The Lesson of the Philadelphia Gas-Works. J. H. Stallard.

Pall Mall Magazine.—18, CHARING CROSS ROAD. 1s. March.
Sketches in Egypt. Illustrated. C. Dana Gibson.
The Ship; Her Story. Continued. Illustrated. W. Clark Russell.
The Kaiser in Palestine. Fred. Greenwood.
Afghanistan; Old Memories. Continued. Illustrated. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough.
Among the Pines at Arcachon, France. Illustrated. Theodore A. Cook.

Parents' Review.—28, VICTORIA STREET. 6d. Feb.
Some Radical Questions. Mrs. Dowson.
The Philosophy of Education. Continued. Dr. A. T. Schofield.
Seedless Reproduction of Seed Plants. S. Armitt.
Reform Schools in Germany. Continued. C. C. Th. Parez.

Pearson's Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. March.
Photographing in the Dark. Illustrated. Herbert C. Fyfe.
Wearers of the Strawberry Leaves. Illustrated. Ignota.
The New Art of Self-Defence. Illustrated. E. W. Barton-Wright.
Bores. Illustrated. Marcus Tindal.
A Botanical Miracle. Illustrated. H. C. Shelley.
The Dogs of War. Illustrated. Mary Fermor.
Under Water in a Diving Torpedo-Boat. Illustrated. Franklin Matthews.

Physical Review.—MACMILLAN. 3s. Jan.
A Resonance Method of measuring Energy dissipated in Condensers. Edw. B. Rosa and Arthur W. Smith.
On the Density of Ice. Edw. L. Nichols.
On the Dielectric Constant and Electrical Conductivity of Liquid Ammonia. H. M. Goodwin and Maurice de Kay Thompson, Jr.
Some Experiments in Molecular Contact. James S. Stevens.
A Proposed Tidal Analyzer. Rollin A. Harris.

Practical Teacher.—33, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. March.
The Essential Conditions of Healthy Life in Schools. Dr. A. Newsholme.
National Union of Teachers. Illustrated.
Our Old Parish School. Occasional Contributor.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—237, DOCK STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 80 cents. Jan.
Christianity and the Cosmic Philosophy. H. C. Minton.
The Metaphysics of Christian Apologetics. Wm. Brenton Greene, Jr.
Schleiermacher; the Representative Theologian of the Nineteenth Century. James Lindsay.
Recent Criticism of Isaiah. Continued. Geerhardus Vos.
Herbert Spencer v. the Known God. Daniel S. Gregory.
John of Barneveldt, Martyr or Traitor. Henry E. Dosker.
A Study in Church Statistics. J. C. Hill.

Public Health.—129, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE. 1s. Feb.
The Influence of Preventive Medicine upon the Evolution of the Race. J. Howard Jones.
The Prevention of Phthisis, with Special Reference to its Notification to the Medical Officer of Health. Arthur Newsholme.
The Value from a Public Health Standpoint of the Declining Phthisical Death-Rate. William Butler.

Public School Magazine.—131, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 6d. Feb.
Tonbridge School. Illustrated. Percy L. Babington.
Modern Languages in Public Schools. R. H. Allpress.

Puritan.—JAMES BOWDEN. 6d. March.
The Leys Public School, Cambridge. Illustrated. Howard Spicer.
The Life Work of Dr. Dallinger. Illustrated. Rev. W. C. Sydney.
The Sunday Reading of My Childhood. Dr. Joseph Parker.
Mrs. Maitland on the Lack of Undenominational Training Colleges; Interview. Miss C. S. Bremner.
The Boys' Clubs of London. B. Paul Newman.
The *Independent.* Illustrated. Philip Latchford.
Prof. W. W. White on New Methods of Bible Study; Interview. Illustrated. Francis Forbes.
Dissent in Fiction and History. Rev. J. T. Forbes.
St. Paul as a Letter-Writer. Prof. J. Rendel Harris.

Quiver.—CASSELL. 6d. March.
Childish Memories of Lewis Carroll. Illustrated. Edith A. Maitland.
Great Anniversaries in March. Illustrated. Rev. A. R. Buckland.
The Real East London. Illustrated. Bishop of Stepney.
Curious Charitable Gifts. Illustrated. A. Palfrey Hollingdale.

Railway Magazine.—79, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 6d. Feb.
Wm. Douglas Phillipps; Interview. Illustrated.
The Wisbech and Upwell Tramway. Illustrated. Scott Damant.
The Country Termini of the (Local) London Railways. Illustrated. Continued. W. J. Scott.
Electricity's Contribution to the Safety of Railway Travelling. Concluded. Illustrated. F. T. Hollins.
Tank Engine Express Trains. Illustrated. J. F. Gairns.
A Railway in Argentina. Illustrated. W. H. Dyke.
The Evolution of the Permanent Way. With Diagrams. R. Price-Williams.
The West Cornwall Railway. Illustrated. V. L. Whitechurch.
Ludgate Hill Station. Illustrated. Chas. Rous-Marten.

Royal Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 3d. March.
The Art of the Camera. Illustrated. Roderick Grey.
France and England; Friends or Enemies? Illustrated. J. Holt Schooling.
The Secret of Making Money. Illustrated. Russell Sage.
Siege of Paris: the Most Tragic Winter of Modern Times. Illustrated. Caley Wainwright.
Herrings; the Silver Harvest of the Sea. Illustrated. Laura J. Sprigg.
Darenth Asylum and Schools; a Peep into an Imbecile Training College. Illustrated. Dr. Chas. H. Leibbrand.
The Chinese in New York. Illustrated. Jas. B. Metcalfe.
Curiosities of Paris Locomotion. Illustrated. Ellsworth Douglass.
Some Famous London Inns. Illustrated. Beatrice Beaman.

Saint Nicholas.—MACMILLAN. 1s. March.
Apprentices of the United States Navy. Illustrated. Joseph C. Groff.

Saint Peter's.—37, ESSEX STREET, STRAND. 6d. March.
The Scots College, Rome. Illustrated. Rt. Rev. Mgr. Fraser.
My Old Schoolmaster (John Goulding) in Cork. Justin McCarthy.
The Planets. Illustrated. Norman Lattey.

School Board Gazette.—BEMROSE AND SONS. 1s. Feb.
The Education of Mentally-Deficient Children.
Derby Pear Tree Board School. Illustrated.
Clause VII.
Higher Grade Schools.
Secondary Education. Duke of Devonshire.
Street Trading by Children. Continued.

School Music Review.—NOVELLO. 1½d. March.
Songs in Both Notations:—"Let the Hills resound," by Brinsley Richards; "The Song of the Grass," by W. W. Pearson.

School World.—MACMILLAN. 6d. Feb.
Experimental Natural History. Prof. L. C. Miall.
The Schools of Members of Parliament.
Points for Description in observing Brain Conditions in Boys and Girls in School Life. Continued. Francis Warner.
The Teaching of Algebra. Continued. Prof. C. B. Mathews.
On the Early Teaching of French. Continued. Prof. W. Rippmann.
Winter Games for Girls. Miss Jane Frances Dove.
On the Teaching of History. Continued. A. Johnson Evans.

Science Gossip.—110, STRAND. 6d. Feb.
Bermuda. Illustrated. Major H. A. Cummins.
Additions and Notes on Sussex Flora. Thomas Hilton.
A Naturalist in South-Eastern Europe. Concluded. Malcolm Burr.
British Freshwater Mites. Illustrated. Chas. D. Soar.
Instinct. Continued. Illustrated. R. Dickson-Bryson.
British Burying Beetles. Illustrated. E. J. Burgess Sopp.
Acetylene, the New Illuminant. F. Winstone.

March.
Instinct of Birds. R. Dickson-Bryson.
British Infusoria. Continued. Illustrated. F. H. J. Schuster.
Some New Physical Apparatus. Continued. Illustrated. James Quick.
The Preservation of Wicken Fen. Herbert Goss.
Land and Freshwater Mollusca of Isle of Wight. Charles Ashford.

Scots Magazine. HOULSTON AND SONS. 6d. Feb.
Jacobite Songs and Jacobite Politics. Norman Macleod Caie.
Alan Breck Stewart in History. P. P.
Cluny of the '45: Vindication of His Career. Provost Macpherson.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—E. STANFORD. 1s. 6d. Feb.
The Egyptian Soudan.
A Trip to Northern Agoniland. H. Crawford Angus.
The Khedivic Possessions in the Basin of the Upper Ubangi. With Map. S. H. F. Capenny.
The Rila Mountains.

Scribner's Magazine.—SAMPSON LOW. 1s. March.
The Rough Riders. Continued. Illustrated. Theodore Roosevelt.
Some Political Reminiscences. George F. Hoar.
The Business of a Theatre. Illustrated. W. J. Henderson.
The Letters of R. L. Stevenson. Continued. Illustrated. Sydney Colvin.

Strad.—186, FLEET STREET. 2d. March.
The Literature of the Violincello. Continued. E. van Der Straeten.
Antonius Stradivarius. Continued. H. Petherick.
Beethoven's Violin Sonatas. Continued. J. Matthews.
Arthur Broadley. With Portrait.

Strand Magazine.—GEO. NEWNES. 6d. March.
Biggest on Record. Illustrated. George Dollar.
In Nature's Workshop: Plants That go to sleep. Illustrated. Grant Allen.
From behind the Speaker's Chair. Illustrated. Henry W. Lucy.
The Site of the Garden of Eden. Illustrated. General Gordon.
Baron Brampton of Brampton; Sir Henry Hawkins. Illustrated. "E."
Pig-Drawings of Celebrities. Illustrated. Gertrude Bacon.
Vegetable Vagaries. Illustrated. Thomas E. Curtis.

Sunday at Home.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. March.
The Martyrs of "Young China." Illustrated. M. Richard.
Adam's Peak, Ceylon. Illustrated. F. Chas. Marshall.
A Sunday in Loyalty Islands. Illustrated. Rev. R. W. Thompson.
Modern Mystics. Rev. M. Kaufmann.
Edward Thring of Uppingham. Illustrated. Rev. C. H. Irwin.
The Brave and Happy Life of Miss Frances Willard. With Portrait. Rev. F. W. Newland.
The Ark of the Covenant of God, and What Became of It. Maj. A. H. Percy.

Sunday Magazine.—Isbister. 6d. March.
Child-Life in Ancient Egypt. Illustrated. James Wells.
The Roman Contemporaries of Our Lord. Rev. Prof. Alfred Church.
The Amenities of Life. Lady Battersea.
Some Notable Sons of the Clergy. Illustrated. Rev. W. J. Ferrar.
Sir Frederick A. Gore Ouseley. Illustrated. A. F. Ferguson.

Temple Bar.—Macmillan. 1s. March.
Steinkirk. F. Dixon.
In and Out of a London Square; Lincoln's Inn Fields. A. E. Q.
Sheridan's Sons. W. Fraser Rae.
Mlle. de Lespinasse.

Temple Magazine.—Horace Marshall. 6d. March.
Famous People I have Met. Illustrated. Tracey Layard Robinson.
Bishop Randall Davidson. Illustrated. Chas. T. Bateman.
Beautiful Malvern. Illustrated. Howard Cameron.
Behind the Scenes at the British Museum. Illustrated. W. B. Northrop.

Theosophical Review.—26, Charing Cross. 1s. Feb.
Kuhlman; the Protomartyr of the Mystic Way in Infant Russia. A Russian.
The Relation of Minerals, Plants and Animals to Each Other and to Man. J. G. O. Tepper.
Clairvoyance. Continued. C. W. Leadbeater.
The First Principles of Theosophy. W. Kingsland.
The Secret Sermon on the Mountain. G. R. S. Mead.
The Awakening of the Higher Consciousness. Dr. A. A. Wells.
The Mirror of Illusion. Miss Hardcastle.
The Christian Ideal. H. Ernest Nichol.

Werner's Magazine.—43, East Nineteenth Street, New York. 25 cents. Feb.
Herbert Wilkes Greene. With Portrait.
The Value of Elocutionary Training. Dr. Dan Millikin.
Has Italian the Vocal Supremacy? F. C. M. de Rialp.
Literature as a Personal Resource. Hamilton W. Mabie.
The Story of the Orchestra.

Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.—2, Castle Street, City Road. 6d. Feb.
Kingswood School. Illustrated. W. Goodhugh Dawson.
Popular Notes on Science. Illustrated. Dr. W. H. Dallinger.

Westminster Review.—F. Warne. 2s. 6d. March.
Liberals and Cross-Currents.
Advertising Disfigurement. Richardson Evans.
Famine Relief in South India. W. Howard Campbell.
Jean Jacques Rousseau. Walter Emm.
Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and Mary Astell. Harriett McIlquham.
Fear as an Ethic Force. Ellis Ethelmer.
Sir Thomas Grainger Stewart's Chronicle Play; a New View of the Good Regent. Oliphant Smeaton.
The Industrial Position of Women. Priscilla E. Moulder.
Open Doors wanted for Trade. Robert Ewen.
How to re-unite the Liberal Party. Dudley S. A. Cosby.

Wide World Magazine.—Geo. Newnes. 6d. March.
The Oyster Parks of Arcachon, France. Illustrated. Herbert Vivian.
Rock-Climbing in Great Britain. Illustrated. George and A. P. Abraham.
The Truth about the Chinese Emperor. Illustrated. Pashih Kin.
The Motor-Cab School at Paris. Illustrated. Fred. Lees.
My Bicycle Ride to Khiva. Illustrated. R. L. Jefferson.
How I discovered the Great Devil-Fish. Illustrated. Rev. M. Harvey.

Windsor Magazine.—Ward, Lock and Co. 6d. March.
The Wild-Fowl Decoy. Illustrated. S. L. Bensusan.
Rev. Arthur Robins; the Soldiers' Bishop; Interview. Illustrated. James Milne.
Longfellow's Heroines. Illustrated. Katherine Tynan.
The Australian Aboriginal at Home. Illustrated. Rudolph Ireton.
Franciscan Convent at Cimiez; an Ancient Charity Organisation Society. Illustrated. James Ridout.
Mrs. W. K. Clifford; Interview. Illustrated M. A. Dickens.
The Zionist Movement. Illustrated. S. R. Lewison.
Matlock House, Manchester; a Footballers' Hospital. Illustrated. M. Randal Roberts.

Woman at Home.—Hodder and Stoughton. 6d. Feb.
Lady Missionaries. Illustrated. Marion Leslie.
Dr. Henrik Ibsen at Home. Illustrated. Jessie Bröchner.

Womanhood.—5, Agar Street, Strand. 6d. March.
A Talk with Lady Cook. Nellie Mahony.
A Peep at the Portuguese. F. C. Armstrong.
Women in Our Prisons. C. E. de Moleyns.
A Shetland Industry. Mrs. Helen C. Black.
The Need for Women on County Councils. Mrs. Charles Mallet.

Young Man.—Horace Marshall. 3d. March.
P. W. Clayden; a Famous Editor and Journalist; Interview. Illustrated. Maurice Phillips.
Newman's "Apologia." J. Marshall Mather.
A Talk about Tolstoi; Interview with His Ex-Private Secretary. With Portrait.
Our Infinitesimal Friends. Frank Ballard.

Young Woman.—Horace Marshall. 3d. March.
At What Age should Girls marry? Symposium.
Dorothy Drew. Illustrated.
The Adventures of a Lady Journalist. With Portrait. Miss Billington

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Allgemeine Konservative Monatsschrift.—E. Ungleich, Leipzig. 3 Mks. per qr. Feb.
The French Protectorate in the East. Dr. Rieks.
Alexis Adolphi. Continued. Karl Hunnius.
Science and Art of To-Day and Biblical Christianity. Prof. F. Lezius.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Benziger and Co., Einsiedeln. 50 Pf. Feb.
From Basle to Schaffhausen. Illustrated. J. Odenthal.
The Casa Grande in Arizona. Illustrated. J. A. Spring.
Ostrich Feathers. E. Rüdiger.

Daheim.—Poststrasse 9, Leipzig. 2 Marks per qr.
Feb. 11.
Luther and the Monasteries. Prof. A. Hausrath.
The New Prussian House of Deputies. Illustrated. Dr. A. Rosenberg.
Feb. 18.
Scientific Nursing of the Sick. Dr. J. Stinde.
Neutral-Moresnet. Illustrated. Ernst Muellenbach.
Feb. 25.
Travelling Agencies. Claus von Rheden.
Baalbek-Heliopolis in Syria. Illustrated. Paul Rohrbach.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—F. Pustet, Regensburg. 40 Pf. Heft 6.
The German Poets on Rome. Concluded. Illustrated. Dr. R. Klinisch.
Adalbert Stifter. With Portrait. R. Kralik.
Ancient Bulgarian Literature. Concluded. O. von Schaching.
St. Sophia, Constantinople. Illustrated. J. Gottwald.
Interlaken. Illustrated. H. Kerner.
Heft 7.
The Chinese Language. Illustrated. F. Kühnert.
Mistletoe. Dr. R. Stäger.
Zillerthal. Illustrated. J. Odenthal.
Samoa. Illustrated. Englert.

Deutsche Revue.—Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart. 6 Mks. per qr. Feb.
Forckenbeck's Letters to His Wife, 1870. M. Philippson.
The Tsar's Proposal. Henri Dunant.
The German Antarctic Expedition. Capt. von Erhardt.
The Origin of "Quickborn." Klaus Groth.
Protect Ancient Buildings! Friedrich Graf Schönborn.
Japanism. W. von Seidlitz.
Colours and Festivals of the Ancients. Louise von Kobell.
The Rôle of Art; Replies to Count Tolstoy. E. Halpérine-Kaminsky.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Gebrüder Paetel, Berlin. 6 Mks. per qr. Feb.
Empress-Regent Tsze-Hsi of China and the Coup d'Etat in Pekin. M. von Brandt.
Karoline Michaelis. Ricarda Huch.
Corsica and Its People. T. Fischer.
The Popularisation of Instruction in High Schools. H. Albrecht.
Lord Tennyson. Lady Blennerhassett.
Jakob Burckhardt on the Culture of the Greeks. F. M. Fels.

Gartenlaube.—Ernst Keil's Nachf., Leipzig. 50 Pf. Heft 1.
The Lights of Our Ancestors. Illustrated. Franz Bendt.
The Bastille. Illustrated. Felix Vogt.
The Germans in Gressoney. Illustrated. W. Kaden.
The Tragedies and Comedies of Superstition.
Heft 2.
Famous Old Dances. Illustrated. A. Becker.
Friedrich Spielhagen. With Portrait. R. von Gottschall.
Collisions at Sea. Vice-Adm. R. Werner.

Gesellschaft.—J. C. C. Bruns, Minden. 75 Pf. Feb. 1.
The Development of German Science of History since Herder. K. Lamprecht.
Catholicism and the New Literature. E. Gystrow.

Kunstgewerbeblatt.—Seemann and Co., Leipzig. 1 Mk. Feb.
The Imperial Room of the Palace at Darmstadt. Illustrated. F. Back.
Arts and Industries at Vienna. Illustrated.

Neue Deutsche Rundschau.—S. Fischer, Berlin. 1 Mk. 50 Pf. Feb.
Insurance Against Unemployment. H. Schwarzwald.
Jakob Burckhardt and Friedrich Nietzsche; Letters. Elisabeth Förster-Nietzsche.
Bacilli. W. Bölsche.

Nord und Süd.—Schlesische Verlags-Anstalt, Breslau. 2 Mks. Feb.
Richard Dehmel. With Portrait. Arthur Moeller-Bruck.
David the Artist and the Revolution. Gustav Krakauer.
The Macedonians and Ancient Germanic History. Karl Blind.
Nicolas II. and the New Diplomacy. Eugen Schlief.
Militia. E. Miller.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Herder, Freiburg, Baden. 10 Mks. 80 pf. per annum. Feb.
On Freethought. R. von Nostitz-Rieneck.
The Gunpowder Plot Controversy. Continued. O. Pfülf.
Researches on the Upper Nile. J. Schwarz.
The Anarchist Point of View. S. von Dunin Borkowski.
The San José Scale. Concluded. E. Wasmann.
Mediæval Art. S. Beissel.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart. 1 mark. Heft 8.
The Vienna Secession. Illustrated. Dr. Max Weinberg.
Grödner. Illustrated. A. Terschak.
Ladies' Dogs. Illustrated. E. Ilgner.
The Fastest Vessels in the World. Illustrated. Max Hahn.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Union-Deutsche-Verlagsgesellschaft, Stuttgart. 75 Pf. Heft 12.
Pottery. Illustrated.
Freising Cathedral. Illustrated.
Heft 13.
The Dresden Gallery. Illustrated. Georg Gronau.
San Remo. Illustrated. L. Hevesi.
Taxidermy. Illustrated.
Bulgaria. Illustrated. Concluded. J. Beckmann.

Die Zeit.—Günthergasse 1, Vienna IX./3. 50 Pf. Feb. 4.
Militarism and Agriculture in Prussia. Karl Jentsch.

Feb. 11.
[illegible] Dr. J. Brentz.
[illegible] in Germany. Dr. H. Crüger.
The Self-Consciousness of the Artist. L. Klages.
Feb. 18.
[illegible] H. von Gerlach.
The New French Suspect Law. Pollex.
Theodor von Hörmann. F. Stüber.
Comic Opera.
Feb. 25.
Hungarian and Austrian Obstruction. K.
Political Parties in England. F. W. Hirst.
The Musée Social in Paris. F. Schotthoefer.
Comets in 1899. Dr. J. Palisa.
The Hörmann Exhibition. Hermann Bahr.

Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst.—E. A. Seemann, Leipzig. 26 Mks. per annum. Feb.
The Exhibition of the Lombard School at the Burlington Fine Arts Club. Illustrated. G. Pauli.
New Dante Literature. Illustrated. C. von Fabriczy.

Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde.—Velhagen und Klasing, Leipzig. 3 Mks. Feb.
Political Caricatures of the Time of the Thirty Years' War. Illustrated. R. Wolkan.
Degen's Vienna Editions de Luxe at the Beginning of the Century. Illustrated. A. Schlossar.
Art in Book-Printing. Illustrated. Jean Loubier.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Association Catholique.—3, Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris. 2 frs. Feb. 15.
The Strike of Navvies in France. Ch. Le Cour Grandmaison.
Catholic Socialism and Christian Democracy. Laurent Justinien.
Agricultural Labourers in France. Mlle. Clarisse Bader.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—18, King William Street, Strand. 20s. per annum. Feb.
The French Army in 1899. Abel Veuglaire.
Japanese Life. Continued. Ernest Tissot.
Anthony Hope. Concluded. Aug. Glardon.
Peace and Disarmament. Concluded. Ed. Tallichet.
Edible and Poisonous Mushrooms. A. de Jaczewski.

Correspondant.—14, Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris. 2 frs. 50 c. Feb. 10.
The German Alliance. E. Keller.
Prussia before Sadowa. Concluded. P. de la Gorce.
Versailles. Pierre de Nolhac.
The Empress Josephine. L. de L. de Laborie.
The German Navy, 1848-1899. Concluded. Gen. Bourelly.
Australian Federation. Achille Viallate.
Feb. 25.
The Future Papal Conclave. François Carry.
Abyssinia, France, and Fashoda.
The United States, England, and the Interoceanic Canal. A. Viallate.
Women's Trade Unions in England. M. Dronsart.
Napoleon III. and the Carbonari. H. Thirria.
Comte de Chambrun and His Work in Agriculture. Comte de Rocquigny.

Journal des Economistes.—14, Rue Richelieu, Paris. 3 frs. 50 c. Feb. 15.
True and False Co-operation. Yves Guyot.
The Growing in France and the Deterioration of the Vines. P. Pozzi-Escot.
The True Solution of the Jewish Question. F. Passy.

Ménestrel.—2 bis, Rue Vivienne, Paris. 30 c. Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26.
The History of the French Lyric Theatre, 1851-1870. Continued. A. Soubies.

Mercure de France.—15, Rue de l'Echaudé-Saint-Germain, Paris. 2 frs. Feb.
Georges Rodenbach. Charles Morice.
Arthur Rimbaud and Captain Marchand. P. Berrichon.
Thomas Carlyle. Continued. E. Barthélemy.

Monde Moderne.—5, Rue Saint-Benoit, Paris. 1 fr. 60 c. Feb.
The École Polytechnique, Paris. Illustrated. Léo Dex.
[illegible] Illustrated. Emile Bayard.
[illegible] Georges Caron.
[illegible] E. Dieudonné.
[illegible] Illustrated. C. de [illegible].
[illegible] Illustrated. Octave Uzanne.

Nouvelle Revue.—18, King William Street, Strand. 30s. per half-year. Feb. 1.
The Pavel [illegible]. Le Myre de Vilers.
The Women of the Renaissance. E. Muntz.
The Crimes of [illegible]. L. Proal.
[illegible] A. [illegible]
[illegible] A. de Pouvourville.
[illegible] Miss Juliet Adam.
Feb. 15.
[illegible] G. Renard.
[illegible]
[illegible] E. Reclus.
[illegible] M. Cagnat.
[illegible] d'Avil[illegible]
[illegible]

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—23, Boulevard Poissonière, Paris. 2 frs. 50 c. Feb. 1.
Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Urbain Rattazzi. Continued. Mme. Urbain Rattazzi.
The French Littoral from a Defensive Point of View. P. Siefert.
Edmond Haraucourt. A. Thierry.
Feb. 15.
The Anglo-American Alliance. L. Vignal.
Almeida Garrett in Paris. Maria L. de Rute.
Georges Rodenbach. Jules Bertaut.
Art and Morals. Juan Valéra.

Réforme Sociale.—54, Rue de Seine, Paris. 1 fr. Feb. 1.
Constitutional Power and Its Social Uses. A. de Cilleuls.
A Census of the Employees and Officials of the State in France. Continued. V. Turquan.
Night Shelters and Employment in France. L. Rivière.
Feb. 16.
The Slavs of the Adriatic and their Social Evolution. A. Leroy-Beaulieu.
The Minor Citizens of Ghent. O. Pyfferoen.
A Census of the Employees and Officials of the State in France. Symposium.

Revue Blanche.—1, Rue Laffitte, Paris. 1 fr. Feb. 1.
Army Organisation in History. Gaston Moch.
Feb. 15.
The Economic War. Paul Louis.
Army Organisation in History. Continued. G. Moch.

Revue Bleue.—Fisher Unwin, Paternoster Square. 6d. Feb. 4.
The Bank of France, 1800-1899. Maurice Zablet.
Santiago in July, 1898. Concluded.
The Tsar's Tour in the East. A. Rambaud
Feb. 11.
Unpublished Letters of George Sand on Equality.
Louis XVIII. at Ghent.
Feb. 18.
The Day after Waterloo. H. Houssaye.
University Monopoly. A. Fouillée.
Feb. 25.
Dramatic Art and Italian Comedians. G. Giacosa.
President Loubet. L. Barracand.
People's Libraries in England. C. Bloch.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—18, King William Street, Strand. 30s. per half-year. Feb. 1.
Napoleon III. in Italy. G. Rothan.
Egyptian Finance. R. Lévy.
Fragments of the Recollections of Vicomte de [illegible]
A Christian Novel, "Quo Vadis." Comte A. Wodzinski.
The Pearl Industry, Real and Artificial. A. Dastre.
The German Commercial Colonies. [illegible]
Feb. 15.
Napoleon III. in Italy. G. Rothan.
A Week in the Philippines. [illegible]
The Newfoundland Question. P. [illegible]
Arabia Land. P. [illegible]

[illegible]

Revue Encyclopédique.—18, King William Street, Strand 7s per qr. Feb 4.

Abattoirs Illustrated E Pain
Austria Hungary, 1898 Illustrated M Paisant.

Feb 11
Almeida Garrett Illustrated L P de Brinn Gaubast.

Feb 18.
The Gentil Mission. Illustrated H Froidevaux

Feb 25
The Spanish-American War Illustrated Émile Duboc
Art in Spain Illustrated. José R Mélida

Revue Française.—92, Rue de la Victoire, Paris 2 frs Feb

African Exploration in 1898 Hulot
Mahomedanism A d'Avril
The Newfoundland Fisheries. L Radiguet
The Sahara With Map and Illustrations G Demanche

Revue Internationale de Musique.—3, Rue Vignon, Paris 20 frs per annum Feb 1

Successful Operas, 1673 1825 H. de Curzon
Josquin de Près F de Ménil
The Overture of "Francs Juges," by Berlioz Chevalier de Casembroot

Feb 15

The Beginnings of Spanish Music Albert Soubies
Handel and the Royal Academy of Music F de Ménil
Movement in Some of Beethoven's Works J L de Casembroot
Félix Mendelssohn Bartholdy in Switzerland H Kling
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Revue Internationale de Sociologie.—16, Rue Soufflot, Paris 18 frs per annum. Jan

Prof Ardigo on Sociology and Materialism in History A Groppali

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Feb 20

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Feb 15.
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Rivista Internazionale—Via Torre Argentina 76, Rome. Jan

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The Roads to India and Vasco di Gama A Main

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Lorenzo Pericas. Luis Perez Bueno
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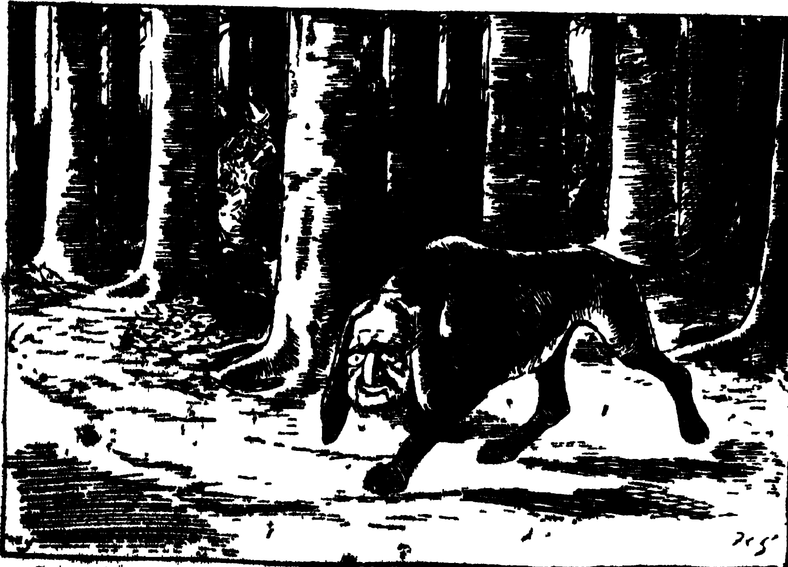
HISTORY OF THE MONTH IN CARICATURE.

(FEBRUARY.)

I.—THE LIBERAL PARTY!



[*Fair Game.*] DESOLATION! [February



[*Picture Politics.*] SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT ON THE TRACK. [No 63



[*Moonshine.*] LITTLE BO-PEEP. [Jan 21

II.—SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.



Johannesburg Star.] SANDOW OUT-SANDOWED. [Dec 3.



Moonshine] [Jan. 14

THE OLD MAN OF THE SEA



The Owl] [Cape Town.



The Owl] [Cape Town.



Cape Times.] [Dec 24



The Owl.] [Cape Town.

CONTENTS.

For INDEX TO ADVERTISERS, see pages vi. and vii.; and GENERAL CONTENTS INDEX, page xxiii.



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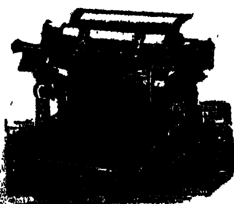
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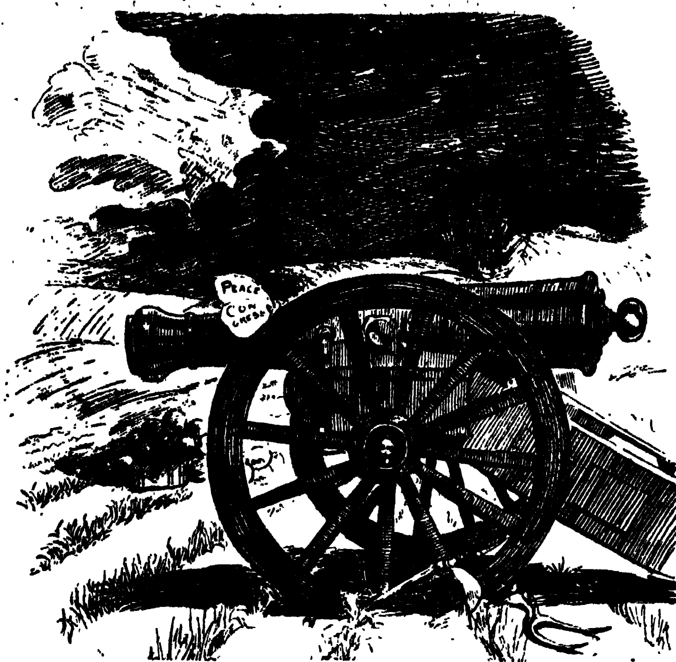
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V.—THE PEACE CONFERENCE. VI.—IRELAND.



Judy.] [Jan 25.

WITH APOLOGIES TO THE TSAR AND MR. STEAD.



Fair Game.] [February.

STEAD-Y.

(The Tsar and the balance of Peace.)



Weekly Freeman, Dublin.] [Jan. 14.

HALF-WAY UP.



Weekly Freeman, Dublin.] [Jan. 28.

TAKING THE RIGHT TICKET.

VII.—THE ANARCHIST CONFERENCE AND THE FRANCO-GERMAN UNDERSTANDING.



Der Wahrer Jacob.]

What may not come of it?



[Munich.

A Fiasco!

THE RESULT OF THE ANTI-ANARCHIST CONFERENCE.

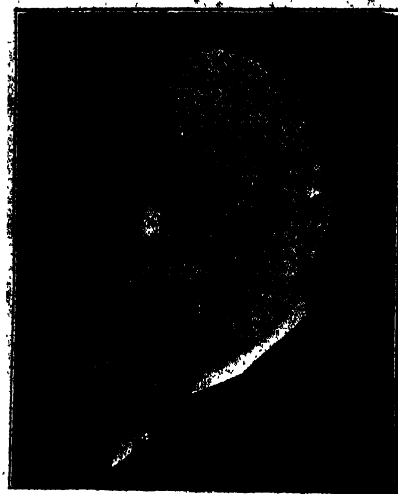




[illegible]

COUNT MUNSTER.

(Germany.)



[Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

(Great Britain.)



PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE:

M. DE STAAL.

(Russia.)



[illegible]



[illegible]

THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE.

Portraits of the Chief Plenipotentiaries.



THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, April 1st, 1899.

The First Parliament of Man.

The preparations for the meeting of the first Parliament of Man ever held on this planet to consider vital questions of world-wide interest are rapidly nearing completion. The Conference will meet at the Hague on the Russian Emperor's birthday, May 18th, the notion apparently being due to the graceful fancy of the young Queen in whose realm the Conference will hold its sittings. M. de Staal, the Russian Ambassador at London, will preside over its deliberations. Sir Julian Pauncefote will be the representative of Great Britain, Count Munster of Germany, Count Welsersheimb of Austria-Hungary, and M. Bourgeois of France; M. Bernaert will represent Belgium. The United States will, it is said, be represented by Mr. Tower, Mr. White, or General Porter; of the three Mr. Tower, who is Ambassador at St. Petersburg, would probably be the best choice. The Conference will meet in the House in the Wood, famous for decoration by Rubens, and its duration is a topic of much speculation. If it does not break up in a week it will probably sit three months. Such, at least, is the calculation of those who have the keenest personal interest in the matter.

The Challenge of Mr. Goschen.

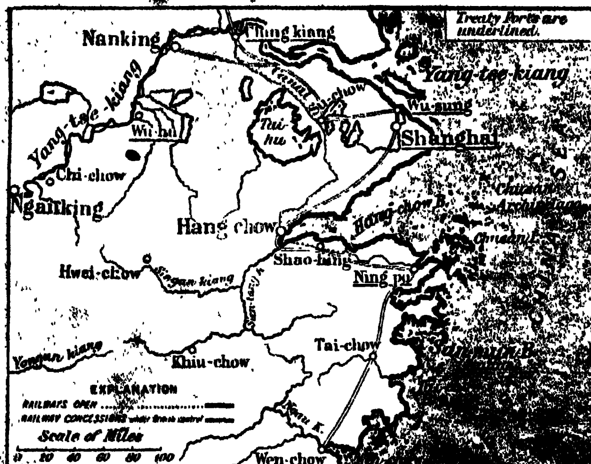
In introducing the Naval Estimates on March 9th—which show an increase of £2,886,000 over those of last year—the First Lord of the Admiralty made the following declaration:—

> I have now to state, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, that if the other Great Naval Powers should be prepared to diminish their programme of shipbuilding, we on our side should be prepared to meet such a procedure by modifying ours. The difficulties of adjustment are, no doubt, immense, but our desire that the Conference should succeed in lightening the tremendous burden which is now weighing on all the nations of Europe is sincere. If Europe comes to no agreement, and the hopes entertained by the Emperor of Russia are not realised, the programme I have submitted to the House must stand.

We shall wait till the Conference assembles to see what response is made to this offer. It is doubtful whether Russia, Japan, France, Germany, the United States, or Italy will stop the execution of orders already begun. But what may be hoped for is that the Russian Government will announce its intention to suspend the completion of its extra programme of shipbuilding, for which, although £14,000,000 have been promised, no money has as yet been voted.

The Chief Hope.

It is, however, not in the simultaneous arrest of armaments that the chief hope of the Conference lies. What we hope to obtain is the establishment of an international agreement always to submit, in the case of threatened war, to investigation by either a friendly neutral or an International Institute of Mediation. If the principle "Always arbitrate before you fight" were laid down as a doctrine of international law much would be gained. Lord Salisbury, it will be remembered, when the Anglo-American treaty was under discussion, was strongly in favour of leaving disputants full right to reject the award of the tribunal to which they had sent their dispute for arbitration. It is the only sound principle. If litigants are bound beforehand to submit to whatever the arbitrator awards they will never allow their serious disputes to go to arbitration at all.



[From Sells' Commercial Intelligence.

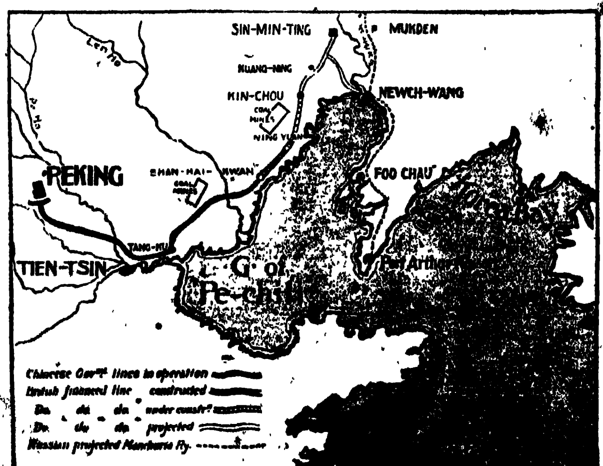
SAN-MUN BAY, CLAIMED BY ITALY.

Mr. Brodrick has already assured the House of Commons that the British Government "will be ready to use their best efforts to promote the principle of recourse to arbitration and mediation for the prevention of war."

International Arbitration. Italy has concluded a treaty providing for the arbitration of every dispute which may arise between her and the Argentine Republic. Mr. Balfour, addressing the deputation for the Peace Crusade, expressed a confident hope that there would soon be a treaty of arbitration between Britain and the United States. Last month I received a confidential intimation from high places in France that nothing would be more in accord with the views of the French Government than that a permanent treaty of arbitration should be fixed up between France and England. It is to be hoped that clauses providing for the arbitration of disputes arising as to the interpretation of international agreements will henceforth form an indispensable part of all treaties with which we shall be ruled in the future.

The Scramble for China. The Italian Government, somewhat late in the day, has decided to take a hand in the scramble for the Chinese littoral. San-Mun Bay, lying, as the accompanying map shows, immediately to the south of the Yang-tse Kiang valley, has been demanded by the Italian Ambassador at Pekin, but so far it has not been granted. Lord Salisbury seems to have promised to support the Italian demand, provided that no attempt was made to back it by force. The Chinese Government, being presumably supported by France and Russia, refused to accede to the demand of Italy, and the matter still remains in abeyance. The Italian Ambassador has been recalled more or less in disgrace. Two telegrams were sent him, one ordering him to present an ultimatum, the other ordering him to "go slow." The latter was sent off four days after the former, but being specially urgent reached the Ambassador first. He "went slow" accordingly. Then the earlier telegram arrived, ordering the ultimatum. The luckless diplomatist should have taken the precaution to note the date of the despatch, but assumed as a matter of course that the despatch which came last to hand represented the latest views of his Government. Hence his action and his subsequent recall.

What Ought not to be Done. It is exceedingly unfortunate that Lord Salisbury should have supported the Italian claim. Our true policy, as declared by the vote of the House of Commons, is to maintain the integrity of China, not to support every other Power in seizing Chinese territory. Already Austria is said to be thinking of formulating demands. Belgium has put forward a claim, and so long as the claimant is not Russian, Lord Salisbury seems ready to support them all. The bitter experience of what followed the German leasing of Kiao-Chau ought to have taught our Government a lesson of prudence in supporting the partition of China. Already the Germans have told us that they have rights in Shantung which limit the privileges of British subjects, although they are careful to tell us they absolutely deny that we have any similar rights in the Yang-tse Kiang valley. The only good news from



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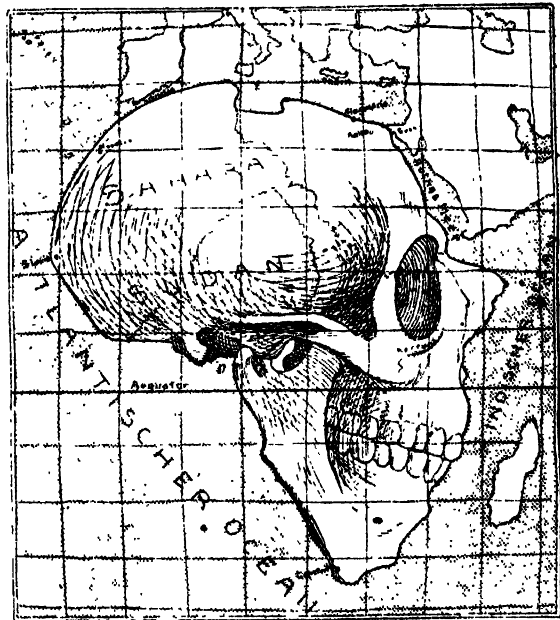
THE NEWCHWANG RAILWAY.

the Far East is the report that at last our Government is about to accept the arrangements pressed upon them last August by Russia, and is prepared to come to terms with the Tsar on a basis which precludes any renewal of the nonsense that was talked about the Newchwang Railway.

Affairs in Russia. Various rumours have been telegraphed last month from St. Petersburg which seem to point to some rearrangement of ministerial portfolios before long. M. Witte has been spoken of as a possible successor of M. Goremykin, the Minister of the Interior, while in other quarters he is talked of as a possible successor of Count Muravieff. There is no doubt that Russia needs a strong Minister of the Interior; and as M. Witte is the strongest Minister in Russia to day, people naturally think of him as the man to fight the famine in the East, and also as the man to make short work of the ridiculous quarrel between the university students and the police, which has for the moment threatened to suspend indefinitely university teaching in St. Petersburg and in Moscow. The Emperor is personally interested both in the famine and in the students' strike, and it is earnestly to be hoped that he will see his way to take such steps in dealing with both difficulties as to justify the confidence of his subjects in his good heart and clear head.

The Finnish Outcry. It is a thousand pities that the readjustment of the Finnish Constitution to the altered circumstances of the Empire of which Finland forms a part was not postponed to a more convenient season. The application of the new military law was not a matter of such urgency as all that. If, however, it had to be enforced at once it would assuredly have been more expedient not to have intensified the opposition by a ukase proclaiming that henceforth all matters affecting both Russia and Finland would be dealt with by the predominant partner. Of course, we in England who by deliberate vote only three years ago installed Lord Salisbury in office expressly in order that he might deny to our Irish fellow-subjects the right of passing laws for their own local affairs—a right which is expressly confirmed and affirmed in the recent Russian ukase—cannot protest without making ourselves supremely ridiculous. For at the worst what the Tsar has done has been to try to readjust Finnish Home Rule to the Home Rule favoured by Mr. Gladstone, which, as its very fundamental principle, reserved to the Imperial Parliament absolute authority to deal with all Imperial questions—that of the army first and foremost. As for the talk about violation of Coronation promises, we heard enough of that when Orangemen talked of kicking the Queen's crown into the Boyne if she violated her Coronation Oath by disestablishing the Irish Church. There must always be some supreme authority in every nation to adjust constitutions to the altered needs of altered circumstances, and it is idle to cry "perjury" when the readjustment takes place.

Africa Shared Out. The continent of Africa is shared out at last—at least on paper. Future generations will smile at the glee with which serious statesmen risked war and the wreck of civilisation in order to increase the area of the African map over which their country's influence is recognised as supreme. For the partition is a mapmaker's partition, about as practical as the famous partition by which a pope, on a map still visible in the museum of the Propaganda at Rome, divided the whole of the New World between Portugal and Spain. That was only four hundred years ago, and to-day neither Portugal nor Spain exercises sovereignty over a single acre of the New World. So it will be with Africa. The geographers who on Afric's downs put elephants instead of towns, were hardly more unprofitably employed than those political geographers who are carefully painting great stretches



Lustige Blätter.] [Munich.

A GERMAN REPRESENTATION OF AFRICA.

of African sand or African forest French, British, or German, as the case may be. The agreement happily arrived at between M. Cambon and Lord Salisbury as to the limits of our respective spheres of influence in Northern Africa finally divides up the whole map. Tripoli and Morocco alone remain to be scrambled for. They are the only fragments of the African plum cake yet unappropriated—on the map.

An Omission in the Treaty. The excellent agreement, for which Lord Salisbury and M. Cambon deserve much credit, needs to be supplemented by a clause which has been in some unaccountable fashion omitted. When unsurveyed continents are divided up—on the map—between high contracting parties, it would be only common sense to append to the instrument of partition an agreement for referring all questions of interpretation that may arise to some authoritative tribunal. An Anglo-French Commission for the more precise delimitation of the frontiers of our respective spheres and for the settlement of the innumerable questions certain to arise when the explorer and missionary begin to enter into these vast spheres to spy out the land and to possess it, ought surely to be constituted without delay. And if the clause constituting that Commission were to contain a proviso that, in case the Commissioners were unable to agree, they should refer the difference to the arbitration of a neutral empire, a great step forward would have been taken towards the establishment of a settled and durable peace.

What it comes to. France, by the new agreement, has secured recognition by England of her claims to the overlordship of the whole Saharan desert. From Algeria to Lake Chad, from the west coast at Senegal to the western frontier of Darfur, the French colour on the map runs unbroken by even a dab of British red. The accompanying map shows better than much letterpress the dividing line that has been agreed upon between the British and French spheres.



THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT IN AFRICA. [*Daily News.*

The Sahara with the Wadai for France, the Soudan with Darfur for Britain—that is in brief the division. In Darfur no Frenchman dare show his head, nor an Englishman at Wadai. But we have painted Wadai French green and Darfur British red, and we are as pleased as astronomers when they give a new name to one of the craters in the mountains of the moon. We read in the old Book of a man who filled his belly with the east wind. We must be near of kin to him, seeing that we have so keen an appetite for Saharan sand.

Italy and Tripoli. The arrangement with France has produced the liveliest irritation in Italy. The Italians, without distinction of party, regard Tripoli as their natural inheritance. France has seized Algeria and Tunis, Britain occupies Egypt; between Tunis and

Egypt stretches a vast territory nominally subject to the Sultan, but virtually no man's land. It lies just opposite to Italy. The climate is not dissimilar to that of her southern provinces. On the Italian *mappi mundi* Tripoli has long been marked as the region designated by Providence to receive the overflow of the Italian population. And when they said Tripoli, they meant not merely the coast line, but the Hinterland stretching southward as far as to the Equator. The Anglo-French Agreement rudely dispels the pleasing dream. For the whole of the Hinterland of Tripoli is partitioned up between the overlords of Egypt and of Tunis. The Hinterland is gone for ever. But that is not all. The doctrine of Hinterland is capable of being interpreted in two ways. Hitherto, as powerful nations have usually seized the coast line, it has been held to apply inwards. But now that Britain and France have seized the Hinterland of Tripoli, who knows how soon they may, as owners of the Hinterland, claim all territory outwards to the sea? This the Italians perceive. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

"The Expansion of England."

We are supposed to be a self-governed people. But when and where did the British electors have any opportunity of saying ay or no to the question whether they should be saddled for all time with the immense responsibility of policing and civilising the Soudan, including Darfur and the Bahr-el-Ghazel? If the Unionists who carried last General Election had been charged by their opponents with the intention of adding 1,500,000 square miles of African territory to the burden of the British Empire, they would have repudiated the charge as a calumny. "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" would have been their cry. Yet they have done it, without a mandate and almost without a protest. If the "sovereign people" had been Russian serfs they could hardly have had less voice in the matter. But Nicholas II. has never added to his Empire anything approaching to the enormous expanses of territory which Lord Salisbury has annexed. If Englishmen could but be made to realise that in the last twelve years for every mile Russia has annexed John Bull has annexed sixteen, they might at least begin to abate the grotesque pharisaism which leads them every now and then to dilate upon the "aggressiveness of Russia."

The Zone of Economical Parity.

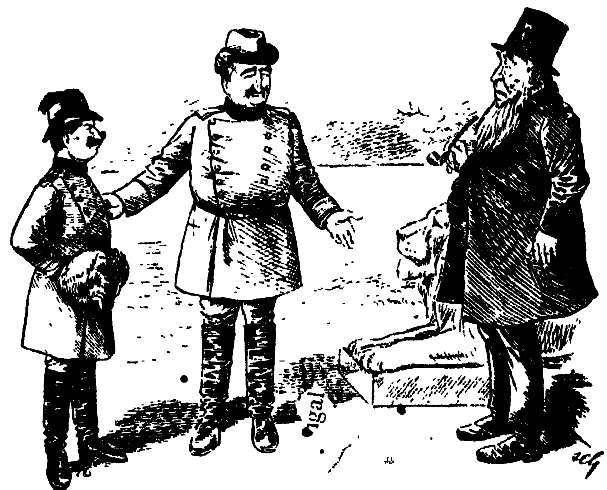
Much the most valuable article in the Anglo-French Agreement is that which guarantees to each of the high contracting parties equality of opportunity and equal facility for trade in the great zone shown on the map. This was brought about by a clause extending the provisions of the ninth article of the Niger Convention to this zone of economical parity:—

> It extends to the whole country between Lake Chad and the Upper Nile the provisions of the Niger Convention which confer upon the citizens of the two nations equal commercial rights in certain districts of West Africa. By this provision France obtains commercial access to the Nile from the fifth to beyond the fourteenth degree of north latitude, while England acquires similar rights, not only over the caravan routes between Lake Chad and the Nile basin, but on the Mbomu and the basin of the Upper Congo. Neither country gets any *enclaves* for trading purposes within the territories of the other.

What we want to see is Article IX. of the Niger Convention extended still further. If only all the other Powers would grant us "economical parity" over all their possessions already acquired or still to be annexed, we need not trouble ourselves about their annexations. But at present that seems to be too good to hope for.

Mr. Rhodes Resurgent.

When the Jameson Raid overclouded the hitherto undimmed brilliance of Mr. Rhodes' achievements, the great Empire-builder remarked to an interviewer that his career was about to begin. His enemies have done their worst, and for a few haggard moments they imagined that they had "downed" the man whom they regard as their most dangerous foe. It was only for a moment. When I went round Europe last autumn I found that every one everywhere was far more interested in Cecil Rhodes than



Westminster Gazette.] [March 16.

"MY FRIEND THE KAISER."

MR. CECIL RHODES: "My friend the Kaiser."
OOM PAUL: "YOUR friend! I thought he was MINE!"

in any other subject of the Queen. My testimony was scouted by those who feared in their hearts that it was true. Now, however, even envy cannot deny the fact. The visit which Mr. Rhodes paid last month to Berlin, and the reception accorded him by the author of the famous telegram to President Kruger, have sufficed to convince every one that, after Lord Salisbury, Mr. Rhodes bulks greatest in the Empire. His sun, so far from having gone out in thick darkness, climbs ever higher towards the zenith. And when the final account comes to be written, it will probably be found that Mr. Rhodes benefited more by the blunder which for the moment cost him so dear, than by many of the brilliant achievements which made him famous. Mr. Rhodes, like his native land, profits more by defeat than by victory.

The Cape to Cairo Telegraph.

Mr. Rhodes has now had an opportunity of measuring himself against the statesmen and sovereigns of Europe. With characteristic directness he went straight to the two men who hold the keys of the Central African marches in their pockets. He found Leopold, the Emperor of the Congo, a man shrewd as a Yankee and as keen as a Jew, and quite as smart at a bargain as Cecil Rhodes mself. The ambition of the Belgian and his appetite r territory are quite as inordinate as those of his Imrial neighbours. "Give me back the Bahr-el-Ghazel," id the king, "and you may traverse the Congo State you please. But until I get back the Bahr-elhazel never a yard of telegraph wire, never a single il of your Cape to Cairo line, shall cross my land." ısiness on such terms being impossible, Mr. Rhodes rned to the other potentate, whose land lies eastward the lake whose western shores mark the frontier of e Congo State. When it was proposed that he ould go to Berlin, "the boldest held his breath— r a time." But he went, and if it cannot be said that he saw and he conquered," it is nevertheless true at he achieved a great personal success, established ersonal relations of friendly confidence with the aiser, secured a right of way for his telegraph wire, ıd paved the way for the building of the German ction of his great trunk line from Cape to Cairo. he two men, the African and the German, are alike one respect. Both are men of imagination and oth are men of business. They understood each her easily and came to terms. The telegraph will an the continent in five years. The railway will ob[illegible] be built in ten.

President Kruger's Concessions.

The revindication of the reputation of Mr. Rhodes implied by his reception in Berlin has not failed to have its effect in the Transvaal. The old President never put much stock in the Kaiser's support—"Never trust a boy whom his grandmother lays across her knee and slippers if he won't do what the old lady wants"—but he is not blind to the significance of his rival's welcome by the German Emperor. He made a speech at Heidelberg (March 18th) announcing that he had at last made up his mind to make various concessions to the claims of the Uitlanders. These may be briefly summarised as follows:—

(1) The expropriation of the Dynamite Concession.

(2) The appointment of a financial adviser, without whose advice no taxation would be imposed.

(3) Preferential rights of surface-holders to acquire the bewaar plaatsen underground mining rights at a valuation.

(4) Limited Burghers' rights to be granted after nine years' residence instead of fourteen years, as at present.

Of course this does not satisfy the Uitlanders. 21,000 British subjects have petitioned the Queen to secure the redress of their grievances, and Mr. Chamberlain has declared that the President's concessions are either illusory, or not of the slightest value. No one can deny that the grievances of the Uitlanders are substantial. Summarised by a sympathetic pen—

the Press law gives the President arbitrary powers over the newspapers. The Aliens' Expulsion law permits him to expel British subjects from the Republic without trial. The Johannesburg municipality is a sham. The High Court has been rendered subservient to the Executive. The jurors and the police are all drawn from the ruling Boer race. Last year a 5 per cent. tax on mining profits, a tax half as great on the yield of mining leases, a poll tax on alien residents, and a war tax on lands held by foreigners were imposed. The war tax alone represents about £400,000, and it can be levied as often as the President thinks fit.

If only the Uitlanders were Armenians or Finns how different would be the tone of many Englishmen!

The Death of a Good Man.

The elections for the new seats created by the recent Redistribution Bill in Cape Colony are not going as well as was hoped for by the Progressives. Sir J. Sievewright has been defeated, and the chances of a Ministerial majority are improving. In the midst of the electoral turmoil came the news of the death of the Rev. John Mackenzie, formerly of Kuruman. The annals of South African missions are illumined by three great names—Moffat the missionary, Livingstone the explorer, and Mackenzie the statesman. But for John Mackenzie and his tireless, sleuth-hound-like persistent advocacy of the Imperial cause

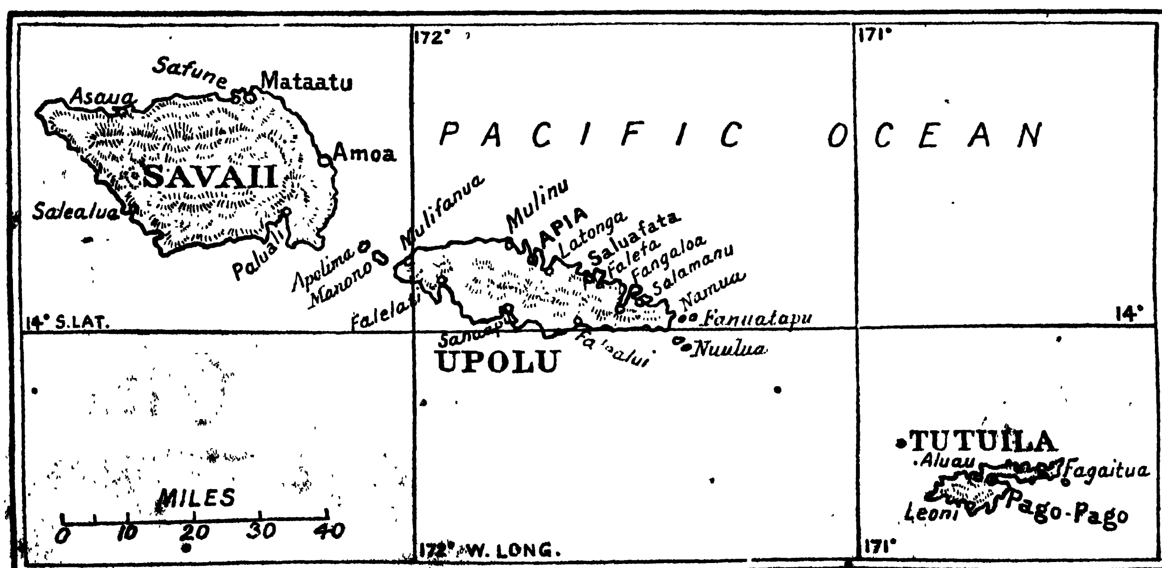
in South Africa, Cecil Rhodes would never have had the chance of painting the African map red up to the Zambesi or of realising the great dream of a Cape to Cairo railway. The conversion of the British public to a sound belief in the value, nay, the vital importance of the Northward extension to the land of Ophir, was achieved by Mr. Mackenzie. He laboured, and Mr. Rhodes entered into his labours. He was a good man, a devoted missionary, and a far-sighted statesman. Such men as he are at once the pillars and pioneers of Empire. It is with a profound sense of loss, both personal and Imperial, that I received the news of his unexpected death at Kimberley, where he had gone on a visit to his son.

The French Plan of Campaign.

It is curious how little attention English people pay to the threats of the French. If a Russian journalist hints from sheer *Schadenfreude* that England must be attacked in India or elsewhere, all our Jingoes dwell upon it, reprint it, and treat it as if it were an event of the first magnitude. But now, when a French Minister of Marine publicly declares that France must devote herself to preparing a naval policy of striking straight at the heart of England's commerce, no one takes any notice. France is a thousandfold more formidable to us than Russia can ever be. Yet when Minister Lockroy's proclamation of a Corsair war against our commerce is emphasised by the highly picturesque description of how England is to be invaded, which I reprint this month from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, John Bull shrugs his shoulders and goes his way, ejaculating only, "What fools these Frenchmen are!" If he would only be half as sensible where Russia is concerned, what a relief it would be!

Argument by Shells in Samoa.

The German Consul at Samoa has had a difference with the British and American Consuls as to many things, and of late he differed with them as to whether the late King Malietoa should be succeeded by his son Malietoa Tana or by another claimant, Mataafa, whom Bismarck had made ineligible by treaty, owing to the outrages he had perpetrated on German subjects. A majority of the Samoans, however, appeared to prefer Mataafa, Bismarck and his treaty notwithstanding; and, strange to say, the German Consul supported their choice. The Chief Justice protested and annulled his election; whereupon, with the support of the German Consul, the Mataafa party seized the capital, expelled Chief Justice Chambers, and appointed his successor. Against this the British and American Consuls protested, and American marines and British bluejackets were landed to reinstate Chief Justice Chambers. Mataafa and his men, still backed by the German Consul, attacked our men, whereupon the British and American warships answered their arguments by shells. If a Russian had acted as the German Consul had done, every Jingo newspaper would have been howling for instant war. As it is, we will assume that the German Government will act reasonably, and that order will be restored in Samoa. How it is to be done is not quite clear.



THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.



Photograph by] [*For, Bermuda.*

Admiral Fisher, Commander of the British Atlantic Squadron, and Admiral Sampson, Commanding the United States Eastern fleet, on board the latter's flagship at Bermuda.

But where there is a will there is a way, and there is no one either in Germany or in Anglo-Saxondom who wishes to fight about Samoa. It is not the match, it is the fiery gas that causes explosions, and this is as true in politics as in coal mines.

Uncle Sam in the Philippines.

The British and American men-of-war have been fraternising at Bermuda, they have been doing joint police duty in Central America, and joining in fraternal union at the bombardment of Mataafa in Samoa. But in the Philippines the Americans are doing their own fighting without any help from the outside. The Germans have sheered off and the British maintain the attitude of friendly and admiring onlookers. Towards the end of March General Otis began to clear the Filipinos under Aguinaldo from the position which they occupied in the neighbourhood of Manila, from which they threatened the waterworks at Calocan. The Filipinos everywhere showed fight and were everywhere beaten, as indeed was inevitable. What could they hope to effect against Americans clad in all the panoply of military science? Nevertheless they fought and fled, and turned and fought and fled again day after day, always losing ground, but always exacting toll in American lives for every mile of American advance. The climate, which is always far more deadly than the weapons of the natives, is playing havoc with the American volunteers. In Cuba ten Americans died of disease for one killed by the Spaniards; over the Philippines it will be much the same story. More volunteers are to be called out, and no expense spared to crush Aguinaldo. It would seem as if the experience of Japan is to be repeated. Japan seized Formosa as a prize of war. To subdue the Formosans cost the Japanese more lives than they lost in the campaign in which they defeated the Chinese Empire.

The Protest against Expansion.

Mr. William J. Bryan, who, it is assumed on all hands, will be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, maintains his protest against the expansion of the United States. Anglo-Saxon civilization, he says, is now to be superseded by American civilization, which is a blend of the virtues of all the civilizations of all time.

> Anglo-Saxon civilization has taught the individual to protect his own rights. American civilization will teach him to respect the rights of others.

Hence, he exhorts his countrymen to spurn the bribe of Imperialism:—

> Let this be the record made on history's page, and the silent example of this Republic, true to its principles in the hour of trial, will do more to extend the area of self-government and of civilization than could be done by all the wars of conquest that we could wage in a generation.

If, as Governor Pingree seems to think, the American citizens should believe that "it is time that corporations, combines, trusts, and multi-millionaires were requested to leave the front seats of the Republican party at least, and let the men who can speak for the great body of voters, the men who believe in the Republicanism of Abraham Lincoln, have room and part in the conduct of public affairs," we are likely to see some strange changes at Washington when Mr. McKinley's term of office expires.

Parliament.

The Parliamentary record for March has not been very important. The Navy Estimates have been introduced. The London Government Bill has been



JACOB G. SCHURMAN.
President of the Philippines Commission

read a second time by two hundred and fifteen to one hundred and eighteen. Mr. Herbert Gladstone moved the amendment on the second reading — an act suggesting the possibility that we may ere long again see a Gladstone in the front — but the real fight will be in Committee. Mr. Ritchie has run away from the opposition of the railway waggon owners: the Bill providing for automatic couplings is hung up indefinitely. Mr. Chamberlain has put his foot down on universal old age pensions, and the question is once more to be sat upon —this time by a Select Committee, which is to try to find some way of enabling Mr. Chamberlain to fulfil his electioneering promises without beggaring the Treasury. A Bill providing for the advance of public money to enable private tenants to purchase the houses in which they live, has been read a second time. No wonder poor old Lord Wemyss fumes and rages against the Conservative party as an organised fraud.

Disasters.

The month of March opened with a terrible explosion of a naval magazine near Toulon; it closed with the disastrous wreck of the Channel Island steamer *Stella*. The Toulon explosion, which is attributed by the baser French press to English devilry, entailed the loss of some fifty-four lives. In the catastrophe in the Channel the *Stella* was caught in a dense fog. She lost her bearings, but did not slacken speed, and ran at full speed upon the deadly group of rocks known as the Casquets, off Alderney, on which many a good ship has foundered. Of the passengers and crew, numbering about 183, at least 75 are missing. The event cast a gloom over London, but the stories of the survivors were read with the keenest interest throughout the whole country. Every one seems to have behaved very well. Self-control in face of imminent death is not always the characteristic of a boat-load of holiday makers. But this time, when the supreme test was applied, our people were not found wanting.

Wireless Telegraphy.

The success of Signor Marconi's experiment in transmitting messages from Dover to Calais without any connecting wire has occasioned a pleasant thrill of delight to everybody except holders of cable stock. There is really no reason why thought should not be transmitted without wires all over the world; and some day it will be done. Intermittently it has been done already. But these glimpses of the possibilities of telepathy will never be recognised at their full value until some Marconi of the mind produces a mechanical appliance by which it will be possible not merely to receive but to record the impact of the thought waves which at present only leave their impress upon the brain of the sensitive.



CATHEDRAL AND LEANING EIFFEL TOWER AT ILOILO, PHILIPPINES.

DIARY FOR MARCH.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

March 1. Mr. Choate, new American Ambassador, arrives in London.
Boat containing nine men of H.M.S. *Bruiser* lost off Samoa; only one man saved.
The French Senate passes the Dreyfus Revision Bill by 158 votes to 131.
The Pope sustains a successful surgical operation.
The Spanish Government resigns in consequence of obtaining only a majority of two in the Senate, on the Peace Treaty Bill.
Señor Cuestas elected President of Uruguay.

3. The Court of Cassation decides that Colonel Picquart and M. Lebon shall go before the Civil Chamber of Indictments, which will decide whether or not there is a *prima facie* case against them.
The Italian Foreign Minister states in the Chamber that Sunmun Bay has been leased to Italy.
The French Senate elects M. Fallières as its President.
Rudyard Kipling pronounced by his physicians to be out of danger.

4. Colonel Macdonald arrives at Mombasa.
A new Cabinet formed in Spain; Señor Silvela Premier.
The 55th Congress of the United States ends.

6. Lock-out of Members of the Plasterers' Union commences.
M. Delcassé informs the French Chamber that a Coaling Station had been ceded to France in Muscat, with the approval of Great Britain.
The Spanish Cortes assembles to hear the decree suspending its sittings.
The Queen sends a telegram to President McKinley thanking him and the American nation for the honour done to the memory of Lord Herschell.
The National Liberal Federation opens at Hull; over a thousand delegates attend.

8. Lord Charles Beresford arrives in London on his return from his mission to China.

9. Opening of the Great Central Railway at Marylebone terminus by Mr. Ritchie, M.P.
Two thousand American troops *en route* for Manila are reviewed by the Governor of Malta.

10. Sir James Westland introduces a Bill in the Legislative Council in Calcutta imposing a countervailing duty on bounty-fed sugar imported into India.
A hurricane visits the Queensland coast, causing the loss of 200 lives.
Russia withdraws her opposition to the Neu-Chwang Railway Loan.
Commandant Esterhazy's appeal for change of Examining Magistrate in the action entered against him by his cousin is refused by the Court of Cassation.

11. Mr. Cecil Rhodes is received by the German Emperor at Berlin.
Two battleships, *Implacable* and *Glory*, launched.

13. Signor Martino's recall from China is announced by the Italian Government.
Colonel Picquart is handed over by the military to the civil authorities in Paris.

14. Blue Book on China issued.
In Paris M. Gohier is acquitted on the charge of defaming the Army.
Debate on the second reading of the Army Bill begins in the Reichstag. The Government's demand for increase of the infantry peace footing is rejected by a majority of 68.
The German Emperor and Empress honour the British Ambassador by their presence at a dinner given at the Embassy in Berlin.
Lord Welby elected Chairman of the London County Council.

15. The Federal Enabling Bill is read a second time in the Legislative Council of New South Wales.

16. Mr. Balfour receives a deputation at the House of Commons on the London Government Bill.

16. Mr. Ritchie receives a deputation at the House of Commons from the Mining Association of Great Britain.
Mr. Rhodes leaves Berlin, having arranged for the construction of a section of a Cape to Cairo telegraph line.
The Greek Chamber is opened in Athens by the King.
In the German Reichstag the Army Bill is read a third time, the Government agreeing to a reduction of 7,000 in the increase in the infantry.

17. Colonel G. R. Birt, late director of Millwall Dock Company, is charged at the Mansion House with falsifying the accounts of the Company.
The Hotel Windsor, New York, entirely destroyed by fire—great loss of life.
M. Lockroy, in the French Chamber, introduces his naval estimate.
The Queen Regent of Spain signs the ratification of peace with the United States.
Signor Martino notifies to the Tsung li Yamên his recall by the Italian Government.



Photograph by] [*Elliott and Fry.*

LORD WELBY.

(New Chairman of the L.C.C.)

20. The Tsar refuses to see a deputation of over 500 Finlanders who came to St. Petersburg.
The French Ambassador acting for Spain notifies Mr. Hay, American Foreign Minister, of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Spain.

21. Sir James Westland introduces the Budget in the Legislative Council at Calcutta.
The late Lord Herschell's body is landed at Portsmouth from the cruiser *Talbot*.
A National Convention of Delegates in connection with the International Peace Crusade is held in St. Martin's Town Hall, Lord Aberdeen presiding. An Evening Public Meeting in connection with the same is held in Queen's Hall, Langham Place, the Bishop of London in the chair.
New Education Code is issued as a Blue Book.
The Court of Cassation orders the secret *dossier* in the Dreyfus case to be communicated to it.

22. The New South Wales Legislative Assembly rejects the Legislative Council's amendments to the Federal Enabling Bill.

22. The widow of the late M. Syngro presents over a quarter of a million sterling to the City of Athens to improve its water supply.
Mr. Ritchie receives a deputation at the House of Commons from the Chamber of Commerce recommending the compulsory introduction of the metric system of weights and measures in this country.
A Parliamentary paper issued with despatches from Lord Kitchener and Lord Cromer, on the battle of Omdurman and the destruction of the Mahdi's tomb.

23. The Australian Legislative Council insists on the retention of its amendments to the Federal Enabling Bill.

24. The Court of Cassation rejects Madame Dreyfus's application to exclude three of the Judges of the Court from the deliberations on revision.
A deadlock in the Jamaica Legislative Council on the Tariff Bill.

25. Oxford and Cambridge boat-race.
A Conference on Old Age Pensions held at Birmingham, Mr. Charles Booth presiding.
A petition signed by 21,000 British subjects, detailing their grievances, is handed by the British Agent at Pretoria for transmission to the High Commissioner.
Professor Hans Delbruck is fined 500 marks for expressing disapproval of the Prussian Government in expelling Danes from Schleswig-Holstein.

27. M. Delcassé lays the Anglo-French Convention relating to Africa before the Chamber of Deputies.
Debate on Sir James Westland's Budget in the Indian Legislative Council.
Count Muravieff sends a circular to all Russian diplomatic representatives abroad, conveying the Tsar's thanks to all who have assented by letter or telegram to the Peace Rescript.

28. A fruitless conference is held at Sydney between both Houses of the New South Wales Legislature on the amendments to the Federal Enabling Bill.
Wireless telegraphy established between the South Foreland and Vimereux in France.

29. Mr. Balfour receives at Downing Street a deputation from the International Crusade of Peace, introduced by Lord Aberdeen.

30. The Earl of Kimberley succeeds Lord Herschell as Chancellor of the University of London.

31. The steamship *Stella* runs on the Casquet rocks in a fog in the Channel and sinks; seventy-five passengers and crew lost.
The Americans capture Malolos, the Insurgent seat of Government in the Philippines.
The St. Petersburg University is closed until further notice in consequence of agitation among the students.
Socialist and Labour Conference opens at Leeds.

By-Elections.

March 1. Owing to the resignation of Sir J. Bevan Edwards (C.), a vacancy occurred at Hythe. An election took place with this result:—

Sir E. A. Sassoon (C.)	2,425
Sir J. Hart (L.)	1,898
Conservative majority ...	527

8. The retirement of Mr. Wyman (R.) created a vacancy in the Elland Division of Yorkshire. An election took place with the following result:—

Charles P. Trevelyan (L.) ...	6,041
Philip S. Foster (C.)	5,057
Liberal majority ...	984

16. On the appointment of Mr. H. H. Cozens-Hardy (L.) as a Judge, a vacancy occurred in the representation of the Northern Division of Norfolk. An election took place with the following result:—

Sir W. B. Gurdon (L.) ...	4,776
Sir Kenneth Kemp (C.) ...	3,610
Liberal majority ...	1,166



Photograph by] [*Elliott and Fry.*

THE LATE SIR JULIUS VOGEL.

SPEECHES.

March 3. The Duke of Devonshire, in London, on the Secondary Education Bill

The Emperor of Germany, at Wilhelmshaven, to the marines going to China, on the glory of doing their duty for the Empire.

Procureur-Général Manau, in Paris, on the jurisdiction of the Court of Cassation

7. M. Cambon, in London, on the identity of the commercial interests of France and Great Britain.

Dr. Spence Watson, at Hull, on the Liberal Policy.

8. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Hull, on the union in principles among Liberals, though there may be differences as to methods. He criticises severely the Government's extravagance in national expenditure.

9. Lord Halifax, at Westminster, on Confession and the principles of the English Church Union.

10. The Archbishop of Canterbury, at Westminster, on the national property of the Church.

13. Sir E. Grey, at Reading, advocates a friendly understanding with Russia in the Far East.

14. Sir Henry Fowler, at Wednesfield, on China; he advocates an understanding with Russia.

15. Sir James Sivewright, in London, on the British Navy.

The American Ambassador, in London, on Anglo-American Relations, and the era of good feeling which has arisen.

Lord Charles Beresford, in London, on the Navy and Trade.

16. President Loubet, in Paris, on the Provincial Press of France.

17. Mr. Dillon, in Manchester, declares Irish unity necessary in order to secure Home Rule

21. In London, Lord Aberdeen, Lady F. Cavendish, the Bishop of London, Rt. Hon. L. H. Courtney, Mr. W. T. Stead, and others on the Tsar's Rescript.

22. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in London, on the poor results to the country of the present Government's large majority in the House of Commons.

Mr. John Burns, in London, on the right policy of Labour combination.

23. Mr. Henniker Heaton, at Canterbury, on Imperial Penny Postage.

24. Mr. Balfour, in London, on the utility of Cycling.

President Kruger, at Rustenburg, on the Franchise and Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons.

28. Lord Curzon, at Calcutta, on India's economic vitality.

29. Mr. Balfour, at the Foreign Office, on the Peace Crusade and the probable good results from the Conference to be held at the Hague.

30. Mr. Chamberlain, at Birmingham, on the Drug and Food Bill before Parliament.

PARLIAMENTARY.

House of Lords.

March 2. The late Lord Herschell: speeches of condolence by Lord Salisbury, Lord Kimberley, the Lord Chancellor and Lord James of Hereford.

3. The Crisis in the Church: speeches by Lord Kinnaird, the Archbishop of York, Lord Dudley, the Bishop of Winchester, Lord Kimberley and Lord Salisbury.

6. The Channel Islands Telegraph Bill passes through Committee.

14. Secondary Education Bill introduced by the Duke of Devonshire

16. Second reading of Moneylending Bill: speeches by Lord Kimberley, Lord James of Hereford and Lord Knutsford.

17. Administration of the Poor Law: speeches by Lord Wemyss, Lord Monkswell and Lord Harris. Lord Wemyss withdraws his motion

21. Second reading of Supreme Courts Appeal Bill.

23. The Crisis in the Church—Debate: speeches by Lord Portsmouth, Lord Selborne, and the Bishop of London.

House of Commons.

1. Second reading of the Education of Children Bill: speeches by Mr Robson, Sir John Gorst, and Mr. Asquith.

2. Committee of Supply on Army Estimates; statement by Mr. Wyndham: speeches by Mr. Balfour and Sir H Campbell-Bannerman.

4. Army Estimates, the vote for men agreed to.

6. The Post Office and the Telephone Service; Mr. Hanbury's statement and proposals on which to found a Bill.

Second reading of Sale of Food and Drugs Bill.

7. Mr. Brodrick makes a statement regarding French coal-depot at Muscat. Discussion on elementary education in Voluntary and Board schools, and the religious difficulties. Speeches by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Wallace, Sir John Gorst and Mr. Balfour. Resolution negatived.

8. Second reading Service Franchise Bill.

9. The Navy Estimates statement by Mr. Goschen. Mr. Brodrick answers questions relating to China's north-eastern railway extension, Muscat, Italy and China.

Second reading Metropolitan Water Companies Bill.

10. Supply—Supplementary Estimates for Uganda, the Gold Coast, the school for tropical diseases and the West Indies. Speeches by Mr. Chamberlain and others.

13. Italy and China. Motion for Adjournment: speeches by Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Courtney and Sir E. Grey. Supply; statement as to time by Mr. Balfour. Navy Estimates: speeches by Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. Macartney, Mr. Labouchere, and others.

14. Discussion on the Amalgamation of South-Eastern and London, Chatham and Dover Railway Companies, also two Irish Railway Companies. Both read a second time and referred to hybrid committees. Mr. Chamberlain introduces his Bill to give power to local authorities to advance money to enable occupiers of small houses to become owners of them. Army Estimates continued.

15. Petroleum Bill rejected on division.

16. The Explosion on the *Terrible*. Business of the House; statement by Mr. Balfour *re* London Government Bill. Navy Estimates: speeches by Mr. E. Robertson and others. Vote for Men and Pay agreed to

17. London Government Bill—statement as to days for debate. Army Estimates—Case of Trooper Lorimer; statement by Mr. Wyndham. Vote for pay agreed to.

20. Supply—Vote on account. The Transvaal: speech by Mr. Chamberlain. China: speeches by Mr. J. Walton and Mr. Brodrick.

21. London Water Bills: speech by Mr. J. Stuart. London Government Bill: speeches by Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Mr. Haldane, Earl Percy, and Mr. Buxton. Report on the Vote on Account agreed to.

22. Second reading Consolidated Fund Bill. Slavery in Zanzibar. Old Age Pensions second reading moved by Mr. Holland; speech by Mr. Chamberlain.

23. The Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill passed through Committee. Debate resumed on Mr. H. Gladstone's amendment to the London Government Bill: speeches by Mr. Asquith, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Courtney and Sir E. Clarke. Second reading of Army Annual Bill.

24. Debate resumed on London Government Bill: speeches by Mr. Burdett-Coutts, Mr. Burns, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and Mr. Balfour. On division the Amendment was negatived by 245 votes to 118. The Bill is read a second time.

27. Discussion on Private Members' time: speeches by Mr. Courtney and Mr. Balfour. Second reading Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Bill.

28. Discussion on Indian Sugar Bounties, Railway Regulation Bill, and the administration of the Mercantile Shipping Act. Adjournment of the House for Easter Holidays.

OBITUARY.

March 1. Lord Herschell, ex-Lord Chancellor, 61.

Dr. A. K. H. Boyd (St. Andrew's), 73.

Julius Dufour (aeronaut during the Siege of Paris), 56.

4. John Mason Cook, 65.

Sir John Sealy, K.C.M.G., 92.

5. Surgeon-Major John Howron, 100.

Miss Elizabeth Brown (astronomer).

6. Dr. Charles D. E. Fortnum, F.S.A., 79.

7. Dr. F. N. Macnamara.

9. Mgr. Clari (Papal Nuncio in Paris), 63.

Madame Coralie Cahen, 67.

10. Sir Douglas Galton, 76.

11. Mrs. Keeley, 92.

12. Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G., 63.

14. M. Emile Erckmann, 76.

Herr Bamberger, 75.

Professor Heymann Steinthal, 75

15. Mr. Andrew Macdonald, Calcutta, 46.

16. M. Krantz, 82.

18. Professor Marsh (Yale, U.S.A.

22. Professor the Rev. Dr. A. F. Mitchell, 76.

Rev. Dr. James Spurgeon, Croydon.

Mr. Richard Cadbury, 63.

Dr. Gottlieb W. Leitner (at Bonn), 58.

24. William Barnes (cricketer), 46.

25. Comte de Chaudordy, 73.

M. G. G. Duplessis, 64.

27. Birket Foster, 73.

28. Rev. G. Douglas Macgregor.



THE LATE LORD HERSCHELL.



New York Herald.]

THE LATEST SKETCH OF RUDYARD KIPLING.

CHARACTER SKETCH.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING: THE BANJO-BARD OF EMPIRE.

"We cannot speak for England, but we think we can speak for America in saying that there is no living man out of office for whom an entire community, doctors, merchants, lawyers, sailors, soldiers, policemen, firemen and elevator boys, loafers and labourers, of all ages, sizes, kinds, and circumstances, would have felt the personal anxiety and concern excited in this country by the illness of Rudyard Kipling."—The *New York Sun.*

We cannot speak for America, but we think we can speak for England, and we say without hesitation that if all our contemporary English poets had lain a-dying, from the Poet Laureate downwards, their fate would have excited less interest among the English folk, high and low, rich and poor, cultured or uncultured, than that which was felt in Rudyard Kipling's illness. It only needed the threatening shadow of death to reveal the fact. Whatever may be the sneers of the prig or the scoffing of the superior person, Rudyard Kipling now stands revealed as the man who most of all has impressed the popular mind, fired the popular imagination, interpreted the popular consciousness. Both in prose and verse he has struck "that bard's true lyre, a nation's heart." Other men may be greater poets. Other men may more fully deserve to be hailed as possessors of the divine gift of genius. But no other man has with such unerring precision struck the notes to which the public heart responds most readily. He has become the *vates sacer* of the last years of the nineteenth century the Robert Burns of his time. Poet Laureate he may never be by grace of Her Majesty the Queen. But Poet Laureate he is to day by virtue of the supreme will and sovereign pleasure of His Majesty King Demos, whose dominions extend over the whole of the territories at present occupied or administered by the British Empire and the American Republic. He has the position if not the title, and reigns by right of eminent domain over a whole world of loyal and devoted subjects.

Rudyard Kipling I have called the Banjo Bard of the Empire. Th epithet, suggested by his own inimitable poem on the banjo, will probably be resented by his worshippers as an insult, but it will, I trust, be recognised by the poet himself in quite the opposite sense. For in his "Song of the Banjo" he tells us it is "The War Drum of the White Man round the World." There is a great deal of the "Pilly-willy-winky-winky-popp" of the banjo about Kipling's verse. But although familiar, how wide its range, how heroic its uses!

You couldn't pack a Broadwood half a mile—
 You mustn't leave a fiddle in the damp—
You couldn't raft an organ up the Nile,
 And play it in an Equatorial swamp.
I travel with the cooking-pots and pails—
 I'm sandwiched 'tween the coffee and the pork—
And when the dusty column checks and tails,
 You should hear me spur the rearguard to a walk!
With my "*pilly-willy-winky-winky popp!*"
 [Oh, it's any tune that comes into my head!]
So I keep 'em moving forward till they drop;
 So I play 'em up to water and to bed.

Let the organ moan her sorrow to the roof-
 I have told the naked stars the Grief of Man!
Let the trumpets snare the foeman to the proof—
 I have known Defeat, and mocked it as we ran!
My bray ye may not alter nor mistake,
 When I stand to jeer the fatted Soul of Things;
But the Song of Lost Endeavour that I make,
 Is it hidden in the twanging of the strings?
And the tunes that mean so much to you alone, . . .
 I can rip your very heartstrings out with these;
With the feasting, and the folly, and the fun—
 And the lying, and the lusting, and the drink,
And the merry play that drops you, when you're done,
 To the thoughts that burn like irons if you think.

That is Kipling all over, especially "the thoughts that burn like iron if you think." And with the latest of these thoughts let us begin.

I.—THE MESSAGE OF THE MAN.

Kipling is a revolving mirror reflecting many moods of myriad men. But he is more than a mere mirror. He is a prophet with a message of his own. Like Father Hecker, in a very different line of business, he bears visible trace of his Methodist ancestry. His language, no doubt, is more free, not to say profane, than would pass muster in a class meeting. But swearing is, as Bishop Lightfoot used to say, with some men a mere matter from the lips outward. The soul of Kipling is Methodist to the core. While he is a fine photographic artist, in colours, of things as they are, he is the prophet of the Imperial idea, of the Imperialism which is based on service rather than on glory, the Imperialism which presents as its credentials the bearing of burdens rather than the extorting of tribute. The grandson of two Methodist ministers, the son of an artist born in India and married in America, heredity, education, and environment combined to fit him for the preaching of his message to the English-speaking world. It is a message of duty, the obligation of the strong to help the weak, the latest phrasing of the old-time saying that he who would be greatest must be servant of all.

The song of "The White Man's Burden" is the most popular rendering of all that we have been for the last twenty years more or less painfully endeavouring to drive home to the intelligence of our people. For my own part I can well remember how I learnt the truth, years ago, when Kipling was but the mournful, desolate little chap whose tribulations at the home of Aunt Rosy he has so touchingly described in his story "Ba, Ba, Black Sheep." Trevelyan's "Competition Wallah," and Sir W. W. Hunter's "Orissa" and "Annals of Rural Bengal" were the books that made vivid to me the open secret of the Roman peace which Britain maintains among the dark-skinned races of the world. That conception of Empire as service, the service or ministry by the stronger and more advanced nations of the weaker and less progressive races, has been the basis of all the Imperialism which I have ever preached in good report and ill, beginning it a quarter of a century since, when few would listen, and persisting in it even to-day, when the true Imperialism is almost submerged by the turbid flood of the bastard Jingoism which revels in the splendours and ignores the obligations of Empire. It is the only Imperialism which will not create a passionate recoil in the serious, sober conscience of our people.

"The White Man's Burden" is the poetic rendering of

the message in prose which he published in the last Christmas number of the *New York World*. After referring to the dawn of the new era of good feeling between the two nations of Britain and America, Kipling wrote :—

When America sets her hand to administer without show of force races helpless in themselves for good government, when she creates roads, drains, schools, hospitals, and an elementary form of justice in countries where they do not now exist, using her best men freely for the work, she will, I fancy, find hers if even better understood and appreciated by Great Britain than she is to-day.

Here we have the germ of the verses which a month or two since did so much to hearten the Americans to attempt the preliminary conquest of the Philippines as their share of "the White Man's Burden." At present it is to be feared their mood is not quite so enthusiastic. The preliminaries of taking up the burden are so tedious, so bloody, and so costly, that many are recalling another verse of Kipling's, which appeared in "The Naulahka" seven years ago :—

Now it is not good for the Christian's health to bustle the
  Aryan brown,
For the Christian riles, and the Aryan smiles, and he weareth
  the Christian down ;
And the end of the fight is a tombstone white, with the name of
  the late deceased,
And the epitaph drear : "A fool lies here, who tried to bustle
  the East ! "

Nevertheless "The White Man's Burden" is famous among the political poems of our time because it passionately but seriously formulates the only true moral basis of Empire. He sounded the same note many years ago in his "Song of the English," for the opening of the Imperial Institute :—

Fair is our lot—O goodly is our heritage !
(Humble ye, my people, and be fearful in your mirth)
  For the Lord our God Most High
  He hath made the deep as dry,
He hath smote for us a pathway to the ends of all the Earth !

We have sinned, no doubt ; we have stumbled and we have strayed, but we need not be dismayed. Our duty is to hold the faith our fathers sealed, and to keep the law of our Imperial mission. What is our Imperial mission ? Mr. Kipling defines it not inaptly in the following verse :—

Keep ye the Law—be swift in all obedience.
Clear the land of evil, drive the road and bridge the ford.
  Make ye sure to each his own
  That he reap where he hath sown ;
By the peace among Our peoples let men know we serve the
  Lord.

The sons of England are thus addressed by their Imperial Mother :—

Look, I have made ye a place and opened wide the doors,
That ye may talk together, your Barons and Councillors—
Wards of the Outer March, Lords of the Lower Seas.

* * * * * * *

The Law that ye make shall be law and I do not press my
  will,
Because ye are Sons of The Blood and call me Mother still.
Now must ye speak to your kinsmen and they must speak to
  you,
After the use of the English, in straight-flung words and few.
Go to your work and be strong, halting not in your ways,
Baulking the end half-won for an instant dole of praise.
Stand to your work and be wise—certain of sword and pen,
Who are neither children nor Gods, but men in a world of men !

Always the same note ; the same which McAndrew heard his engines sounding when they sang, like the morning stars, for the joy that they are made :—

Law, Orrder, Duty an' Restraint, Obedience, Discipline.

With Byron, Burns, and the poets of a hundred years ago, the note of their verse was Liberty. They lived in the days of the great Republican upheaval. The nineteenth century is ending amid the splendours of a great Imperialist revival. Hence it is Law and Order, rather than Liberty and Freedom, which inspire Kipling's muse. He never forgets the word of command :—

But the head and the hoof of the Law
And the haunch and the hump is—Obey !



Photograph by] [*Elliott and Fry.*

RUDYARD KIPLING.

The same note of the drill-sergeant is always making itself felt in his verse and prose. "Sergeant Whatisname," who drilled "a black man white and made a mummy fight," is ever the high priest in Kipling's temple :—

He's a charm for making riflemen from mud.
  It was neither Hindustani, French, nor Coptic ;
 It was odds and ends and leavings of the same,
  Translated by a stick (which is really half the trick),
 And Pharaoh harked to Sergeant Whatisname.

The kourbash is unpopular, the knout is banned ; but Mr. Kipling has done his best to revive the dying faith in the beneficent stick. There is the same refrain elsewhere :—

The young recruit is 'ammered—'e takes it very 'ard ;
'E 'angs 'is 'ead an' mutters—'e sulks about the yard.
'E talks o' cruel tyrants 'e'll swing for by-an'-by,
An' the others 'ears an' mocks 'im, an' the boy goes orf to cry.

'E learns to do 'is watchin' without it showin' plain :
'E learns to save a dummy an' shove 'im straight again.
'E learns to check a ranker that's buyin' leave to shirk,
An' 'e learns to make men like 'im so they'll learn to like their work.

The hammering of the raw recruit until he becomes a first-class non-commissioned officer is told with intense sympathy. The influence of Kipling on politics is something like that of Carlyle. Both are preachers of the doctrine of the drill sergeant. One worshipped Frederic the Great, the other Sergeant Whatisname. But the stick is the sceptre common to both divinities.

In one of the worst of Kipling's poems—the "Truce of the Bear" is the worst and most unworthy of all—that entitled "Kitchener's School," a poem which is hardly even doggerel, we read that "Allah created the English mad—the maddest of all mad things," but "all the mad English obey the Judge and say that the law is good." To Kipling the law is always good. His is the unhesitating obedience of the parade ground.

Kipling is the antithesis of Swinburne, who belongs to the Revolutionary pre-Imperialistic era. And as Swinburne, lawless, defiant, liberty-loving, carries the note of Revolt so far as to reck little of the reproach of Blasphemy, Kipling on the contrary, while administering unlimited stick to the recruit, bows ever prone before the Infinite Drill-Sergeant overhead. The old Puritan leaven working through his Methodist grandsires dominates him completely in two of the most characteristic of his poems. It is not saying too much of his "Recessional," which has been sung as a psalm of the Peace Crusade all over the country, that no poem of recent times ever produced so deep and so immediate an effect. This was due no doubt partly to the very incongruity of the lofty and solemn note of "Recessional" with the usual strain of our Banjo Bard of the Barracks. Until the "Recessional" appeared England did not know that Kipling could on occasion lay down the banjo and strike with master hand the lyre of the Hebrew bard. Appearing as it did just after the loyal transports of the Jubilee, it harmonised perfectly with the sober second thought of the nation :

God of our fathers, known of old
  Lord of our far-flung battle-line
Beneath Whose awful Hand we hold
  Dominion over palm and pine
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget !

The tumult and the shouting dies
  The captains and the kings depart—
Still stands Thine ancient Sacrifice,
  An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget !

Far-called our navies melt away
  On dune and headland sinks the fire—
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
  Is one with Nineveh and Tyre !
Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget !

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
  Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe—
Such boasting as the Gentiles use
  Or lesser breeds without the Law—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget !

For heathen heart that puts her trust
  In reeking tube and iron shard—
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
  And guarding calls not Thee to guard—
For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy Mercy on Thy People, Lord ! AMEN.

A strange and solemn psalm indeed to come from the singer of the roystering ditties of the barrack and the music-hall.

"Recessional" does not stand alone. Francis Adams once wrote bitterly of Kipling as "the sweet psalmist of Jingoism and Adultery," but it is as a psalmist of another order that he is known to the world to-day. Even in his first booklet, "Soldiers Three," he struck the truer note in which he appeals to the higher soul, within which again he apostrophises in his later poem, "The True Romance" :—

Lo, I have wrought in common clay
  Rude figures of a rough hewn race ;
  For Pearls strew not the market-place
 In this my town of banishment
Where with the shifting dust I play,
 And eat the bread of Discontent.

Yet is there life in that I make,—
  O Thou who knowest, turn and see,
  As Thou hast power over me,
 So have I power over these,
Because I wrought them for Thy sake,
 And breathed in them mine agonies.

Small mirth was in the making. Now
  I lift the cloth that cloaks the clay
  And, wearied, at Thy feet I lay
 My wares, ere I go forth to sell.
The long *bazar* will praise—but Thou—
 Heart of my heart, have I done well ?

The sense of the constant presence, the haunting reality of the divine which is not God, but which yet is akin to God, which is in us, and yet is not of us, finds clear expression in the opening verse of the poem "The True Romance".

Though wantonness if men profess
  They weary of Thy parts,
E'en let them die at blasphemy
  And perish with their arts ;
But we that love, but we that prove
  Thine excellence august,
While we adore discover more
  Thee perfect, wise and just.

Thy face is far from this our war,
  Our call and counter-cry,
I shall not find Thee quick and kind,
  Nor know Thee till I die :
Enough for me in dreams to see
  And touch thy garments' hem :
Thy feet have trod so near to God
  I may not follow them.

It is this poem, says Professor Norton, which more than any other gives the key to the interpretation of Mr. Kipling's work in general, and displays its controlling aim.

In "Recessional," as also in the hymn to be sung on the Eve of Action, we have a more palpable personification of the Supreme Invisible.

Kipling's God is the God of the Old Norse Rovers, the Fighting God, the Lord of Hosts of Cromwell, a terribly real and awful Deity, who nevertheless can sympathise with a first-rate fighting man, and will in the end see that justice is done. The "Hymn before Action" is less well known than the "Recessional," but it has moved at least one American critic into an ecstasy of enthusiastic praise.

"Hymn before Action," although vigorous in parts, is too long. Six eight-line stanzas were never sung by any troops before action on land or sea. There are characteristic touches, however, in the hymn peculiar to Kipling.

For instance, this stanza referring to the non-Christian auxiliary who fights in our ranks :—

For those who kneel beside us
  At altars not Thine own,
Who lack the lights that guide us.
  Lord, let their faith atone !
If wrong we did to call them
  By honour bound they came ;
Let not Thy Wrath befall them,
  But deal to us the blame.

The stanza addressed to the Virgin would have filled our Ironsides with wrath :—

Oh Mary, pierced with sorrow,
  Remember; reach and save
The soul that comes to-morrow
  Before the God that gave !
Since each was born of woman,
  For each at utter need
True comrade and true foeman—
  Madonna, intercede !

The last verse is the best, although "Jehovah of the Thunders" is rather stilted :—

E'en now their vanguard gathers.
  E'en now we face the fray—
As Thou didst help our fathers,
  Help Thou our host to-day !
Fulfilled of signs and wonders
  In life, in death made clear—
Jehovah of the Thunders,
  Lord God of Battles hear !

The same spirit breathes in every line of the White Man's Burden. As the Lord of Hosts is the Providence of the White Man, so the White Man must be the terrestrial providence of the silent, sullen people, "half devil and half child."

The exhortation has become so classic, it has passed so thoroughly into the political life and thought of the day, that it is absurd to refrain from quoting the most distinctive verses :—

Take up the White Man's burden—
  The savage wars of peace—
Fill full the mouth of Famine,
  And bid the sickness cease ;
And when your goal is nearest
  (The end for others sought)
Watch sloth and heathen folly
  Bring all your hope to nought.

Take up the White Man's burden—
  Ye dare not stoop to less—
Nor call too loud on Freedom
  To cloak your weariness.
By all ye will or whisper,
  By all ye leave or do,
The silent, sullen peoples
  Shall weigh your God and you.

It has of course provoked many replies. One by Mr. George Lynch, printed in *Concord*, is entitled "In Answer to a certain Hymn of Hypocrisy." It begins "Bear we the Black Man's burden," and is not lacking in vigour. The second stanza is as follows :—

Bear we the Black Man's burden !
The stealing of our lands,
Driven backwards, always backwards,
E'en from our desert sands ;
You bring us your own poison,
Fire liquor that you sell,
While your Missions and your Bibles
Threaten your White Man's hell.

Still more emphatic is the fourth stanza, which ends with the couplet :—

"You cheat us for your profit,
You damn us for your gain."

Whatever may be said concerning the duty of Uncle Sam to shoulder his burden, John Bull has done his share. Of the "silent, sullen peoples" he bears three hundred and fifty millions on his broad back, while all the other white men in the world only carry a hundred millions. All the whites under the Queen's sceptre number but fifty millions, so that each one of us has seven black and brown and copper-coloured men upon his back. It will be well if we can arrest the overloading at this point. For if some mad folk have their way there will soon be half-a-dozen yellow men riding on John Bull's back. Take up the white man's burden indeed! But "to fill full the mouth of famine" may prove a task beyond the compass even of our strength. We have too many mouths at home unfilled to permit us lightly to multiply our obligations in this matter.

Kipling, however, has put the Imperialist idea on the right basis. If our people realise the burden of Empire and see it as Kipling does, there need be no fear that they will expand its borders in the fashion advocated by those who, when they talk of Empire, are only dreaming of the looting of the world.

Far removed indeed is the Imperialism of the Recessional and the White Man's Burden from the flaunty Jingoism of the music-hall. Contrast the famous song of MacDermott, the refrain of which gave the Jingoes their name, with the lofty ideal of Rudyard Kipling :—

And only the Master shall praise us, and only the Master shall blame ;
And no one shall work for money, and no one shall work for fame,
But each for the joy of the working, and each in his separate star,
Shall draw the Thing as he sees it for the God of Things as they are.

II.—HIS TRAINING.

I have never had the privilege of meeting Rudyard Kipling. I have therefore been compelled to give more of an appreciation of his message as it is written in his books than to attempt at second hand a description of his character. He has lived many lives even in this incarnation. How many he has lived before he was born in Bombay in 1865, who can say? In "The Finest Story in the World," Kipling touches upon the fringe of the immense subject of reincarnation. Charlie Mears, a bank clerk, has reminiscences of his previous life without being conscious that they are reminiscences. He describes with vivid reality the life which he lived when he was a galley slave, first in a Greek galley, and then in a warship of the Vikings. These reminiscences occur in a haphazard fashion, and finally disappear altogether when their subject falls in love with a tobacconist's shop-girl. It is a tempting theory which would account for many things to assume that Kipling has never lost the power of recalling the experiences through which he passed in previous existences. There is no doubt that in the East where he was born, and where he learnt the mystic mastery of his craft, the art of recalling the memories of previous incarnations is firmly believed to be within the range of human faculties. It is, of course, easy to account for Kipling's extraordinary range of sympathy and insight into such immensely diverse forms of life and thought as those which he treats in the

"Jungle Book," in his "Departmental Ditties," in his short stories, and in his more serious work in prose and verse, by attributing it entirely to the imagination. But when we ask what imagination is, and how it came to be so powerful and vivid with him, there is no answer. That Kipling is a psychic and has mastered much psychic lore is probable enough. A man of his genius could not have saturated himself in the life and thought of the East without acquiring at least some tinge of occultism.

Of his ante-natal experiences, however, he has given us no record. His life story for us begins with his birth at Bombay in 1865. His father was John Lockwood Kipling, Principal of the School of Art at Lahore; his mother was a Macdonald. Both mother and father had been children of the Methodist manse.

According to the testimony of Mr. Holker, a Lancashire cotton weaver, who had mills in Dharwal, near Lahore, Kipling's father was a very remarkable man. Mr. Holker says:

I don't believe there was another such Oriental scholar in India as he. He had a marvellous knowledge of the religious creeds and of the language and dialects of the country. Added to that, he was one of the greatest authorities on antiquarian matters there, and would be sent for from all parts of India in the case of there being discovered anything of ancient or doubtful origin. I remember my first visit to the home of the Kiplings at Lahore. Every room into which we went simply teemed with curios and artistic wonders. One could have spent days in every apartment. The Kipling family were delightful people, all clever, artistic in their tastes, and the kindest, most gracious family I have known.

Of no small ability as an artist and an author, Mrs. Kipling was so gifted that when Rudyard dedicated his first book to "the Wittiest Woman in all India," the general opinion was that it could refer to no other woman than his mother.

Three different nationalities, says Dr. Kellner, have gone to make up his complicated nature. "On the mother's side, Scotland and Ireland, on the father's England, though four hundred years ago the Kiplings came from Holland. There is likewise a mixture of two different temperaments in the genealogy. As the child began to talk he learned to call things by two different names. Kipling speaks Hindustani as fluently as English. Through the servants he came in touch with all the religions of Asia; his ayah was Roman Catholic, and he knelt with her at the same altar; other servants took him into the mosques, others introduced him into the temples of the Hindus and Parsees."

It was a sad day for young Kipling when, like his prototype in "Ba, Ba, Black Sheep," he was taken back to England and deposited in the care of "Antirosa" and a clerical uncle. Of what he experienced during these years of tribulation in the Yorkshire dales is it not written for all the world to read in his inimitable stories of child-life, notably in "Ba, Ba, Black Sheep"? From Antirosa's care he was sent to be educated at the United Service College, Westward Ho, in North Devon. Of his experiences at this preparatory school all the world has read, and is still reading, in his schoolboy story of "Stalky & Co." now appearing simultaneously in *McClure's* and the *Windsor*. He was a boy of seventeen when, in 1882, he returned to India, little dreaming that in the next seventeen years he would have climbed to the highest pinnacle of renown, and that when he struggled between life and death in New York the bulletins from his sick-room would be waited for throughout the world with greater anxiety than if they had registered the fate of a monarch. Of Kipling as a schoolboy at Westward Ho, we need say little, for Kipling has never ceased to be a schoolboy. He is always at school, with the keen, eager eye of the schoolboy. He has sailed the world round and round again, but to him there are still endless possibilities of wonder and adventure lurking in every nook and corner of the planet. The letter which in Easter, 1898, he wrote to the editors of a schoolboys' paper who had asked him for a contribution, is so characteristic, both of Kipling as he was and Kipling as he is, that I quote it intact:—

"To the Editors *School Budget*:

"Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your letter of no date, together with copy of school *Budget*, Feb. 14, and you seem to be in possession of all the cheek that is in the least likely to do you any good in this world or the next. And, furthermore, you have omitted to specify where your journal is printed and in what county of England Hoi-mononcon is situated. But, on the other hand, and notwithstanding, I very much approve of your 'Hints on Schoolboy Etiquette,' and have taken the liberty of sending you a few more as following:

"1. If you have any doubts about a quantity, cough. In three cases out of five this will save you being asked to 'say it again.'

"2. The two most useful boys in a form are (a) the master's favourite pro tem; (b), his pet aversion. With a little judicious management (a) can keep him talking through the last half of the construe, and (b) can take up the running for the rest of the time. N.B. A syndicate should arrange to do their impots in return for this service.

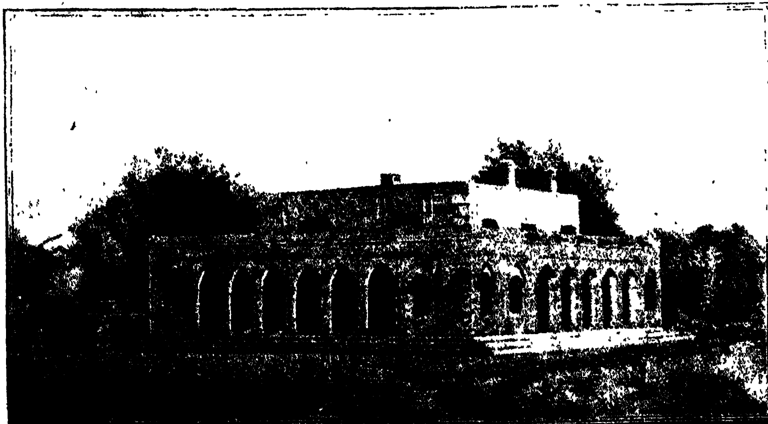
"3. A confirmed guesser is worth his weight in gold on a Monday morning.

"4. Never shirk a master out of bounds; pass him with an abstracted eye, and, at the same time, pull out a letter and study it earnestly. He may think it is a commission for some one else.

"5. When pursued by the native farmer, always take to the nearest plough-land. Men stick in furrows that boys can run over.

"6. If it is necessary to take other people's apples, do it on a Sunday. You then put them inside your topper, which is better than trying to button them into a tight 'Eton.'

"You will find this advice worth enormous sums of money, but I shall be obliged with a check or postal-order for sixpence at your convenience, in the con



By courtesy of "McClure's Magazine."]

THE HOUSE OCCUPIED BY THE KIPLINGS AT LAHORE.

tribution should be found to fill more than one page. Faithfully yours,

"RUDYARD KIPLING.

"Capetown, Easter Monday, '98."

When he went back to India, he was sent to serve his apprenticeship in journalism as a kind of sub-editorial apprentice in the office of *The Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore. That choice of a profession fixed his destiny. He was a schoolboy who had become journalist, and although the journalist subsequently became novelist and poet, he remains a journalist to the end of his days. He is the supreme type of the journalist in the field of letters. He has the training of a journalist; the capacity for quick, sure, vivid observation, combined with an inexhaustible store of energy for sustained labour. His eye is never weary of seeing, his tongue never fails for asking, nor does his pen slacken in the writing of what he sees and hears.

Of his newspaper experiences in India he has told us in his short story, "The Man who would be King." It must not have been pleasant in the Lahore newspaper office in those pitchy black nights, when the red-hot wind from the westward was booming among the tinder-dry trees, when as he tells us:—

"It was a shade cooler in the press-room than the office, so I sat there, while the type ticked and clicked, and the night jars hooted at the windows, and the all but naked compositors wiped the sweat from their foreheads and called for water."

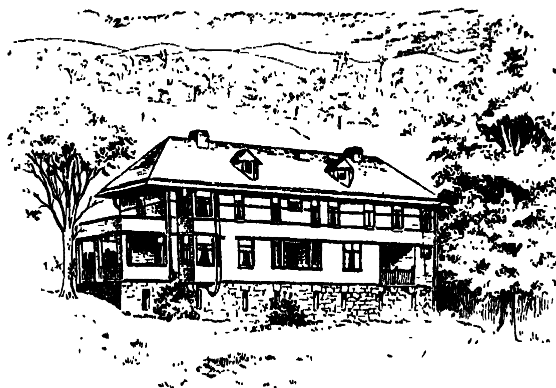
It was here where he began to write the short stories and departmental ditties which first made his name famous. In his contribution to the *Idler* concerning his first book he has described how it came to be written and published. His chief, Mr. Robinson, has also described the method of his work. Speaking of his early work over the ditties, he says:—

They arrived merrily, being born out of the life about me, and they were very bad indeed, and the joy of doing them was payment a thousand times their worth. Some, of course, came and ran away again; and the dear sorrow of going in search of these (out of office hours, and catching them) was almost better than writing them clear. Bad as they were, I burned twice as many as were published, and of the survivors at least two-thirds were cut down at the last moment. Nothing can be wholly beautiful that is not useful, and therefore my verses were made to ease off the perpetual stri[illegible] between the manager extending his advertisements and my chief fighting for his reading matter. They were born to be sacrificed. Rukn-Din, the foreman of our side, approved of them immensely, for he was a Muslim of culture. He would say: "Your poetry very good, sir; just coming proper length to-day. You giving more soon? One third column just proper. Always can take on third page."

And in this manner, week by week, my verses came to be printed in the paper. A real book was out of the question, but I knew that Rukn-Din and the office plant were at my disposal at a price, if I did not use the office time. So there was built a sort of a book, a lean oblong docket, wire stitched, to imitate a D.O. Government envelope, printed on one side only, bound in brown paper, and secured with red tape. It was addressed to all heads of departments and all government officials, and among a pile of papers would have deceived a clerk of twenty years' service. Of these "books" we made some hundreds, and as there was no necessity for advertising, my public being to my hand, I took reply-postcards, printed the news of the birth of the book on one side, the blank order-form on the other, and posted them up and down the empire from Aden to Singapore, and from Quetta to Colombo. There was no trade discount, no reckoning twelves as thirteens, no commission, and no credit of any kind whatever. The money came back in poor but honest rupees, and was transferred from the publisher, the left-hand pocket, direct to the author, the right-hand pocket. Every copy sold in a few weeks, and the ratio of expenses to profits, as I remember it, has since prevented my injuring my health by sympathising with publishers who talk of their risks and advertisements. The down-country papers complained of the form of the thing. The wire binding tore the pages and the red tape tore the covers. This was not intentional, but heaven helps those who help themselves. Consequently, there arose a demand for a new edition, and this time I exchanged the pleasure of taking in money over the counter for that of seeing a real publisher's imprint on the title-page. More verses were taken out and put in, and some of that edition travelled as far as Hong Kong on the map, and each edition grew a little fatter, and at last the book came to London with a gilt top and a stiff back, and was advertised in the publishers' poetry department

But I loved it best when it was a little brown baby with a pink string round its stomach; a child's child, ignorant that it was afflicted with all the most modern ailments, and before people had learned, beyond doubt, how its author lay awake of nights in India plotting and scheming to write something that should "take" with the English public.

The testimony of his editor, Mr. E. Kay Robinson, who was sent out in 1886 to put some sparkle into the paper – Kipling not being regarded by the sapient proprietors as adequate to that task—is very interesting. Kipling, he says, was always a splendid worker, a brilliant conversationalist, with somewhat eccentric habits of his own. For instance, Mr. Robinson tells us that—



THE HOUSE KIPLING BUILT NEAR BRATTLEBORO, VT., U.S.A.

In the heat of summer white cotton trousers and a thin vest constituted his office attire, and by the day's end he was spotted all over like a Dalmatian dog. He had a habit of dipping his pen frequently and deep into the ink-pot, and as all his movements were abrupt, almost jerky, the ink used to fly. When he darted into my room, as he used to do about one thing or another in connection with the contents of the paper a dozen times in the morning, I had to shout to him to "stand off;" otherwise, as I knew by experience, the abrupt halt he would make, and the flourish with which he placed the proof in his hand before me, would send the penful of ink – he always had a *full* pen in his hand—flying over me. Driving or sometimes walking home to breakfast in his light attire plentifully besprinkled with ink, his spectacled face peeping out under an enormous, mushroom-shaped pith hat, Kipling was a quaint-looking object.

The native police band in the public gardens of Lahore was the fount of the inspiration of the Departmental Ditties. Mr. Robinson says that Kipling always got the tune first and wrote his verse as music. The words and rhyme always followed the air.

Kipling is remembered by his old neighbours in the Punjab as a man of slight frame with stooping shoulders, spectacled face of sallow complexion, brimful of boisterous

spirits, who laughed and joked the lifelong day. The first success of his short stories was due to the curiosity of the public to discover who were the originals of the various personages in Kipling's stories, and nothing can shake the belief of Anglo-Indians that every one of them was drawn from life. He was full of fun and fond of practical joking. On one occasion he amused himself for a whole evening by showing the natives of Dharwal all the grotesque monsters on magic-lantern slides illustrating Jack the Giant Killer, as authentic portraits of the Russians, whose activity beyond Herat was then causing considerable alarm in the Anglo-Indian mind.

Kipling did all manner of journalistic work, both for the *Civil and Military Gazette* and afterwards for the *Pioneer of Allahabad.* He served also as special correspondent in Rajpootana and the Northern Frontier. For seven years he studied India high and low, in the slums of the City of Dreadful Night, in the plains, in the hills, by the camp-fires of troops in the field, in the palaces of her princes. Everywhere he saw, he heard, he photographed on the retina of his eye a marvellous series of living pictures which he could call up at will. So it came to pass that he became the interpreter of India to the people who send forth the rulers who govern it. This young man of genius, said a writer in *Blackwood* years ago:

> has shown us all what the Indian empire means. It is a magic, it is an enchantment. If her Majesty herself, who knows so much, desires a fuller knowledge of her Indian empire, how it is ruled and defended and fought for every day against all the Powers of Darkness, we desire respectfully to recommend to the Secretary for India that he should place no sheaves of despatches in the royal hands, but Mr. Rudyard Kipling's books. There are only two volumes of them, besides sundry small *brochures.* A good bulky conscientious three-volume novel holds as many words. But there lies India, the most wonderful conquest and possession that any victorious kingdom ever made, the greatest fief, perhaps, that ever was held for God.

III.—RECOGNITION.

In 1889 Mr. Kay Robinson, desiring to obtain for Mr. Kipling recognition by a wider public, sent copies of his ditties home to London editors who ignored them, one and all. But when in that year Rudyard Kipling left India and came to London *viâ* China and the United States, he found himself famous. He tried his hand at novel writing. But "The Light that Failed" has never achieved the success of his shorter stories. In 1891 he wrote "The Naulahka" in company with Wolcott Balestier, and in 1892 he married Miss Balestier, and settled with his bride in a house he built for her in the Vermont Hills at Brattleboro'. There he lived for three years. Then he came back to England, made the tour of the world again, wrote all manner of things in prose and verse, doing special correspondence for the *Times*, among other items of labour, and finishing off by describing "The Fleet in Being" for the *Morning Post* only last year. It was not until his "Recessional" appeared after the Jubilee that he was quite forgiven by the good serious folk for his joyous sympathetic chronicling of the vices and failings of the "men of common clay" who form the majority of his heroes. After "Recessional" even the "unco' guid" have forgiven him all his manifold sins and iniquities. For, as the leading case of King David shows, all manner of crimes and atrocities will be forgiven to a man if so be that he be a real man whose face, in all slips and stumbles, is set Zionwards.

His two "Jungle Books" gave a new impetus to his popularity. Many who were bored with "Mrs. Hawksbee," and could take no interest in "Soldiers Three," succumbed to the glamour of the Jungle and its denizens.

All the time he worked, and worked hard. In Vermont he shuts himself up in his study from nine to one, turning out the best paid copy in the world. He is said to receive for each of his short stories £240 in the States. The rights of publication elsewhere and of republication are said to bring him in three times as much as that. One thousand pounds for a single short story! What an Aladdin's lamp his genius is!

The papers have teemed with anecdotes of Kipling, and the American press has, as usual, excelled itself in descriptions of everything he does, or does not do, in his home in Vermont. The only new report which I came across the other day was the story that he had tried his hand at ploughing and had driven his furrow straight. He is said to be very fond of fishing, and devoted to gardening, to cycling, and to all manner of outdoor pursuits. Everything that lives is full of interest to him, as it is to any one who studies it closely enough. When "Captains Courageous," the story of New England fishermen's life, was before him, Kipling spent some weeks among the Gloucester salts with an acquaintance who had access to the household gods of the cod-folks. And before he wrote "The Fleet in Being," he made a cruise in the third-class cruiser *Pelorus* in the English Channel. Apparently shy and reserved on first acquaintance, he is the warmest of friends and the most delightful of companions.

Kipling objects to be interviewed. But Dr. Kellner, author of the "History of English Literature in the Victorian Era," was permitted to visit him in 1898 and to describe his conversation in the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt.* He summed up his impressions of his visit to Rottingdean in the memorable phrase, "To-day I have seen happiness face to face." So few authentic descriptions of Kipling and his home and



KIPLING'S HOUSE AT ROTTINGDEAN.

his talk have appeared, that I venture to draw freely upon Dr. Kellner's narrative :—

The work-room is of surprising simplicity, the north wall is covered with books half its height, over the door hangs a portrait of Burne-Jones (Mr. Kipling's uncle), to the right near the window stands a plain table—not a writing-table—on which lie a couple of pages containing verses. No works of art, no conveniences, no nick-knacks, the unadorned room simple and earnest like a Puritan chapel. "I do my daily task conscientiously, but not all that I write is printed; most of it goes there." The waste-paper basket under the table here received a vigorous kick, and a mass of torn-up papers rolled on the ground. The Puritanic strain in his nature came out the more strongly at the moment when others—like Burns, for example—have lost their hold on themselves in the hour of triumph. Kipling is never so distrustful and self-critical as when he has around him the cries of praise. "I am very distrustful against praise," said he, "very distrustful against fame. You know the fate of eighteenth-century English literature, how many 'immortal' poets that prolific time brought forth, and yet how much of this 'immortal' poetry still lives in our time? To name only one, who reads Pope nowadays? I often run over these volumes here" (here he pointed to the "Edition de Luxe" of his works published by Macmillan) "and think to myself how much of that which is printed on such beautiful paper ought never to have seen the light. How much was written for mere love of gain, how often has the knee been bowed 'in the House of Rimmon?'" (a favourite expression of Kipling's).

All that fate—Kipling would call it "the good God"—has to bestow of real worth has been granted to this wonderful child of fortune; love, domesticity, independence, fame, and power, in the vigour of youth (he is only thirty-two) and sound health, and above all, the capacity for enjoying his good fortune. Nor is that all; Kipling has the happiest fortune which can happen to a man when he has attained his highest aims, his father and mother are still alive, and he can and does say with proudest modesty, "All that I am I owe to them."

"The annexation of one white nation by another," he said, "I regard as the greatest crime that a politician can commit. Don't annex white men."

"How about the blacks?"

"I am against slavery," was the answer, "if only for this reason, that the white man becomes demoralised by slavery."

He is an ardent admirer of Cecil Rhodes, whom he knows personally and whose work he is able to judge of from his recent visit to Matabeleland.

"How did you get on with Rhodes? What sort of man does he appear?" was the question to which the answer came: "Rhodes is greater than his work." The interviewer expressed his astonishment that Olive Schreiner has represented men in such dark colours, but Mr. Kipling indignantly repudiated the reproaches of this writer as altogether unfounded, the sole harsh judgment heard by the interviewer throughout.

He interests himself in all the literary work of the day, and is at home in all the chief movements and side currents in the spiritual life of England. When discussing the "Literary History of England," which Dr. Kellner has in hand, Mr. Kipling said, "If I had your book to write I would attempt in final chapter to discover the path which may lead from the present chaotic condition of our literature and that of the twentieth century. I would call the chapter 'Between two epochs.' I feel that we are between ebb and flood. It is now just what sailors call 'slack tide;' we are waiting for the great personality which will unite all the minor tendencies of the time and collect all the partial and petty forces into one power that will give a new and adequate expression to the new time." The interviewer concludes his interesting lines with the question, "Is that man still to come, or is he already here?"

This same Puritan strain in Kipling comes out in the account of how it was he became converted to Prohibition. In a concert hall in America he saw two young men get two girls drunk and then lead them reeling down a dark street. Mr. Kipling has not been a total abstainer, nor have his writings commended temperance, but of that scene he writes :—

"Then, recanting previous opinions, I became a Prohibitionist. Better it is that a man should go without his beer in public places, and content himself with swearing at the narrow-mindedness of the majority; better it is to poison the inside with very vile temperance drinks, and to buy lager furtively at back doors, than to bring temptation to the lips of young fools such as the four I had seen. I understand now why the preachers rage against drink. I have said, 'There is no harm in it, taken moderately;' and yet my own demand for beer helped directly to send these two girls reeling down the dark street to—God alone knows what end. If liquor is worth drinking, it is worth taking a little trouble to come at—such trouble as a man will undergo to compass his own desires. It is not good that we should let it lie before the eyes of children, and I have been a fool in writing to the contrary."

Tributes to his genius have been plentiful of late, so plentiful that it is difficult to say what to choose; but a few may be quoted. Here, for instance, is the tribute



A CARICATURE FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Kipling's Burden: To acknowledge the thousands of congratulations upon his recovery.

of the German Emperor. It was addressed to Mrs. Kipling :—

As an enthusiastic admirer of the unrivalled books of your husband, I am most anxious for news about his health. God grant that he may be spared to you and to all who are thankful to him for the soul-stirring way in which he has sung about the deeds of our common race.

Ian Maclaren wrote :—

He deals at first hand with the half-dozen passions which mould human nature, and always with insight and nobility. His death—which may God forbid!—would, in my humble judgment, deprive English letters of our greatest name, and England of her real poet laureate.

Signor Verdinois, a Neapolitan critic, laments the impression of disconsolate sadness: all his writings might be called "The Light that Failed."

Kipling's art is still unequal and disconnected; it flies and touches; weeps and sobs; crushes and breaks; a blazing torch, which till now smokes too much. We wish health to the poet and that he may live to disperse this smoke. May Rudyard

Kipling live long, and instead of stumbling in the dark, give to art the light that never fails.

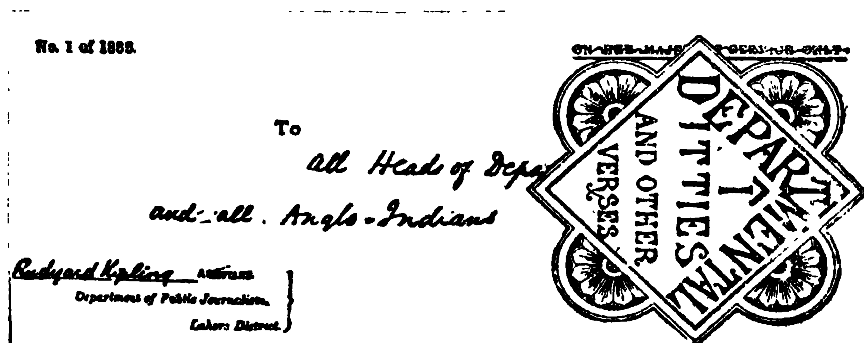
M. Victor Basch, a French writer, says :—

The muse of Kipling lives in the courts and purlieus of the barracks. She has her nose purpled with gin ; she smokes a pipe, chews tobacco, and is sea-sick. Her speech is the most fantastic of amalgams, in which the most diverse species of slang elbow each other. She speaks by turns the jargon of the soldier, the marine, the Cockney, the Irishman, and all the little colonial niggers. But she has one incontestable merit, and that even in her prose speech—the merit of movement and life.

I bring to a close the string of tributes to his power by a couple of stanzas in the Cockney dialect favoured by the Bard of the *Daily Chronicle*.

'Is kingdom runs wheer the white men be,
'E reigns till the ormernacks goes ter sleep
'E's cut 'is nime on the bloomin' tree,
And 'e's cut it bloomin' deep.

The ships is sylin', the troops march art,
The tiger sleeps when the sun is 'ot,
And we all come a mucker in 'ole or part—
But Kiplin' e knowed the lot.



FACSIMILE OF COVER OF KIPLING'S FIRST BOOK.

CHART OF THE PEACE CRUSADE.



MAP SHOWING WHERE TOWN'S MEETINGS ON THE TSAR'S RESCRIPT HAVE BEEN HELD DURING THE LAST THREE MONTHS.

THE TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

MR. BALFOUR AND THE WANING OF WAR.

THE first stage of the International Crusade of Peace culminated in the presentation to Mr. Balfour of the Memorial that summed up and embodied the resolutions passed at more than 200 town meetings in all parts of the United Kingdom.

The presentation of the Memorial had been decided upon at the National Convention held in St. Martin's Hall, Charing Cross, on March 21st. Lord Salisbury was asked in the first place to receive the deputation bearing the Memorial. But Lord Salisbury was hasting southward to the Riviera, where he spent Easter in the neighbourhood of his Sovereign, and therefore the deputation had to be received by Mr. Balfour, who as First Lord of the Treasury, Leader of the House of Commons, and acting *locum tenens* at the Foreign Office was the natural recipient of the Memorial.

The deputation was received at the Foreign Office. Mr. Balfour, who was leaving town that afternoon, had fixed the hour for the reception at one o'clock on Wednesday. The weather was fine and bright. Most of the Members of Parliament had scattered to their homes. But the deputation was influential and representative enough to justify the attention which Mr. Balfour gave to its statements.

Those who have been to many deputations to Ministers declare that they have never been at any deputation in which everything passed off with more ideal perfection. Lord Aberdeen, who introduced the deputation, was the beau ideal of tact, courtesy and good taste, and the speakers vied with each other in saying the best thing they could in the shortest possible time. Only one speaker failed, Lady Frederic Cavendish apparently having left town before receiving the request of the Committee that she would speak on behalf of the women. The Bishop of London acted as general spokesman for the Crusade Committee, Dr. Clifford represented the Nonconformists; Mr. Courtney, who again replaced Mr. Morley, as a Unionist. Mr. Shaw Lefevre spoke for the Liberals. Mr. Maddison, M.P., was the spokesman of Labour, and Mr John O'Connor made an eloquent little speech on behalf of Ireland. I brought up the rear with a request for the compilation of a brief for plenipotentiaries at the Conference. Then Mr. Balfour replied. He spoke admirably. His sympathy, so frankly and ingenuously expressed, his cordial reference to the Tsar's proposal, and his well-weighed and emphatic declaration as to the waning of war, were all that any one could desire and more than most of those who heard him hoped for. Two staunch Liberals, who heard him for the first time, remarked as they left the room: "Is it worth while spending so much energy in order to turn out a good fellow like that in order to put our lot in?" Mr. Balfour's benediction was an appropriate culmination of the three months' service rendered in the cause of peace by the Crusade.

The best service I can render here is to print a full report of that memorable deputation, the good results of which were immediately felt and responded to in Russia and in France.

THE CRUSADE DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

MR. BALFOUR AND THE MEMORIAL.

The EARL OF ABERDEEN introduced the deputation with these words :—

The deputation which I have the honour of introducing is a representative deputation. I think it is quite possible, more than possible that you have heard on some previous occasions a somewhat similar remark with reference to deputations which have had the pleasure of waiting upon you; but, however that may be, we may safely say that the present deputation has this special feature and characteristic, viz.: that it is composed of accredited representatives and deputies of a vast number of meetings held recently throughout the country, north and south, east and west, at which meetings the utterances have been of no uncertain sound. The meetings were held under circumstances which gave ample opportunity for discussion and access on the part of all shades of opinion; but, as I say, the utterances and declarations deliberately made by these meetings have constituted one voice and one deliberate expression of opinion. We are well aware that Her Majesty's Government have placed this country in accord and sympathy with the peace proposals of the Emperor of Russia, and we rejoice in the knowledge; but I presume it does not follow from that that our coming here to-day is, as it were, to quote a French proverb, pushing open a door already opened. We feel that if our attitude is not that of expostulation but rather of endorsation and respectful exhortation, it will not on that account be regarded by you as superfluous; and as I speak of the attitude of Her Majesty's Government, I, of course, view amongst other manifestations a recent notable utterance of the First Lord of the Admiralty in Parliament. First of all, in order not to detain you, I will only say that the representatives of this representative deputation will, I think, illustrate by their own *personnel* the importance of the fact that this movement does not emanate from any one particular school of thought or opinion, but that, as you will observe from those who address you, it indicates the feeling of a vast sentiment throughout what I venture to call the thinking public and the intelligent public. I now have great pleasure in requesting you to hear a few words from the Lord Bishop of London.

The BISHOP OF LONDON said :—

Mr. Balfour. As Chairman of the Committee that has been struggling to bring this matter before the conscience of the public in England, I have the honour to present to you a short account of the results of their proceedings. There has perhaps been no subject which has been received with such complete enthusiasm and such immense unanimity as has this subject of the promotion of peace; and there is no subject upon which the English people have been approached for a long time, on which they have shown such deep-seated interest; and this is the more remarkable because, of course, the English public is not given to express its approbation of ideas in the abstract; and those who stood aloof have probably stood aloof because of that reason—that they wished to see more what could come of such an endeavour as that which has been set on foot by the Emperor of Russia before they expressed a strong opinion upon the subject. Furthermore, these meetings have been held without any connection with the current topics of political controversy which, as a rule, tend to give a factitious interest to meetings of any kind. They have been attended solely by serious-minded men and women, profoundly impressed by the opportunity which is now offered, profoundly impressed by the absolute necessity of supporting by

every means in their power this totally unexpected attempt to make the question of disarmament one of the principal questions in the politics of Europe. That an international effort should be made is above all things that which awakes the most thorough sympathy on the part of every right-minded and right-thinking person. And it is right-minded and right-thinking persons who have particularly thronged to these meetings, and have been desirous to express their opinion upon this great subject. I have the honour of presenting to you first of all a memorial which I will spare your time by not reading but asking you to read, and secondly a list of the meetings that have been held in the various parts of England, the most remarkable feature of them being that in almost all cases they are towns' meetings, duly summoned by requisition of the mayor or of the principal local authority. They have been public meetings, not held by separate societies in the interests of their organisation, but they have been towns' meetings held under the auspices of the accredited authorities, public meetings in which discussion was invited, and they have exhibited an unprecedented amount of interest and enthusiasm and unanimity. And these meetings have all been held with the intention, as Lord Aberdeen has said, of instructing Her Majesty's Ministers in a duty which the whole English public believe that they are most anxious to perform, to simply assure them that they have behind them the united opinion of England in this important matter, and the one purpose which we have is to express our absolute conviction and our entire hope that Her Majesty's Government will instruct the British representative at the forthcoming Conference to use every possible argument that can in the least degree conduce to give a practical form to the ideas which have been set forth by the Russian Emperor. Anything that can be done in the way of disarmament, in the way of diminishing the horrors of war, in the way of lessening expenditure on military purposes, in the way of promoting mediation and arbitration and of settling differences of opinion by peaceful means, will be watched with the greatest possible care by the English people, and any steps that could be taken of a practical nature to carry out these great objects would be welcomed by them with the greatest enthusiasm.

Mr. LEONARD COURTNEY, M.P., in addressing Mr. Balfour, said :—

On an occasion like this the fewest words are the best, and even if my time were not strictly limited, I should have struggled to be as brief as possible. We know not, Sir, who may represent the United Kingdom at the approaching Conference. On former similar occasions it has been perhaps the custom, if not the rule, for the Foreign Secretary to be the representative of Her Majesty, and on one great occasion he was associated with the Prime Minister. At the present time, the Foreign Secretary and the Prime Minister are one and the same person, and if we could hope that Lord Salisbury would be Her Majesty's chief representative at the approaching Conference at the Hague, I do not think that I should have a word more to say. I should regard it as an impertinence to add anything, if I had the assurance that he were to be present. He would be accompanied, no doubt, by skilled diplomatists, and probably by some authority learned in international law; but he would carry with him, I am convinced, that which is more precious than anything else—a desire, an earnest and sincere longing, in his own breast, for peace. He would feel what it might be suggested to others to remember, that the maintenance of peace, of peace with righteousness (for without one the other cannot be assured) is at once the noblest duty and the highest influence in this country. Whoever may be our representative—I hope Mr. Balfour—it is not impertinent to suggest that one should be selected purged, if possible, from that most frightful fallacy which thinks that one nation can benefit by the injury of another, that in matters of trade the greatest advantage to be secured to a country is to exclude it from the commerce of other countries. We know from the most recent experience of international negotiation, which we hope has not failed, but which has deferred continuance of its labours, and in the course of which we have lost one of our most valued statesmen—we know from that experience, and it is confessed on all sides, that the greatest obstacle to a happy solution of their labours was found in the mischievous feeling entertained in too many quarters that the interests of private persons should override the interest of a country, and that a nation could be benefited by the restriction of its commerce. Therefore there is only one word I should like to say. At the great Congress in Paris which settled the peace of Europe after it had been broken by the Crimean War, it was the high privilege of Lord Clarendon, then Foreign Secretary, and representative of this Government, to obtain from the representatives of all the Powers a declaration that it was their duty before any war should be permitted to break out between any two of them, that the contending parties should seek the opinion, and invite the judgment of those neutrals who were not engaged in the dispute, without however committing themselves to accept in any degree the conclusions at which such neutrals might arrive, and in the treaty which closed that Conference a covenant was adopted by all the nations embodying this same principle for the restriction of quarrels which might arise between any one of them and the Sultan of Turkey. Sir, it would be a pride and source of pleasure to all here and to everyone in the United Kingdom if it should be decided at the conclusion of the Conference to be held at the Hague, that our Minister was again foremost in proposing a practical plan for carrying out the idea of friendly intervention which Lord Clarendon suggested at Paris.

Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE also spoke. He said :—

The principal feature of the last two years appears to have been the extension of the mad rivalry of armaments and armies and navies. It is hopeless to expect that this rivalry can be reversed, or that there will be any action in the contrary direction at the initiation of a single Power. It is certain that such an arrangement can only be arrived at by the general understanding of all the great Powers in conference assembled. This is no new idea to the British statesman. It was first propounded, I believe, by Sir Robert Peel in 1841, and on two occasions it was strongly advocated by Lord Beaconsfield. It was also the main hope of Mr. Cobden in the last part of his life. Mr. Goschen a few days ago indicated in his speech on the Navy Estimates, his hope that the Government would favour such a course in the Conference about to be assembled. His language was not quite clear, and to some extent it was explained away by the Secretary of the Navy, but we venture to hope that Mr. Goschen represents the full view of the Government. The present appears to us to be a unique occasion for a movement in this direction. The Government has most wisely effected two arrangements in the past with regard to Africa. It is believed that it is negotiating an arrangement with regard to China with every hope of success. It has also made terms within the last four months with Germany. What I would venture to ask is, what is the use of the costly preparations of war in view of the efforts which are being made in other directions to avert it? (Hear, hear.)

Rev. Dr. CLIFFORD :—

I think it is only necessary that I should add two or three words descriptive of my representative character. I appear here as representative of the Nonconformists in this country, and we had a fortnight ago a large gathering of the National Council of the Free Evangelical Churches of England and Wales at Liverpool, and the resolution that was passed most heartily, I think, of any passed during the week was one in reference to the Tsar's Rescript. We have also local and district councils throughout the length and breadth of the country, and these councils embrace very nearly 2,000,000 of Free Church members. It has been my lot as President to travel from end to end of the country and to attend a good many Conferences and public meetings, and at every one of these one of the outstanding items has been a resolution with regard to the Tsar's Rescript, and I bear witness to two things, first, that the resolution has been passed with unbroken unanimity and with the heartiest cordiality, welcoming that Rescript, and secondly, the only other thing to which I need bear any testimony is the intensity of the desire of the members of these Churches that Her Majesty's Government should use

this unique opportunity for furthering as far as possible the cause of universal peace.

Mr. MADDISON, M.P., representing Labour, said :—

What I wish to show is that the working people of this country, whenever they have had the means of collective expression of opinion, have shown a unanimity which has been perfectly marvellous. There is an address which I shall have the pleasure of presenting to you at the end of these proceedings, which contains over five hundred names, and one hundred and eleven have since been received, of purely representative men, representing the trade societies, co-operative societies, friendly societies and other sections of opinion, and then not only has the support been wide, but it has been of a most varied character. We have men representing the extreme Socialists, the Conservative opinion, and the Liberal opinion. I venture to say, sir, that some of us have more faith in the millennium since this agitation has been going on, because we have been able to unite such extreme opinions. I want to say in conclusion that we feel this, that the danger is that this Peace Conference will merely be considered as representing pious opinion and pious sentiment. What we feel, what the workers of this country feel, what they want Her Majesty's Government to feel, is that this is one of the most serious matters of statesmanship that can occupy their attention.

Mr. JOHN O'CONNOR, M.P., said :—

I have been asked by the Committee to say a word on behalf of the country to which I belong—namely, Ireland; and if I may say a word for Ireland, I shall endeavour to do so, although I believe that this is not a cause of race or of creed or class or clan, but a universal cause. Mr. Balfour, there have not been many meetings held in Ireland in furtherance of this object, and there are two reasons that I will advance to account for that. One is, as you are aware yourself in your official capacity, that the Irish people are engaged in putting into operation a most important local measure. They are very much interested in that measure, and they have devoted their whole energies to the putting of that measure into operation. Secondly, the General Committee that have had charge of the arrangements of this Crusade of Peace have not touched Ireland. They have been absorbed in organising this great and populous country. If it had not been for those things, I am sure that the voice of Ireland would be heard on this occasion with a more certain sound than has been the case. However, Sir, although I occupy no representative capacity, I can speak for the people from whom I have come, and the people whom I know in their cabins, and whose traditions I have heard and whose memories I have had repeated to me; and, Sir, the traditions of Ireland are those of invasion and of all the horrors and the cruelties of war, and their minds are charged with those traditions; and therefore it is that anything that makes for peace must always touch the hearts of the Irish people to the very core; and I know that it is the voice and the feeling of the Irish people in their cabins and on the valleys and hillsides—that their feeling has always been for peace. I also say, sir, that the Irish people have borne their share in the labour, in the danger, and in the glory of extending the British Empire. They have not been the least combative; I hope they have not been the least brave, of those who have so extended this Empire. But, sir, if glory has fallen liberally to their share, so also have the sufferings that have been consequent upon many a causeless war, many a war in which they had no interests, except the interests of the individuals who waged it. Sir, it is for these reasons that I am competent to say that the Irish people and their interests are bound up in the cause of peace rather than in the cause of war; and on being asked by the Committee to say a word on behalf of the Irish people, I have not hesitated to do so. That is all I say, and I do trust that the representatives of this great country will enter the Conference with the sincere desire to give it every chance of success.

Mr. W. T. STEAD added a few words as follows :—

There are three things I want to say: first of all, I have been through three national agitations in my time. I have never been through any which evoked so much unanimity, so much enthusiasm, and so much good feeling. The chief difficulty we have had is that there has been too much good feeling. If we had only had somebody to fight and somebody to hit at, we should have had much more lively meetings than we have. As it is, almost invariably we have ended in one long, loving chorus in favour of Lord Salisbury and of his despatches, and of the people with him, and of the Tsar—indeed, we have had nothing too good to say of them. Next, these towns' meetings have been often preceded by conferences, and have also frequently been followed by meetings at which local societies for the furtherance of peace have been formed in the town. Sometimes these meetings have been very protracted. At Nottingham the night before last we kept it up till 11 o'clock, and a very good time it was indeed. The third thing I wish to say is, would it be possible for you as a Government to put in the hands of the people or in the hands of their members of Parliament some general collection of the statements and of the utterances that have been made by British Ministers either in correspondence or in treaties on this subject? I have been looking up the Blue Books or the official papers, and I have found very great difficulty in putting them together, and I am sure the ordinary man would be very much perplexed. Could we not have before the Conference meets a book that would contain all the available matter that you have on which to form a judgment, that in relation to the Brussels Conference, the Geneva Conference, or the many negotiations which have taken place with regard to arbitration? I specially wish that Lord Salisbury's despatches to Mr. Olney should be included in this book, because if there is one thing more than another which has met with strong approval in all meetings that I have addressed, it is that it has been laid down and very strongly insisted upon by Lord Salisbury, but strongly controverted by Mr. Olney, that we should always insist that in going to arbitration we should never promise to abide by the award beforehand, but that we should always reserve the right, if the award was found to be absolutely impossible, to declare it invalid within a certain time. That is contained at length in the despatches between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Olney.

Mr. BALFOUR, in reply, said :—

Lord Aberdeen, my lords, and gentlemen,—I greatly regret that the Minister who has to receive this important and most representative gathering should not be the Foreign Secretary, but that owing to his absence from the country I should be obliged to present myself as his unworthy substitute. But I may say, what I am sure he would desire me to say on his behalf, that the Government recognises that the sentiments which you have put forward this afternoon, and which you have collected from this long list of important gatherings throughout the length and breadth of the land, have the heartiest sympathy of Her Majesty's Government. (Cheers.) I am not surprised at the feeling which has been shown at the meetings, a feeling to which expression has been given by most of the speakers, but perhaps more by Mr. Stead, who, I think, has been at most of them, and has dealt with them in more detail than any one else who has addressed me. For after all, this strong feeling in favour of peace and in favour of finding some international machinery by which the interests of peace may be secured is not one of to-day or of yesterday, but has long taken deep root among almost every section of British society. I do not know whether it would be possible to carry out Mr. Stead's suggestion of having embodied in a Blue-book all the official utterances made by various Foreign Ministers and Prime Ministers on these subjects for many years past; but, whether that scheme be practicable or not, no man, I think, with any acquaintance with the current of public opinion, or the forces that move public opinion, can for a moment doubt that the whole country feels that not only is peace one of the greatest interests of the British Empire, but it is also one of the greatest interests of the world at large. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Courtney has repudiated in accents of passionate feeling the narrow, most foolish, and most selfish view which has unfortunately too often actuated the policy of nations—the view, I mean, that anything which injures those whom they

are pleased to term their rivals is necessarily of benefit to themselves. The whole history of the world shows the folly of that principle. (Cheers.) Anything which conduces to the prosperity of another country does indirectly, but most truly and most really, conduce to our own interests. (Cheers.) And to suppose that the world is divided up into a set of self-contained communities who may, indeed, profit by the loss of others, but cannot gain by their gain, is the most grotesque and most unhappy superstition which has ever misguided the councils of great nations. (Cheers.) I myself, though I do not think I am a very sanguine person, take a sanguine view of the diminution, I will not say the extinction, but the diminution of war in the future, and I base that conclusion partly upon the obvious lessons of the past. Since the conclusion of the great Revolutionary war this country has only once been at war with a civilised Power—that is to say, in a period of more than eighty years our peace with the civilised nations of Europe has only been disturbed for a single period of about three years. Compare that with what went on in the last century. A man of forty at the present time has never seen war in this country. A man of forty in the last century—put that period of forty years where you will in the century would certainly have seen two wars, might well have seen three, and it might even happen that of those forty years the greater part were spent in war, and not in peace. The change is an enormous change. We do not sufficiently recognise how great a change it is, and the very fact that we spend so much upon armaments and talk so much about them—having, indeed, in the present condition of things to spend so much and talk so much about them conceals from us how great is the reluctance of the civilised nations to go to war with each other, and how strong has been the growth of that sentiment in favour of peace which seemed so feeble only one hundred years ago, but which is now, I think, one of the strongest guiding principles of national policy. (Cheers.) I think we may claim for ourselves that we have always, as a nation, through our accredited representatives, done our best to promote the establishment of schemes of arbitration—arbitration either as regards individual subjects of controversy, or more general schemes of arbitration which we have, indeed, proposed, though we have not as yet been fortunate enough to have them established in any single case. There are few things I regret more than the failure of the scheme of general arbitration with the United States (cheers), to which Mr. Stead made allusion just now. I think that was a most promising scheme—a scheme the failure of which is all the more disappointing because it appeared so very near success at one moment of the negotiations; but I am well convinced that when two communities like the United States and ourselves, having so much in common as regards material interests, so much in common as regards those moral forces which ought to unite great communities—I feel sure that that scheme, though deferred, is not defeated (cheers), and that a time must come when, even if a plan of general arbitration is not universally adopted, it will be, at all events, adopted so far as the two great sections of the Anglo-Saxon race are concerned. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, what is so important, so striking, so interesting, about the movement initiated by the Emperor of Russia is that it has not its origin in either of those great commercial communities to whom peace is an obvious and plain interest; that it is not confined to them, but that it has been started by the head of the greatest military nation in the world—the nation commanding the largest military force in the world; and that to the Conference are invited, not merely Europe, not merely Christendom, but any Power with any claim to be described as civilised, wherever that Power may be situated. This, so far as I know, is the first instance in which the nations of the world have been asked to regard themselves as one family having a great common interest which, by mutual debate, they may have some hope of furthering. This is the first time, as far as I know, in which nations differing in race, in creed, in geographical situation and tradition, have yet been called together and asked to consider together a matter so intimately bound up with the future prosperity and development of the world. Surely, that alone would mark this as a great epoch in the history of the sentiment in favour of peace. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Maddison, in the interesting remarks which he made just now, said he hoped this Conference would not content itself with merely expressing pious opinions. I share that hope. But, even if that were the only apparent and immediate result of the Conference, I, for one, could not regard the Conference as having been called in vain. (Hear, hear.) It is easy enough to suggest difficulties in the way of any practical solution of the problem, and a very small expenditure of ingenuity will enable any man to ask questions—will enable a very foolish man to ask questions—which a wise man will find it difficult to answer. But, whether the difficulties, and the obvious difficulties, which lie in the way of any great practical scheme prove to be for the moment insuperable or not—and I am far from anticipating any such result—even if that were the case, I should hail the great movement which the Emperor of Russia has initiated, and which has found an echo in every civilised country, but I think in no country a louder or more immediate response than in this country (hear, hear)—I should hail that movement as a great landmark in the progress of mankind and as a step which brings us perceptibly nearer to the great idea of universal peace. I thank you very much for the way in which you have laid your views before me. I am sure Lord Salisbury will receive the account of this Conference with the greatest interest, and will reciprocate in the heartiest manner the wishes you have expressed that the Emperor of Russia's scheme may, in the immediate future, bear all the fruit which, from the motives which animated it and the unsparing efforts which have been made, and will be made, to bring it to a successful conclusion, it thoroughly deserves. (Cheers.)

The Earl of Aberdeen having thanked Mr. Balfour for kindly receiving them, the deputation withdrew.

THE CRUSADE AND THE CONTINENT.

I am glad to hear that the German movement in favour of the Peace Conference is growing. The influential demonstration held at Munich is not to stand alone; other demonstrations of like nature are being arranged in Maintz, Frankfurt, Nuremberg and Breslau. When South Germany has spoken, North Germany will follow suit. Madame Selenka has been indefatigable in organising the friends of peace in Germany, and hence some hope that we may meet the German memorialists at the Hague.

In France M. Arnaud, M. Passy, and other leaders in the good cause have been anxiously engaged discussing whether or not it would be possible to hold a series of public conferences in the cause of peace in the great towns of France. They think it possible, but funds and speakers are required.

In Belgium there has been a meeting of the Friends of Peace under the presidency of Comte Goblet D'Alviella, at which it was reported that about 50,000 names have been affixed to the Memorial thanking the Tsar for his initiative in calling the Conference.

In Holland Madame de Waszklewicsz van Schilfgaarde reports that the work is progressing favourably and that, in the number of signatures to the Memorial, Holland will compare favourably with any of her neighbours.

In Italy, a series of conferences by distinguished men of letters, soldiers and scientists, have been held in Rome.

THE WOMAN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATION.

It is proposed that in the week prior to the meeting of the Conference all the women's associations throughout the world should hold simultaneous demonstrations in favour of Peace, pass an identical resolution, and telegraph their names and numerical strength to a central committee which would compile and present to the Conference, on its assembling, a statement of the prayer of the womanhood of the world.

Madame Selenka, of Munich, for Germany; Baroness von Suttner, of Vienna, and Dr. Leopold Katscher for Austria-Hungary; Princess Wiszniewsky of Paris,

for France; Madame Waszklewicsz van Schilfgaarde, of the Hague, for Holland, are already engaged in organising the Woman's Demonstration, which, it is hoped, in Britain and in the United States will be taken in hand by the International Council of Women, of which the Countess of Aberdeen is the President.

Any readers who wish to take part in this good work are requested to communicate direct to Hon. Sec. Crusade, at the office of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, Norfolk Street, London.

THE FUTURE OF THE CRUSADE.

The General Committee of the Crusade of Peace decided that it was manifestly impossible for them to dissolve until the Conference had concluded its labours. They appointed a sub-committee to prepare a statement of the conclusions at which the best international jurists and advocates of peace have arrived, on the subjects which will come before the Conference, and this will be circulated before May 18th.

It is proposed next year to hold a great Congress of the peoples in favour of fraternity as a sequel to the Conference. This will enable us to carry out the original idea of a Pilgrimage of Peace on a wider and more public line. At present the scheme is necessarily more or less vague; but the idea at the back of it is by no means vague. What is felt is that the time has come when from all the British people who have been so moved by the recent agitation there should go forth an appeal to the neighbouring nations in favour of a resolute organisation to promote the sense of brotherhood among the peoples. This has never yet been undertaken, and more good might accrue from such an effort than we have as yet any idea of. It is at least an ideal to be held before our minds when so many are preaching hate, distrust, and uncharitableness. It is as well that those who think with us that the enmity that reigns between nations is the great cause of all our troubles should not lightly abandon the great hope of a vigorous Continental propaganda, both at home and abroad, in favour of the ideal that is broadly expressed in the phrase "The United States of Europe."

The deepest, and so far as I am concerned the most abiding, impression produced by the Crusade is the conviction that all mere restricting of armaments is only tinkering with the symptoms of a malady, the roots of which lie in the establishment of jealousy and all uncharitableness, instead of sympathy and brotherly kindness, as the principles dominating the relations of nations. The memorable words of the Russian Emperor, expressing his ideal of the true relations between Russia and Britain, go far more directly to the root of the plague which is affecting mankind than all the suggestions in the Rescript. "What I would like is that Russia and England should be friends, and not merely friends, but such friends that, whenever any trouble or misfortune happened to either in any part of the world, the first thought of the other should always be, how can I help—not, as alas! it is too often at present, how can I help myself at the other's cost." That is the keynote for the future. If the Russian Tsar feels like that, why cannot we on our side show the same friendly spirit? And if that sentiment were but to become operative amongst our journalists and our politicians, the virus of the international situation would be removed. All our dangers, all our miseries, arise from the absence of this spirit of brotherly love.

It was decided at the National Convention to ask all local committees to keep their organisations intact and ready for action. In Rochdale the local Volunteers of Peace propose to enrol themselves as a John Bright League for the promotion of peace and brotherly love among the nations. The Labour Committee is circulating a spirited appeal to the workers of all nations in the press of the Continent. The Press Committee has issued a similar appeal to the journalists of the world.

"WAR AGAINST WAR."

The twelve numbers of this organ of the Crusade of Peace are now issued complete in a volume of 192 pages post free for eighteen pence. It is a curiosity of the press, one of the few newspapers brought into existence solely to meet an emergency, and ceasing to exist after its immediate purpose has been served.

It is not true that *War Against War* has been prohibited in Russia. It contains articles no doubt which the Censor will black out, after his wont, but the story that *War Against War* has been put in the Russian *Index Expurgatorius* is, like many other similar statements, an invention of the enemy.

THE TSAR'S RESPONSE.

After the National Convention was held in London on March 21st, the Earl of Aberdeen, as its Chairman, sent the following telegram to the Emperor of Russia:

The National Convention assembled in London this afternoon, representing more than 200 towns' meetings held in support of the Peace Conference in all parts of Great Britain, unanimously expresses their great gratitude to the author of the Peace Rescript, and declares their earnest desire for the success of his proposals.

The Earl of Aberdeen received, through the Russian Embassy, the following reply:—

London, March 24th, 1899.

Monsieur le Comte,

The Emperor, my august master, is very sensible of the sentiments of which your Lordship made yourself the channel in the telegram which you addressed to his Majesty under date of the 21st of March.

The Emperor has deigned to charge me with the expression of his thanks as much to yourself personally as to the assembly over which you presided on that date.

In acquitting myself of this order I have the honour to seize this occasion to renew to you, Monsieur le Comte, the assurance of my high esteem. STAAL.

We have been officially informed that the Emperor of Russia has been very much pleased to receive by letters, telegrams, and in other ways, congratulations and thanks for his initiative in this Peace Movement. He is glad that his ideas of how much Peace contributes to the development of the moral and material progress of the peoples have found an echo in England, and he charged his Ambassador in London to transmit his thanks to all the persons who have spoken. His Majesty the Emperor sees in the unanimity of the sentiments expressed a guarantee of the success of the Conference at the Hague and an assurance that it may attain the objects proposed.

"THE NEW CRUSADE."

I will close this by quoting Miss Gertrude Ford's beautiful verses concerning the new Crusade:—

As if some maiden dead for centuries past,
Drawn from the dusty couch whereon she lay,
And slowly gathering life, should rise at last
Warm with the breathing beauty of to-day;
As if some planet lost for many an age
Could light the world with its forgotten gleam,
And take through heaven its shining pilgrimage
To its old place; so dawns on us this Dream.

For so the dead Past springs resuscitate
  To enrich the Present with its buried gold;
We raise the early issues in the late,
  And in the new Crusade revive the old.
We too, though armed but with the Spirit's sword,
  Go to reclaim our sacred things from loss;
We too may fight the battle of the Lord,
  And swell the mustering legions of the Cross.

The great thought thrills us like a breath of God,
  Startling the inmost silence of the mind,
And rolls from sea to sea, and sends abroad
  A sound as of a rushing mighty wind;
A sound that shall go out to all the world,
  Echoing for ever, ever to increase,
Till War's red banner shall at length be furled,
  Leaving alone the silver flag of Peace.

So earth shall yet shake off her ancient chain;
  Old wounds shall so be healed, old wants sufficed,
For Love wakes now, and Hope is born again,
  And a new star is in the crown of Christ.
Who knows what golden years may spring to birth
  When prophesying angels sing again:
"Glory to God in heaven, and Peace on earth,"
  And all the listening nations cry "Amen"?



PALACE HUISTEN BOSCH, WHERE THE PEACE CONFERENCE IS TO MEET.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

HOW TO INVADE ENGLAND.

THE LATEST FRENCH PLAN.

THE second March number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* has made an unusual sensation in England by an anonymous article entitled "The Descents on England." The appearance of this paper just on the eve of the signing of the Anglo-French agreement is an unfortunate sign of the bitterness which it is to be feared still remains in France against England. Many of the English newspapers have treated this article as an excellent joke. It is not that; it is not a wild-cat scheme for throwing a large army across the Channel in barges; the writer does not forget that there is such a thing as a British fleet.

BRITISH PIN-PRICKS.

The English, he says, have told one another so often that their tight little island can never be invaded, that they have succeeded in persuading a large number of Frenchmen of the same thing; yet England is thirsting for a war with France. Ever since 1888, we are told, our statesmen have been preparing for the struggle, the Imperial Defence Act, the ever-growing naval estimates, the aggressive speeches of eminent politicians on the depression of trade—all these are cited as motives and symptoms of British bellicosity. Most important of all is the question of trade; new outlets for commerce must be opened, and it is in Indo-China that French and English interests conflict: that is why we want a war to get Indo-China. When France and Germany and Russia have finished their several naval programmes an alliance of the three would effect the destruction of Great Britain, and that is why, our anonymous author thinks, Great Britain wishes to take France first. The *Daily Mail* and the *Daily Chronicle* are quoted in support of the view that England considers the destruction of France indispensable. A terrible parallel is drawn between Germany before 1870 and England. Our author seriously believes that a war with France is as much desired by England now as it was by Bismarck in 1866. He goes on through the old miserable story of provocative speeches, the British Lion's tail so sore from many pin-pricks, and the music-hall Imperialism of the day, and full use is made of Lord Salisbury's "blazing indiscretion" in his speech about the dying nations. Our author dots the i's and crosses the t's; it is Anglo-Saxon civilisation, based on individual liberty, governed by discussion and commercial freedom, which must ride triumphant over Latin civilisation based on the subservience of the individual and commercial protection. The Americans have conquered Spain, and it belongs to England to be the executioner of France; as for Italy, this greedy England is using her to pull the chestnuts out of the fire in the basin of the Nile and in Abyssinia.

JOHN BULL'S PLOTS.

The next question is, how is this bloodthirsty England to carry out her conquest? We English, hypnotised by Captain Mahan and his school, are convinced that sea power must be kept in our hands at all costs, so we have, roughly speaking, two fighting units to every one French, and our plan of campaign would be, first to blockade the French ships in their ports, and then by bombarding the French coasts so to arouse public opinion as to force the French to send their blockaded ships out to certain destruction; in short, it is Admiral Cervera at Santiago over again. Our author, however, points out that it would be possible for the French to concentrate all their powerful vessels at Brest or Cherbourg, leaving in the Mediterranean only a few swift cruisers and torpedo boats. It would be very difficult for the English to blockade a really large concentration of French battleships; this seems to be understood in England, where great stress is laid on the importance of Gibraltar as a means of dividing the French forces, bottling up the French Mediterranean squadron, and preventing it from joining the Channel fleet. So we arrive at the essential aim of the English—namely, the destruction of the French squadrons. It would be no use to England to land troops in Algeria or Tunis, to undertake operations in Indo-China or Madagascar, while the bombardment of the French coasts would be a difficult and a dangerous course because of the recent vast improvement in the French defences. Moreover, the latest authorities are of opinion that a hostile fleet has more to lose than to gain by bombarding even a comparatively defenceless town.

WHY NOT A FRENCH LANDING?

The English Government, we are told, is firmly convinced that in any event the French cannot possibly take the offensive at any point. It is this theory that our author sets himself to traverse. Not only might France take the offensive, he says, but she could do so with no small chance of success. As a preliminary he goes through the various successful landings which have been made on the coast of England, beginning with the two invasions of Julius Cæsar. As to the Spanish Armada, he actually thinks it a wonderful thing that the Spanish fleet should have been able to reach the Lizard without serious damage, although the English had the command of the sea. As a matter of fact, the English had not the command of the sea; what they had and what they kept was the command of the Channel. Later invasions of England failed, but this is because the single aim of effecting a landing was not adhered to, but the attacking force suffered itself to be seduced into giving battle on the sea. In 1690 seven thousand French troops were landed in Ireland without difficulty and effected a junction with the Irish forces. In 1793 it was only divided councils among the French commanders which prevented the successful landing of forty thousand men in Ireland; the fleet actually arrived in Bantry Bay, although the English fleet was absolutely mistress of the sea, and its superiority to the French fleet has never, we are told, been greater than at that time. Another landing in 1798 in Ireland failed because it was badly organised, although a thousand Frenchmen did carry on a campaign in Ireland for seventeen days in spite of the great superiority of the English forces. Finally we come to the plans of Bonaparte; he saw clearly enough that, unless the attacking force had the command of the sea, it must have some special advantage of equipment. The First Consul saw the possibility of this special advantage in a swift yet roomy transport which should not cost more than one hundred and sixty to two hundred thousand pounds. On July 3rd, 1804, he had collected eighteen hundred vessels of transport, armed with mortars, but, as is well known, the attack was never made.

HOW TO DO IT.

We come now to 1899. A new boat has captured the affections of our author; it is called the *Fram* (no connection with Nansen), and was built originally for service on the Loire, even in the height of summer when the waters are low. It is about a hundred and thirty feet long, is flat-bottomed, and has two engines developing a hundred and fifty horse-power; with eighty tons burden it could travel eight knots an hour.

With water and coal on board the *Fram* draws only 28 centimètres. Now it is easy to construct on the same lines pinnaces of small draught, decked and capable of attaining a speed of from eight to ten knots. To be able to pass from the canals and rivers for the high seas these boats would be provided with false keels analogous to those of racing yachts, which would give them all the necessary stability. These boats could be constructed simultaneously in all French yards, and collected at different points on the 11,000 kilomètres of navigable canals and rivers leading down to the French coast. They could be armed with a quick-firing gun in the prow with its appurtenances, a revolving quick-firing 47-millimetre gun and the necessary gunners, with 24 horses and half or a whole company of infantry. The drinking water would be stored in watertight compartments, and other provisions and ammunition would be placed in small chests, which would serve as benches for the troops.

There would be little danger for these pinnaces of being sunk by cannon shot, for they would be divided into watertight compartments, and if a hostile ship should endeavour to sink them by running them down it would be blown up by the torpedo which is part of the armament. Moreover, the pinnaces could defend themselves against torpedo-boats by the quick-firing 47-millimetre gun which they would carry, and which is capable of discharging in a minute a great number of shells.

"To be able," says the writer, "to hurl upon England an army of 160,000 to 170,000 men, with 500 quick-firing guns and the necessary ammunition and provisions, 1,500 steam pinnaces would have to be constructed, which would cost 150,000,000f., an important sum, no doubt, but one which, considering that it would come out of the 800,000,000f. voted by Parliament for the increase of the fleet, would be, perhaps, more usefully spent in thus procuring for us so powerful a means of attack than if it were devoted to the construction of ironclads. Moreover, there is all the less reason for hesitation, as this flotilla so far from being unproductive in time of peace would render trade and commerce the greatest services."

The problem of getting these vessels across the Channel and upon the English coast presents no difficulties for the writer. As for the English coast defences, he thinks them almost a negligible quantity. The troops would be landed almost simultaneously, like a party of Cook's tourists out for a holiday. In fact, Napoleon had to face a far more difficult problem at Wagram, where he had to cross the Danube by four bridges in front of the whole Austrian army. From Calais or Dunkirk the operation would be merely a matter of three or four hours, and the invader could descend on Brighton in seven hours. Moreover, favourable points for landing are far more numerous than is supposed. Twelve divisions of 14,500 men each could thus land in England and three in Ireland without disturbing in any way the mobilization of the 20 army corps. And the Irish could be armed with old Gras rifles, several hundreds of thousands of which are rusting in French arsenals. According to our optimistic writer, *ils ne demandraient pas mieux*.

These are merely the general lines of a scheme which is worked out in abundant detail. The writer foresees a possible, nay, probable, loss of 10,000 men; but what would this be for an invading army of 170,000? At all events, he considers this new steam pinnace as the logical consequence of Fashoda, and pronounces its immediate construction necessary. When this fleet is completed "it is probable that the inconsiderate attacks of the English Press will give way to better feelings. It will then be possible to come to an understanding with England."

THE NEW "BATTLE OF DORKING."

Our author concludes thus: Napoleon gave orders, in view of his intended invasion of England, to be continually making sorties, partly to harass the English cruisers, and partly to exercise the French forces. That must be the new plan of campaign also—to keep the enemy always at full attention, to harass him, to weaken his strength by feigned attacks, and to profit by these operations to exercise the attacking forces. Our author does not propose that the fifteen hundred transports should descend upon the English coast at the beginning of the war; the idea is that England should be distracted, wearied out by small operations first, and that the concentration of battleships at Brest or at Cherbourg, already spoken of, should engage the attention of her Channel fleet. Our author does not contemplate a greater loss than ten thousand of the one hundred and seventy thousand French troops landed, because of the English deficiencies in the matter of artillery. Finally, our author argues that it would pay better, whatever may be the ultimate decision of the English Government, to spend six millions on these transports than on five cruisers which would soon be out of date, whereas the transports would always be worth the money. In short, he points to the construction of this flotilla as the most certain method of effecting a salutary change in English feeling towards France. "Lo, all our pomp of yesterday is one with Nineveh and Tyre," has evidently seized the imagination of our author. The article on the whole is a kind of "Battle of Dorking" up to date, and is important as a revelation of the bitterness which the Fashoda incident has left in France.

The Century.

THE *Century* for April scarcely reaches the average level of interest for British readers. The war is still much to the fore. Admiral Sampson gives his account of the Atlantic fleet in West Indies. In a note he tells this curious story. The *Teresa* and *Oquendo* had both run ashore:—

As we passed these vessels, a Spanish sailor was seen struggling in the water on the seaward side of the *New York*. In response to his calls for help, one of the crew seized the chaplain's reading-desk, which was stowed on the main-deck in the passage between the two cabins, and which had a cross showing on it. As he did so, he cried out grimly, "Cling to the cross and you'll be saved!" The Spaniard followed instructions, and *was* saved.

He states further that it was fear of the dazzling effect of the American search-lights which prevented Cervera coming out by night. His fleet would have been unable to see anything but the glare. So they risked broad daylight instead. Major-General Greene describes the capture of Manila. The French painter, M. Tissot, contributes a short sketch of what he saw "round about Jerusalem." Extracts of slightly impersonal interest are given from General Sherman's diary of his visit to Russia in 1872.

THE STEADY DECLINE OF WAR.

THE TREND OF THE CENTURIES.

MR. ALEX. SUTHERLAND does a very sensible and cheering thing in the *Nineteenth Century*. In reply to those who regard war as an inevitable and incurable accompaniment of human nature, he appeals to history to show "the natural decline of warfare." The development of human sympathy has, he argues, been steadily sapping the military spirit.

THE SEVENTH CENTURY—"A FEROCIOUS NIGHTMARE."

In order the better to trace the amelioration of the centuries as shown in our English race, he takes intervals of four centuries :—

> Start, then, in the seventh century, with our ancestors of forty generations ago. If we, who are accustomed to the peaceful ways of a modern city, could be dropped back into one of these Teutonic tribes, our lives would seem one long ferocious nightmare, wherein no occupation was of any repute save that of the warrior, nor any pursuit capable of kindling ardour save that of slaughter. . . . . Peaceful industry was degrading and fit only for slaves; and a man's surest passport to the heaven of wassail was to die amid the frenzied slaughter of battle.

Our Teutonic ancestors used to conclude a victory with human sacrifices, often torturing the victims. When they swept through Spain, Procopius, an eye-witness, tells us they slew every human being they met, even the unresisting women and children, until five millions had perished. They did the same in France. There the Franks by way of variation rolled their waggons over two hundred maidens and cast their bodies to the dogs. When our Teutonic forefathers made good their footing in England, they swept the land of human beings, only in some parts sparing a considerable number of women.

THE ELEVENTH CENTURY: WOMEN SPARED.

In the eleventh century the individual has largely lost the right of immediate and deadly revenge. Laws are in force requiring money compensations for injury. A strong king now takes the place of the petty chief, and "the king's peace" is respected. But still, "as Gibbon says, 'in the eleventh century every peasant was a soldier and every village a fortification; each wood and valley was the scene of murder and rapine.' No man in these days could lie down to rest with any security, save such as his own and his comrades' weapons could bring him."

Yet the spirit of the time was against women and children being slain, except in the promiscuous slaughter of a stubbornly besieged city; though all prisoners taken in arms were put to death :—

> Men at least had moved on from that stage in which they quaff wine from enemies' skulls, and decorate their horses with human scalps, and burn men for sacrifices, and slaughter women, and catch babies upon pikes.

IN TUDOR TIMES: WHAT GROTIUS ALLOWED.

Moving forward to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and picturing England as she was in Tudor times, the writer exclaims :—

> What a change in the military feeling! War has assumed a new aspect. The old lust of killing as in itself a delight has disappeared. Even prisoners in arms are now spared. It is two centuries since an English commander has deliberately slain his captives after a battle. . . . Grotius, writing about this time, gives in his book, "De Jure Belli," a very definite statement as to the prevailing sentiment. At the devastation of a province or the capture of a city, he thinks it right that children, women, old men, clergy, farmers, merchants, and other non-combatants should be spared. He allows that tradition and precedent are against him, but he claims to be speaking of the newer spirit. He is doubtful as to whether it is right for the victors to ravish the women of captured places. All precedent, he says, establishes the right, but he praises those generals that refuse to exercise it. Speaking as a lawyer, bound by tradition, he has to admit the right of the victor to slay all prisoners taken in arms, but he thinks that if heathen they might be more wisely enslaved, and if Christian they ought to be only held to ransom.

OUR OWN TIME.

The writer next makes the final transition to the England of our own time :—

> For two and a half centuries her soil has been practically free from war; for a century and a half it has been absolutely free from it. Scotland and Ireland have been very nearly as long undisturbed by conflicts. It now appears that forty millions of people can live at absolute peace among themselves in a land where, ten centuries ago, our ancestors of the Heptarchy spent their whole lives in fighting each other. In spite of all the ingenuity of our great weapons of destruction, the loss of life in Europe by war during the present century has not exceeded one per annum out of every ten thousand of the population. One in a hundred would be a very low estimate of similar deaths in the Europe of a thousand years ago; so that warfare is now less than one-hundredth part as destructive as it was in the early Middle Ages.

"THE MEEK SHALL INHERIT THE EARTH."

The writer draws the conclusion that all the current of historic tendency is in favour of the dream that a reign of peace may, after all, be not so very far away. The giant force of human sympathy moves onward from century to century :—

> It is a natural process through which brutal and unsympathetic strains by slow degrees are worked out, leaving the earth to be possessed by the sympathetic. . . . If the brutal fellow finds it hard to mate, and finds it hard to make his union permanent when mated, it is plain that his particular type will leave less than the average of offspring. If the unkind and unsympathetic parent loses more of his children than the average parent, then here again we have a culling process, and in the new generation the sympathetic type will be better represented than the unsympathetic.
>
> And as with individuals, so with races; kindness and honesty make the best policy in the end. . . . Want of sympathetic cohesion paralyses a people.
>
> A vast process of elimination is therefore going on, by means of which the world is given more and more into the possession of the sympathetic type. While we amuse ourselves, and argue and quarrel and threaten, this great but unobtrusive change is going forward. Marriages are made or fail to be made; children are reared or die out; citizens succeed or fail; nations expand or decay in such a fashion that, on the whole, the kindly dispositions tend ever, more and more, to prevail over the cruel. And therefore, Tsar or no Tsar, wars are eventually doomed; and peace must come in its own good time.

IN ANOTHER 400 YEARS, WHAT?

Human ingenuity may hasten the process. "If it required another 400 years to carry us to the abolition of war, we could scarcely regard the rate of progress as having diminished. The writer concludes :—

> The fate of war will be the same as that of cannibalism, and human sacrifices, and baronial wars, and the duel in England. . . . It is only a question of patient hopefulness, with as much of helpfulness as we can devise.

THE *Girl's Realm* for April is full of interesting matter. The variety of its contents bears witness to the full life of the modern girl. Papers on physical culture and fencing for girls, on being presented at Court, on art students, on virgin saints and martyrs, and on amateur theatricals, are a part of the literary medley. Mrs. Tooley's "Girlhood of Florence Nightingale" opens the number.

A RUSSIAN EXILE ON THE PEACE CRUSADE.

FROM THE TOLSTOIAN POINT OF VIEW.

IN the *Fortnightly Review* for April, M. V. Tchertkoff, a disciple of Tolstoi, who is at present domiciled in this country, expresses his opinions of the present peace demonstrations in an article which is marked by the usual faults of the exile. M. Tchertkoff seems to have devoted so much of his attention to enforcing literal and absolute obedience to the precept "Resist not evil" that he has not energy left sufficient to enable him to comply with the other mandate not to bear false witness against your neighbour. The article can hardly be commended as an illustration of the sweet reasonableness and sympathetic charity which might be expected to characterise a Tolstoian while criticising the ruler of his country.

A TRIBUTE FROM AN ENEMY.

M. Tchertkoff has, however, rendered us some service in showing how the imposing series of meetings carried out about the International Crusade of Peace have impressed the imagination of a very unsympathetic Russian. He says :—

As a Russian exile resident in England, I naturally follow with interest the present agitation for organising a gigantic expression of public sympathy with the Tsar in his plan for limiting the further increase of armaments.

It might have been thought that a Russian who was painfully familiar with the evils which had been wrought by the persistent rancour and bad feeling which prevail in this country towards Russia and her rulers, would have welcomed the great chance that has been afforded the lovers of peace of promoting the more friendly relations between Russia and England. Not so, however, reasons M. Tchertkoff. He bitterly regrets the cordiality of the welcome which the English masses have given to the Emperor's Rescript.

RUSSIA AS SEEN BY THE TOLSTOIAN.

But the following passage is not exactly the kind of thing I should have hoped to have read from the pen of a disciple of Count Tolstoi :—

Russia, with a savage Government corrupted to the very marrow of its bones, oppressing to the utmost the meek working people, and systematically trampling down any slightest shoots of independent thought and effort ; Russia, ruled by a lawless band of mercenary officials, screened behind the back of a dummy sovereign, who, bound hand and foot, occupies the falsest and most helpless position imaginable. What attitude might one reasonably expect so-called "enlightened" England to assume towards this tyrant, often well-meaning I admit, but so utterly deceived and so full of illusions?

What M. Tchertkoff would like, I presume, would be that we should have thrown away the opportunity of establishing a bond of kindly sympathy between our two empires, and have joined in the outcry against the Emperor and his advisers as tyrants and savages.

WHAT ENGLAND HAS DONE.

Fortunately we have not done this, and M. Tchertkoff explains with much regret what we have done :—

England finds nothing better to do than to express, in the most extravagant terms, its enthusiastic admiration of him, on account of a few words uttered, in his name, in favour of peace ; words which have long become a commonplace in the speeches of all the crowned representatives of the most warlike powers. These stereotyped phrases, in this instance grouped together in a slightly new combination, which for some reason has particularly taken the fancy of the public, express the proposal of an utterly impracticable plan for the attainment of more peaceful international relations—a plan which only serves to illustrate its author's entire ignorance of actual life, and of the real causes that lead to war. This insignificant incident has, nevertheless, given an impetus to one of those unrestrainable and infectious crazes which periodically take possession of the idle classes, assuming the most varied forms, such as the bulb mania in Holland of former times, down to the Franco-Russian frenzy of a few years ago. In this particular case the paroxysm has found its issue in unlimited ecstasy over the proposal and the person of the Russian Emperor, and in the repetition, to all tunes, of the error that universal peace may be promoted by a few eloquent words, prettily expressed by a sympathetic monarch, independently of a radical revolution in men's relations to life and to one another.

W. T. STEAD IN A NEW LIGHT.

An English journalist, conspicuous for his ability in falling in with the public mood of the moment, who has apparently made the glorification of crowned heads his speciality, and who lately, on the occasion of her jubilee, extolled the Queen in terms so exaggerated that they would have been regarded as indecent even by Russian conservatives in relation to their sovereign—this English journalist rushed off to Russia, calling on the way on all the kings and presidents who consented to receive him. Having obtained an interview with the Russian Emperor, he hurried back to England, and through the press, and at large public meetings, informed his countrymen that the Tsar, notwithstanding his sublime mission as the greatest autocrat in the world, having deigned to accept the humble form of a human being, speaks, moves, and even smiles exactly like a mere man ; yet that at the same time he has conserved in all its purity the ideal nobleness, the unfathomable intellect, and unattainable virtue inherent in a being from a higher world. This information still further increased the epidemic, which was already spreading, and thenceforth it assumed a yet more reckless and psychopathic character. How, after this, can the unfortunate man, who has at home already been elevated to the rank of a demi-god, and who is now serving as a target for all this stupefying adulation—how on earth can he help being definitely confirmed in the idea, instilled into him from infancy, that his unjustifiable and monstrous position amongst men was specially predestined for him by God Himself? How can he fail to be convinced that, in this position, he is necessary, not only to his own people, but even to all humanity, if by his all-powerful word alone he can save mankind from the worst of evils, and call forth from them such universal and impassioned gratitude? He has now the support, not only of his courtiers and subjects, who may be actuated by motives of self-interest, but also, as he is certain to imagine, of the public opinion of absolutely all countries, even the most liberal and advanced.

And thus, in the person of its official head, one of the most demoralised and vicious governments in the world receives from without that moral, or rather immoral, support of which it has long been deprived amongst all enlightened Russians.

WHY THE CRUSADE SUCCEEDED.

"All enlightened Russians" is good, for whoever does not agree with M. Tchertkoff is not enlightened. He then proceeds to philosophise in the accustomed manner as to the causes of the success of the crusade. He says :—

The enthusiasm with which people of every class hasten to take part in the present peace demonstrations, as well as in many other philanthropic and humanitarian movements of the day, arises, in great measure at least, from the desire to ease one's mind by protesting against a social evil that has become too evident, while instinctively avoiding all that may reveal the connection between one's own personal life and the essential causes that lie at the root of the evil.

The happy platform of verbal denunciations against excessive armament, by which no one is committed to anything, has become the scene of the complacent mutual greetings between monarchs of the most warlike Powers and radical social agitators, free-thinking journalists and conservative prelates, unenlightened shopkeepers and advanced socialistic millionaires. Another reason for the advanced success of the present agitation may

undoubtedly be found in the superficiality of the majority of men, and the need felt by social leaders of every kind to secure attractive and sensational topics for their articles, sermons, and political speeches.

Such are some of the considerations that uphold me in my convictions that the present brilliant peace demonstrations, far from attaining any good result will, on the contrary, be productive of great harm, not only to the person of the Tsar and to Russia in particular, but also to the cause of peace in general and to the welfare of all humanity, by postponing for a more or less prolonged period the definite recognition by mankind of the truth, now ripening in their consciousness, of the absolute and unconditional unlawfulness of military service.

In other words, unless we are ready to reduce the modern state to absolute anarchy, abolishing not only all arms, but all law courts, all police, and every other restraint that is placed upon the lawless passions of mankind, we can count upon no support from M. Tchertkoff. He and his friends are as intolerant as M. Pobyedonostzeff, and their shibboleth is far more difficult to pronounce even than that of the Procurator of the Holy Synod.

"CRUSHED OUT WITHOUT WAR."

SUCH is the prospect for the weaker Powers, according to Mr. H. W. Wilson's view of the "Naval Situation" in the *Nineteenth Century*. He ridicules the idea that the working classes are "plundered" to build battleships, and insists that "from first to last the cost of a big ship in England goes almost entirely in wages to the working man." He refers to the movement for naval expansion on the Continent, and presents this forecast :—

It grows clearer and clearer from such signs as this that, far from naval disarmament being at hand, the competition is going to grow fiercer and fiercer. And this suggests that the mere progress of armaments will crush out the weaker powers of the world without war. It is a new phase of the unending and desperate struggle for existence. The portents are gloomy for States with finances in hopeless disorder, such as France and Italy; bright for the Anglo-Saxon and Teuton. The last consular report on Germany draws attention to the fact that "in the prosperous state of the country's finances it is expected that the large expenditure for the Navy may be met out of the ordinary revenue. It is certain that in England and the United States any outlay on the Navy can be met in the same way. Japan, Russia, Italy, and France must have recourse to loans which bring present relief at the cost of future embarrassment. As two of these Powers are our allies or friends, British financial help might be extended to them in future. But any friction with Germany would place this country in a most dangerous position. The Nonconformist conscience, however, may be trusted to safeguard us against trouble with a Protestant and kindred Power, while Germany's trading interests are such as more and more to identify her policy with ours. She will not, doubtless, risk war on our account, nor will she ever quarrel with Russia for our *beaux yeux*. But she is not likely to join a great coalition in upsetting the British Empire. Our change of attitude to her and our evident naval strength—a factor with which the Bismarckian policy had not to reckon—will gradually cement the "union of hearts," if England is not suddenly carried away by some gust of anti-German sentiment.

Mr. Wilson is not alarmed by the *Zédé* type. He says, "Though the submarine may cause the loss of a ship from time to time, we may rest practically certain that in its present form it cannot change the fate of a navy."

He remarks on the fact that the Americans who could have finished at least one of two submarine boats in time for use at Santiago did not send for them. He is, however, alarmed to note that "we are laying down about the same tonnage of cruisers as France alone—we with our world-wide commerce, our innumerable defenceless cities on the sea-board, with everything to lose if our command of the sea is seriously challenged!"

THE MISERIES OF MILITARISM:

AS FELT BY A FRENCH CONSCRIPT.

M. CHARLES REGNIER has in *Cornhill* a paper entitled "Service Militaire : a Year with the Colours." It is a very vivid picture of the wretchedness of barrack-life. On his first Sunday morning, after the *reveillé* march, he had audible demonstration of the all-prevailing home sickness :—

Then a confused shouting arose, a perfect babel of numbers. I soon gathered that every man was shouting the number of days that remained between him and the heaven of a civilian's life. Men in their last year have a special calendar from which they joyfully scratch off each day as it passes. Others have a mètre measure of ribbon, and each night snip off a minute portion. I have known men begin at 1,045 days. Little sums, all with the same object, are worked on the whitewashed walls, much to the ineffectual wrath of the adjutant.

If the mixing of widely different human ingredients imparts the true flavour to the feast of life, the barracks ought to be full of vital zest. This is the writer's picture :—

Our barrack-room was full, and I began to have some idea of the kind of men by whom I should be surrounded day and night for a year. They came from all parts of France, and represented every shade of accent and every degree of education, from successful university men to peasants who could neither read nor write, and there were a few Parisians who, to judge from their manners and exceptionally disgusting slang, had narrowly escaped spending their time of service in Algeria. These last commit endless offences against discipline, but meet with great indulgence from some of the officers, who seem to think that moral dirt is an infallible sign of a smart soldier, while the slow-witted peasant who irritates them by his stupidity is punished for every blunder or oversight.

The men who shed tears were always strong ignorant peasants. They felt vaguely that they were ridiculed by their comrades; they did not know why they were there, away from all they knew and understood: the hard, slow, monotonous, patient labour, so different from the mysterious tasks of military life, the endless worry of accoutrements, the pitiless practical jokes, the orders, counter-orders, and disorders.

ENGLAND'S DOOM.

Mr. Frederic Greenwood, in his *Nineteenth Century* article on "The Cry for New Markets," referred to elsewhere, thus concisely puts what he considers to be the lesson of current events :—

We are at the beginning of what will be best understood, perhaps, as a great "world movement," and merely to keep safe in it England must henceforth maintain a navy corresponding in magnitude with the enormous armies of Continental Europe. What has been thought abnormal must be considered normal. Come lean years, come years of fatness, the fleets we have now or stronger ones must be kept in full fighting trim. Whether by income tax, sugar tax, orphan tax, beer tax, by these or others or some or all, provision for this purpose must be found, unless we would rather risk losing in a single year many times the whole value of the fleets and much of them besides. This year a positive need of retrenchment is made out, but there can be no armament economies—and this is agreed on all hands—for the save-penny reason alone; and should the revenue fall off again next year, who can doubt that the same thing will have to be said? For, what with extension of frontier, and what with the trade fight which at a microcosmic view would almost resemble the struggle for air in the Black Hole of Calcutta, it is now with us as with those much-pitied Continental nations. As they are armed so at last must we be; and perhaps we never had a moral right to perpetual exemption.

Of the absolute need of "agreeing with our adversaries quickly, while we are in the way with him" in the Peace Conference at the Hague or elsewhere, it would be difficult to find a more cogent warning than this prediction of Mr. Greenwood.

LORD SALISBURY'S CHINESE POLICY.

"DIPLOMATICUS," writing in the *Fortnightly Review* for April, declares that he knows the true inwardness of Lord Salisbury's Chinese policy. He defines it under five heads as follows :—

(1) Reconstruction of the integrity of China within narrower limits. (2) Discouragement of all preferences and exclusive privileges to Foreign Powers within these limits. (3) Promotion of British commercial interests by the cultivation of closer relations with the mercantile community, and by a more vigorous and systematic support of its enterprises and just claims. (4) Encouragement of international co-operation in financing and working concessions. (5) A friendly understanding with Russia.

The existence of these aims will be best demonstrated by reviewing what has been actually done for their attainment. The "Reconstruction of the integrity of China within narrower limits" means, of course, the writing off of Shantung and Manchuria as bad debts.

PROMOTION OF BRITISH COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

Speaking of the third head, which is much the most serious and alarming, inasmuch as the pledge given by Lord Salisbury to Sir Claude Macdonald that we would defend the Chinese Government against any act of aggression provoked by the granting of a contract to a British subject, is commended by "Diplomaticus," who, however, recognises its novelty, but without realising its danger :—

The third aim is practically a new departure in British foreign policy. On very rare occasions hitherto has the Foreign Office bestirred itself to obtain a financial or industrial concession for a British subject in a foreign country, and then only when some high political interest was at stake. Now, however, in China, it has taken the business of concession-hunting almost entirely into its own management. Sir Claude Macdonald has his hands full in applying for concessions, in advising capitalists and even in organising syndicates. When Lord Salisbury is not telegraphing to Sir Claude Macdonald his fears lest this country should fail to obtain its fair share of orders for railway material, he is taking counsel with Far Eastern Loan Syndicates in London and backing their prospectuses. A new special Chinese department has been formed at the Foreign Office, which will no doubt be chiefly occupied in directing and promoting commercial enterprises.

A FRIENDLY UNDERSTANDING WITH RUSSIA.

If the support of the concessionaire is the most dangerous, the search f r a friendly understanding with Russia is the most beneficent department of Lord Salisbury's Chinese policy. "Diplomaticus" says :—

If the negotiations for a general understanding on the China Question have not yet been concluded, the blame is certainly not Lord Salisbury's. He was quite prepared to recognise the Russian preferences in Manchuria on the basis of the Russo-Chinese treaties, provided the Open Door was assured to British trade. When details came to be discussed, however, it was found that the Russians declined to give any formal undertaking that differential railway rates would not be imposed, and consequently the negotiations fell to the ground. Great Britain thereupon asked Russia to formulate counter proposals. These were prepared, but I believe they did not reach Downing Street until about three weeks ago. ... It is understood that Lord Salisbury takes a favourable view of the Russian proposals, and both sides are known to be very sanguine.

These, then, are the lines on which Lord Salisbury is now working in the Far East. They are chiefly interesting as showing that he does not share the pessimism of some of his colleagues, and a large portion of the general public, in regard to the political future of China. He clearly believes that Partition may be withstood and that the cause of the Open Door is still far from hopeless, and I am bound to say the work of the past year justifies his sanguineness. Should he succeed in permanently conciliating Russia his new policy will be enormously strengthened.

THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

MR. DEMETRIUS C. BOULGER discusses "The Dissolution of the Chinese Empire" in the *North American Review* for March. He urges that England, the United States, and Japan should come to an agreement and plan together to prevent Russia's absorption of China. He would dissuade them at first from merely forestalling Russia by absorption on their own account. That policy he would hold in reserve until China has shown that she cannot save herself. On one point he is convinced :—

It is quite clear that China cannot be saved by means of the existing Chinese government and Manchu dynasty. Both are hopelessly decayed and moribund. The ruling caste stands pledged to opposition to reform, and the whole of the imperial Manchu clan is thinking of nothing but the preservation of its own privileges and allowances as a first charge on the resources of the State.

NANKING AS CAPITAL OF CHINA.

To fix our hopes on Peking is to put the game into Russia's hands. Mr. Boulger's proposal is thus outlined :—

The national Chinese dynasties have always fixed the seat of their authority far to the south, and more often than elsewhere in the valley of the Great River. It is nearly twenty years since General Gordon advised the Chinese to transfer the capital to Nanking, which is for many reasons the best site that could be selected in China. It is central, it occupies a splendid position on the finest navigable river in the country, and it possesses traditions as the residence of the Ming dynasty, which would make it a popular selection with the Chinese. The Chinese have to be encouraged to devise for themselves a new government, and the first step is to provide them with a rallying point.

If Manchu influence is supreme in the north, such is not the case in the Yangtse Valley. At Nanking and Hankow are installed two Viceroys who are not Manchus, or the slaves of the Empress Dowager, or the tools of Russia. Liu Kun Yi and Chang Chih Tung, the Viceroys at those two places, are not perhaps the men of blood and iron of whom China stands in need, but they are honest and well-meaning, and they realise the dire straits to which their country is reduced. It is uncertain, and Lord Charles Beresford's mission has not cleared up the point, whether they have yet been brought to see that the acceptance of English service and the co-operation of British officers furnish the best means towards insuring an improvement in the lot of the whole nation.

CHINESE STABILITY AND THE PIG-TAIL.

They will, however, have to come to "an immediate decision on the practical point submitted to them"—the training of a small body of Chinese troops by British officers at Hankow and Nanking. To such a force the writer looks as the first and best means of ensuring Chinese stability.

He goes on to urge that the new troops should drop the pigtail—the sign of Manchu ascendency—and wear the hair long.

The problem is rendered more pressing, the writer argues, by two developments : one the invasion of Chinese resources by foreign capitalists ; the other, the advance of the insurrectionary movement in Hounan.

In any case, he insists, "the period cannot be far remote when the momentous decision will have to be made as to the point at which the further progress of Russia will have to be arrested." For Mr. Boulger reports that Russia is bent on seizing the whole of Asia. In general this is his policy :—

The object of Americans and Englishmen should remain as long as possible the saving of China from foreign annexation. Let it break in pieces if it must, but let each of us preserve the fragments, so that in time some true Chinese reformer and leader may rivet them together once more.

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

Mr. Low, writing in the *National Review* for April on American affairs, says that

Lord Charles Beresford's Chinese "understanding" between the United States and Great Britain has not been advanced an iota, and the hope of an Anglo-American understanding relating to China is as far removed as ever. Unfortunately, Lord Charles Beresford, in talking about an arrangement in which Great Britain, the United States, Germany and Japan shall take part, forgets the cumbersome system of government existing in this country, which makes it impossible for arrangements, understandings, alliances, call it by whatever name you please, to be entered into as they are in Europe. Lord Charles Beresford proposes an international army or *gendarmerie* as a pledge of disinterestedness on the part of the four Powers, the United States being one. That would be impossible, except by and with the advice and consent of Congress. The President has no more power to send a single soldier to China, except to protect American interests, than has Lord Charles himself. If the United States is to take part in the preservation of China—to protect her from being ravaged by Russia on the one hand, or from falling to pieces through the corruption of her officials on the other—Congress must give its formal assent. Those of us who know American politics fairly well, who know American ideas and the American system, think they know only too well that, unless it becomes necessary to protect American lives and American commerce from annihilation, the members of Congress are not yet born who would consent to involve the country in a possible war with one of the European Powers over China, and that is what Lord Charles Beresford's "understanding" may lead to if pushed to its logical end. For the present, at least, Europe may regard the United States as a negligible quantity so far as China is concerned.

A NOTE OF HOPE.

The Rev. T. C. Selby, for twelve years Wesleyan Missionary in the heart of China, has assured the editor of the *Illustrated Missionary News* for April that he does not expect China to go to pieces :—

"What about the partition of China?" was my last question. "I don't expect it to take place," said Mr. Selby, "because China is not governed by the Imperial dynasty and its official representatives, but from the home, and the village, and by the patriarchs of the clans. This noiseless maintenance of order by the heads of clans, and guilds, and ward-motes will keep the Chinese masses stable and law-abiding, whatever changes and perturbations may lie before the reigning dynasty. It would be most disastrous to break up a race united by its common literature and common traditions."

A CHINESE OFFICIAL "BULL."

Mr. R. P. Cobbold offers in the *Nineteenth Century* some "samples of Chinese administration." One may be quoted :—

The Yarkand Amban issued a proclamation, of which a copy was shown to me and translated for my benefit, raising a Government loan of 6,000 yambas (about £60,000) in his district; the people were then ordered to subscribe in amounts varying from 100 yambas for a rich Bai to six taels (about £1) for a poor man; the interest was to be 5 per cent. guaranteed by the Chinese Government, who would issue the scrip as soon as the silver reached Pekin. The proclamation runs as follows: "It is only of your own free will that you are asked to lend money to your father; but, if you are not willing, then I shall take measures to force you to do so."

MOVED by the particulars quoted in our February number from Dr. Hans Daae's paper in *Kringsjaa* concerning M. Henri Dunant, the founder of the Red Cross Society, "almost forgotten and almost destitute," a reader has sent us a cheque for five guineas, which has been duly forwarded to M. Dunant by Dr. Daae.

BAD CAUSES FOR OUR GOOD TRADE.

MR. A. J. WILSON contributes a characteristic article to the *Contemporary Review* on trade prosperity and Government waste. He tests the general impression that we are now very prosperous by Board of Trade returns. They show the country no better off in essential wealth than it was twenty-five years ago. Neither exports of home produce, nor agricultural wealth, nor mineral output show an increase equal to explaining the present prosperity.

A NATION LIVING ON ITS CAPITAL.

The first explanation Mr. Wilson offers is that "for at least nine months past the people of this country have been selling back to the American people the securities they have held often for many years." He reckons that the nation is poorer in income from this source than it was eight years ago by some £10,000,000 :—

But the main source of the steady expansion in our industrial activity, and of the apparently remarkable progress of the nation's prosperity, is to be found in the naval and general armaments programme of the present Administration. . . . We are now spending nearly £20,000,000 a year more, mainly on armaments, than we did as recently as 1880, we might say as recently as 1883, and the prospect is of a larger outlay still, for in the game of beggar my neighbour now being played by nation against nation the stakes mount without limit, and extravagance swells with feeding.

A considerable proportion of this outpour of money is supplied from capital. I have said that the nation has been living on its capital, selling its securities in order to pay for bread, and the Government is doing the same thing, only in another way. Look at the death duties. The Imperial portion of them amounts to about £11,000,000 a year, and all this money represents levies upon capital.

APPALLING PROSPECTS.

It is no very cheering prospect of remedy which is held out :—

There can be no drawing back, no economising once the broad path of the spendthrift is well entered upon. Were Lord Salisbury's Government to go so far as to reduce the estimates for next year to the scale of even ten years back, we should be plunged at once into the midst of a tremendous industrial collapse—a collapse severe enough to shake the foundations of our new empire. Ordnance factories would have to be closed, armour-plate-making companies would be obliged to blow out their furnaces, steel-makers would find no outlet for their ingots —all would be stagnation and discontent, more pauperism; industrial conflicts would be the order of the day. The Government has entered upon a course from which there is no turning back until circumstances compel the nation to revert to economy through suffering.

But before this catastrophe can come it seems probable that the country must pass through a period of reactionary fiscal legislation appalling to think of. In sanctioning the stupendous increases in our warlike expenditure, the Government has created a position from which it dare not recede if it would, and in so doing has used up all the reserves of an expanding revenue.

THE *Royal Magazine* for April is, for the most part, an assortment of oddities, grotesque or gruesome. But Mr. J. Holt Schooling manages to present statistics of the population and area of the United Kingdom in his graphic style, under the heading of "standing room only." Some of this writer's essays in pictorial statistics might be reproduced in school-book form, with advantage to the rising generation. There are papers on "martyrs to science"—the animals experimented upon in the Pasteur Institute, New York; on idols and other curios from the Sandwich Islands; on the wonderful feats of Cliquot, the sword-swallower, and so forth.

"THE VITAL ELEMENT OF IMPERIALISM."

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE ON ITS RELIGIOUS ASPECT.

THE second part of Mr. Carnegie's "Americanism *versus* Imperialism" appears in the *North American Review* for March. The pretexts for expansion are, he says, three: gain, glory, duty. The prospect of increased trade vanished when President McKinley conceded "the open door" to Great Britain. The idea of increased power in war fell before the heavy drain in men and money which the Philippines have already involved:—

There remains to-day, as the one vital element of imperialism, the contention that Providence has opened for the American people a new and larger destiny, which imposes heavy burdens indeed upon them, but from which they cannot shrink without evading holy duty; that it has become their sacred task to undertake the civilisation of a backward people committed to their charge. A foundling has been left at their door, which it is their duty to adopt, educate and govern. In a word, it is "Humanity," "Duty," "Destiny," which call upon us again for sacrifice.

THE POWER OF THE PULPIT.

The West imagines it can govern dependent races; the South, with more experience, opposes the project. The following testimony to the modern sermon will be remembered:—

We hear much of the decline of the pulpit in our day, and upon theological questions and dogmas its influence cannot be what it once was. Yet, as far as our country is concerned, I should say that the power of the pulpit upon all moral questions has gained as much as it has lost upon theological issues. It is not less powerful to-day in this domain in the Republic than in Scotland, and far more so than in any other English-speaking country. In such questions its voice has been potent when decisively pronounced upon one side or the other, as it generally has been; but in regard to Imperialism it has been divided.

Mr. Carnegie quotes a prayer offered by a clergyman on behalf of the Filipinos:—

We pray Thee that those who prefer to remain in darkness, and are even willing to fight in order to do so, may, whether willingly or unwillingly, be brought into the light.

ON THE DIVINE GOVERNMENT.

The writer objects to Bishop Doane's saying that the substitution of English-speaking for Latin civilisation is the will of God:—

Perhaps the Bishop may have misinterpreted God's will. It would seem that, perhaps, in His own way He intends the people He has placed in the tropics to develop a civilisation for themselves, and is keeping His loving, fatherly eye upon His children there just as tenderly as upon the Bishop. In my travels, I have found the universal laws everywhere working to higher and higher standards of national life. All the world steadily improves. Only impatient men, destitute of genuine faith in the divine government throughout all the world, doubt that all goes well.

"ALL PEOPLES HAPPY IN THEIR OWN HOMES."

In strange sequel to this outburst of optimism, Mr. Carnegie goes on to say that he knows of no case in which the influence of the superior race upon the inferior ever proved beneficial to either; "and I have visited many of the dependencies." Yet of "all the world" which "steadily improves," how vast a proportion is found in dependencies! Despite this lapse into pessimism, Mr. Carnegie resumes his hopeful outlook in the words:—

One of the great satisfactions in travelling around the world is in learning that God has made all peoples happy in their own homes. We find no people in any part of the world desirous of exchanging their lot with any other. My own experience has impressed this truth very strongly upon me.

He tells of a Laplander whose home was in the Arctic Circle, where the night is six months long, who yet exclaimed with delight, "There is no place like Tromso!" Why, he asks, force on the Filipinos a civilisation they do not want, and in which they would be far less happy?

THE DARK SHADOW OF EMPIRE.

Mr. Carnegie's next argument is a more painful one:—

Another reason which, we submit, renders it beyond our power to benefit these people is that, with the exception of a few men seeking their own gain, the only Americans whom the Filipinos can ever know must be our soldiers, for American women and children cannot make their homes there. No holy influence flowing from American homes, no Christian women, no sweet children, nothing there but men and soldiers, the former only a few adventurers who, failing to succeed at home, thought they could make money there. Now every writer upon the subject tells that the presence of soldiers in any town in the tropics is disastrous to both native and foreigner; that the contact of the superior race with the inferior demoralises both, for reasons well understood. Forty-six per cent. of the British army in India is at all times diseased. What Imperialistic clergyman or intelligent man but knows that soldiers in foreign camps, so far from being missionaries for good, require missionaries themselves more than the natives.

"THE MOST POTENT MEANS OF PROVIDENCE."

The paper closes with the democratic argument, backed up with quotations from Abraham Lincoln, on the need of "the consent of the governed," and on "liberty as the heritage of all men." The writer says:—

The religious school of Imperialists intend doing for the Filipinos what is best for them, no doubt; but when we crush in any people its longing for independence, we take away with one hand a more powerful means of civilisation than all which it is possible for us to bestow with the other. There is implanted in the breast of every human community the sacred germ of self-government as the most potent means of Providence for raising them in the scale of being.

Mr. Carnegie once mentions the phrase, "the white man's burden," but not its author. The tone of this paper is, it will have been seen, much less confident and dogmatic than that of its predecessor.

The Value of a very Humble Weed.

MR. RIDER HAGGARD, continuing his "Farmer's Year" in *Longman's*, tells how he learned the valuable properties of a very common weed. His discovery may be of interest to others as little aware as he was:—

In a former chapter of this book I inveighed against the pervading dock, asking what useful part it can possibly perform in the economy of nature. Many—very many—kind correspondents have since written to enlighten me on the point, and from them I learn that what I have always considered a pest is, it appears, a plant of extraordinary value. To begin with, there are eleven varieties of dock, if not more; various grubs and caterpillars feed upon them, and they have medicinal properties. But their main use is the discovery of that admirable institution the Colonial College in Suffolk, who have found out that one British variety of dock produces four times as much tannin as does oak bark, which tannin is believed to be perfectly suitable to trade purposes, though this is a point that cannot be finally decided for about a year. If the tannin is good, behold a new industry! But any land will grow docks—plant them once, and a dozen crops might be taken in succession. Will not this fact be apt to bring down the price of tannin to a point at which it would barely pay to extract it?

IN the *Sunday Magazine* Canon Hayman offers, as a parody on Canon Driver's pentateuchal results, "the higher criticism" applied to Burns' "mountain daisy."

MARK TWAIN ON DIPLOMATIC STYLE.

THE LATEST PLEA FOR AMERICAN EXPANSION.

THE *Forum* for March contains a characteristic paper by the great American humorist, on "Diplomatic Pay and Clothes." He writes from Vienna, and begins by hoping the news is true that the United States have paid a hundred thousand dollars to each of their peace commissioners in Paris. He wants to hail this as a long wanted new departure.

"OUR NONCONFORMING SWALLOW-TAIL."

The Republic has, he says, suffered badly from "a couple of disastrous precedents":—

One is the precedent of shabby pay to public servants standing for the power and dignity of the Republic in foreign lands: the other is a precedent condemning them to exhibit themselves officially in clothes which are not only without grace or dignity, but are a pretty loud and pious rebuke to the vain and frivolous costumes worn by the other officials. To our day an American ambassador's official costume remains under the reproach of these defects. At a public function in a European court all foreign representatives except ours wear clothes which in some way distinguish them from the unofficial throng, and mark them as standing for their *countries*. But our representative appears in a plain black swallow-tail, which stands for neither country nor people. It has no nationality. It is found in all countries: it is as international as a night-shirt. It has no particular meaning; but our Government tries to give it one: it tries to make it stand for republican simplicity, modesty, and unpretentiousness. Tries, and without doubt fails; for it is not conceivable that this loud ostentation of simplicity deceives any one. The statue that advertises its modesty with a fig-leaf really brings its modesty under suspicion. Worn officially, our nonconforming swallow-tail is a declaration of ungracious independence in the matter of manners, and is uncourteous.

"LIKE A MISLAID PRESBYTERIAN IN PERDITION."

This unfortunate habit he attributes to Benjamin Franklin. He suggests—"and I make no charge for the suggestion"—that the temporary rank of admiral or general should be conferred on every U. S. ambassador or minister, with right to wear the corresponding uniform. These are his reasons:—

It is not consonant with the dignity of the United States of America that her representative should appear upon occasions of State in a dress which makes him glaringly conspicuous; and this is what his present undertaker-outfit does when it appears with its dismal smudge, in the midst of the butterfly splendours of a Continental court. It is a most trying position for a shy man, a modest man, a man accustomed to being like other people. He is the most striking figure present: there is no hiding from the multitudinous eyes. It would be funny, if it were not such a cruel spectacle, to see the hunted creature in his solemn sables scuffling around in that sea of vivid colour, like a mislaid Presbyterian in perdition.

"IT MAKES THE CAB-HORSES LAUGH."

Great fun is made of the fact that the ambassador must appear in this full evening dress at all times of the day:—

Mr. Choate must represent the Great Republic—even at official breakfasts at seven in the morning—in that same old funny swallow-tail. Our Government's notions about proprieties of costume are indeed very, very odd—as suggested by that last fact. The swallow-tail is recognised the world over as not wearable in the daytime: it is a night-dress, and a night-dress only,—a night-shirt is not more so. Yet, when our representative makes an official visit in the morning, he is obliged by his Government to go in that night-dress. It makes the very cab-horses laugh."

PAUPER EMBASSIES.

Mark Twain then inveighs against the low pay of his country's Ministers abroad. He says: "We send our ablest, our choicest, our best." But their efficiency is crippled by meagre salaries. He contrasts the salaries of American and English ambassadors, showing how the latter draw three or four times the amounts paid to the former, and have besides palaces provided for them, while Americans have to pay house-rent out of their salaries. He asks:—

How could they adequately return the hospitalities shown them? It was impossible. It would have exhausted the salary in three months. Still, it was their official duty to entertain the influentials after some sort of fashion; and they did the best they could with their limited purse. In return for champagne they furnished lemonade; in return for game they furnished ham; in return for whale they furnished sardines; in return for liquors they furnished condensed milk; in return for the battalion of liveried and powdered flunkeys they furnished the hired girl; in return for the fairy wilderness of sumptuous decorations they draped the stove with the American flag; in return for the orchestra they furnished zither and ballads by the family; in return for the ball—but they didn't return the ball, except in cases where the United States lived on the roof and had room.

He denounces all this as bad business. Any "drummer" knows he cannot make headway on "ham and lemonade." All governments, he says, except the American, act on this policy, but that "sticks to ham and lemonade." He adds: "This is the most expensive diet known to the diplomatic service of the world." A rich ambassador in London or Paris spends one hundred thousand dollars a year on his office—out of his private pocket. But "there is nothing fair about it; and the Republic is no proper subject for any one's charity." He laughingly insists that "the Great Republic, like a girl just turned eighteen, lengthened her skirts last year, balled up her hair, and entered the world's society." She ought, he argues, "to realise, now that she has 'come out,' that this is a right and a proper time to change a part of her style."

"REPUBLICAN SIMPLICITY," FORSOOTH!

In a postscript the writer announces he will not take any ambassadorship in the gift of the flag at a salary short of 75,000 dols. a year, and relieves himself with this closing outburst:—

Think of a Seventeen - thousand - five - hundred - dollar ambassador! Particularly for *America*. Why, it is the most ludicrous spectacle, the most inconsistent and incongruous spectacle, contrivable by even the most diseased imagination. It is a billionaire in a paper collar, a king in a breechclout, an archangel in a tin halo. And, for pure sham and hypocrisy, the salary is just the match of the ambassador's official clothes. . . . In a word, Republican Simplicity found Europe with one shirt to her back, so to speak, as far as *real* luxuries, conveniences, and the comforts of life go, and has clothed her to the chin with the latter. We are the lavishest and showiest and most luxury-loving people on the earth; and at our masthead we fly our one true and honest symbol, the gaudiest flag the world has ever seen. Oh, Republican Simplicity, there are many, many humbugs in the world, but none to which you need take off *your* hat!

A PRINCIPAL feature of the April *Puritan* is a sketch by a Conservative M.P. of the High Church Party in Parliament. The members of the party are, he says, few in number, of little weight in the House, and lacking in experience, practical limitations, and common sense. Mr. Carvell Williams, M.P., contributes a slight but complacent review of "Then and Now: Some Liberationist Reminiscences." He remarks that the appeals put forward in the recently published High Church "Essays in Aid," to the practice of the primitive Church, seem like echoes from the speeches of early Liberationists.

ENGLAND'S "SKIM AND SKIP" POLICY.

OUR TRADE SLOTH DENOUNCED BY MR. GREENWOOD.

"THE cry for new markets" is the subject of a most powerful paper by Mr. Frederic Greenwood in the *Nineteenth Century*. He begins by an uncompromising assertion of our duty to keep up the pace in the international competition of armaments. In his opinion we are doomed to the militarism which has long reigned on the continent.

THE CRY FOR NEW MARKETS.

With all the greater force after this preamble, he turns on the British trader and asks if he is doing his duty in maintaining the commerce which we are straining every nerve to defend and extend with increasing fleets. He says:—

New markets! New markets! is the constant cry of our captains of industry and merchant princes, and it is well that to them the ear of Government should willingly incline. It ought to do so and it does. But if in playing our part in a hot international conflict it is desirable to limit such provocations as might lead to Government bickerings and even to actual war, why then . . . there is wisdom in not forcing the fight for more ground than we know how to cultivate . . . The point can be put in a single question: Do our merchants and manufacturers fill the markets they have already got?

The most trusty answer to this question comes from our consulates abroad. They scream with denials, and we well know why.

HOW WE SERVE THE OLD MARKETS.

Mr. Greenwood crystallises the consular indictment in these penetrating words:—

To decline acquaintance with strange languages; to send out catalogues in English where English is unreadable, leaving the natives to take the consequences; to quote prices in a currency not understood; to sell by weights and measures that may or may not be convenient to a Whitakerless people who have first to make them out; to refuse to supply small-handed foreigners with tools correspondingly ridiculous; to land none but the usual large bales of merchandise, where little ponies are the only means of transport—these are but illustrative examples of a high style of business carried on in the spirit of the good lady our kinswoman, who never spoke French in France because "it only encouraged them." . . . . This way of business is the established way; and though its natural consequences unfailingly ensue, and are publicly made known as a call to greater care, our captains of industry and merchant princes remain heedless. They do not fill the markets they have got, and if they do not fill them more nearly, it is because they will not rather than because they cannot. By sloth, by dulness and ignorance born of sloth, by disdain of small business, by contempt for the little cares that win small business, by a preposterous Philistine habit of treating foreign tastes and preferences as "fads" that ought not to be humoured, but also, perhaps, by something else to be presently mentioned—British commerce shortens the harvest of its opportunities while ever reaching forth for more. And German commerce, growing rich upon the despised small trade and the gleanings, is fast taking unto itself capital, in which, as I understand, lies England's only remaining superiority.

PRAIRIE-SCRATCHING v. SCIENTIFIC FARMING.

In the aggressive action of his Government, the slothful trader thinks he has found a comfortable way out:—

It is easy to understand the detaching fascination of new markets. For the more restless and adventurous, seeking them is like a gambling excursion to a range of goldfields lately hit upon and reported rich. But taking their way of business as a whole, it is like nothing so much as the farming, which moves on to virgin soil again when scratching the ground and flinging the seed is no longer followed by a satisfactory crop.

Mr. Greenwood puts his complaint of the trader in a very suggestive parallel:—

Imagine a British farming community established on good new land. Imagine them dealing with it in the early style of the Western American wheat-growers, and then, as soon as the ground wants industrious tillage, crying to the State to find fresh farms though it has to spend and fight for them! The thing is absurd. Did it ever enter into the farmer's head he would know it absurd; and what he does in such a case is to fall to work with all his arts of cultivation, coax from the land all it can yield, and leave but a handful for the gleaner.

Upon that the question is, Why should not merchants and manufacturers do likewise? Whence do they derive the rights and immunities supposable from their not doing likewise?

The idea that trade is a sort of State-established industry, beside which agriculture and other pursuits are the nonconformist sects of the industrial world, is traced by Mr. Greenwood to—

those precious years in the middle of the century when Commerce, taking Civilisation and Christianity as concubines, became a veritable religion.

THE BRITISH MERCHANT'S SHAME.

In the following words of blame Mr. Greenwood rebukes the new-marketeer who bellows out for help to the Imperial Jupiter instead of putting his own shoulder to the wheel:—

In times when raging trade-conflict supplies the most threatening occasions and risks of war, it is not a blameless stupidity, it is not an innocent selfishness which opens a hundred doors to rivalry and leaves it every means of growing rich and experienced while supplanting British trade. The loss of this trade is so much of a fine upon the whole community that what revenue falls off in consequence has to be made good by general taxation. That would be no matter of complaint, of course, were the lost trade lost in fair and strenuous competition. But it is handed over, thrown away; and when it is gone, and the suffering incompetents clamour for new markets, every hearth in the kingdom may be taxed to supply the demand. That is another fine, but not the whole of a punishment vicariously borne. In obeying the cry for new markets, the State must needs add something to the already brimming risks and chances of a desperate war. And that is but a poor way of describing a public wrong which is also a shame and an absurdity.

"OPEN DOORS" ALREADY ENORMOUSLY WIDE.

That it is Mr. Greenwood who speaks will lend immense weight to this remonstrance:—

We have said that trade enterprise cannot halt, but must still add field to field. But it is equally undeniable that the commercial area open to the forty millions of these islands is enormous: think for a moment what it is. And supposing it cultivated with some approach to Chinese assiduity, or in the well-known German style—so readily comprehended, but seemingly so hard to imitate—who imagines that it would not suffice to glut our factories with work and fill our stores with every kind of provender?

THE ONLY REMEDY.

Here is the practical application:—

There is only one remedy for all this, and though the outland trader sees and justly laments the indifference of strike-committees to the future of British industry, he remains insensitive to the similar but more telling effect of his own favourite skim-and-skip system. Yet now is the time for him to consider that there are limits to the conquest of virgin markets, that these limits are rapidly closing in, and that successful rivalry in markets already skimmed and crowded with hard-working competitors will be his only stand-by before long.

As though to leave the British trader with a sense of an exhaustless array of terrors, Mr. Greenwood closes his paper with a hint of the growing rivalry of the United States. What with the organised science of Germany and the individual initiative of America, British commerce seems to be "between the tiger and the torrent."

DEMOCRACY IN THE WORKSHOP:

CONTRAST BETWEEN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

SEARCHING and salutary, even to a disapproving reader, is the paper on "Effects of Environment on the Efficiency of Workmen," which Mr. H. F. L. Orcutt contributes to the March *Engineering* in his series on machine-shop management in Europe and America. The advantage is wholly in favour of the American workman, from start to finish :—

To begin with, children born in the New World have decidedly better opportunities of acquiring a higher education, under more favourable conditions than exist in European countries. Schools of every grade, sometimes even including the universities, are free, but the important distinction between the school life of the working man's child in Europe and in America is that the American child, from the beginning to the end, associates commonly with children of every social rank, is brought up side by side with the child of the employer, and has exactly the same educational opportunities and associations. . . . The children of the American mechanic and of his employer often maintain throughout life the social relations that prevail in the school

CASTE IN THE WORKSHOP.

As a consequence the American workman has social ambitions unknown to the European workman, always restricted to intercourse with his own class. Not only so, but he jealously maintains towards his own inferiors the spirit of caste shown him by his superiors. On the other hand, German workmen will actually accept lower wages for a position which enables them to look down on their former associates. Here is an important principle in social economics. In Europe :—

Caste and social distinction in the machine shop effectually prevent the co-operation desirable between all grades of workers. Free criticism from those beneath is not encouraged; complaints, or even suggestions, to those above are not tolerated. In principle and in practice American workmen of all grades and positions know no reverence or respect, except for superior ability. They know of no rank which interferes with a free interchange of ideas between workman and manager. This freedom of intercourse allows a criticism, inspection and control which keep all constantly on the alert to produce work that will bear the closest inspection, and designs that have the greatest number of desirable features.

The cost of living is in favour of the American :—

The cheapest living in the world is in the Western States of America: there the greatest amount of nutrition can be purchased with ten hours of labour: next come the Eastern States, then England, then France and Germany. . . . In every respect household conveniences and fittings are superior in America, of better workmanship and cheaper than those in Europe. This is also true of clothing, although some materials are cheaper in Europe.

Taxes are much lower :—

Mr. Edward Atkinson estimates that national taxes in the United States are equal to 2½ per cent. of each individual's product, while in Great Britain they are 5 per cent. to 6 per cent., Germany 8 per cent. to 10 per cent., and France 10 per cent. to 15 per cent.

Militarism is a terrible handicap to Europe :—

Of course, continental Europe is always at a disadvantage in the commercial race on account of the military service exacted from all. From one to three of the best years of a worker's life must be spent in the army. This service is exacted at an age when men are by nature best fitted to learn and to become skilful artisans. As Mr. Atkinson states, "the power of production of France and Germany is minus the 900,000 men who are wasting their lives in camp and barrack."

Nor is the direct economic loss the only one :—

Aside from the expense of supporting an immense army of non-producers during their military service, she has to reckon with the evil influence of military training, both in the office and in the shop. Senseless bureaucratic ideas, which have their origin in military organisation, pervade all. The educational system, the workman's sense of duty, the manager's conception of discipline and organisation—all is military. "Obey orders and ask no questions" seems to be the dictum of the machine shop as of the army. This, of course, is wrong. Machine shop employees must be trained to become thinking units, not mechanical puppets.

TAKE CARE OF THE WORKERS.

The next point is one which it is to be hoped my lord Mammon will lay to heart. It is that humane care for one's workpeople *pays* :—

In almost every respect the European proprietor pays far less attention to the surroundings and comforts of his workpeople than does the American manufacturer. It is rather the exception to see a thoroughly heated, lighted, and ventilated European machine shop. High-grade work and fine mechanical production require the best of surroundings and the greatest comfort for the worker. Particularly is this true in working metals, as it is impossible to work in badly-lighted, poorly-ventilated shops, with benumbed fingers and cold feet, and turn out a really first-class product.

The American mechanic, as a rule, has working garments in which he never appears on the street. He never leaves the factory without washing and making a complete change of clothing. There is a marked difference between the appearance of the men emerging from an American engineering establishment and that of those leaving the average European shop. In this respect the continental worker is in advance of the English mechanic. In many continental factories I have seen good washing appliances, which are always used by the men before leaving.

In apprenticeship the same advantage appears. In Europe the apprentice is usually trained in one class of work :—

The American apprentice usually has an all-round training, and is generally allowed to work in every department of the machine shop, and in many cases in the drawing-room as well.

THE TRUE MISSION OF TRADE UNIONISM.

Among other disadvantages of the British working man is mentioned his trade unionism. It is but "the concomitant of class distinction, in the same way that socialism in Germany is the concomitant of militarism. It is the weapon of one class against the oppression of the other" :—

The trade union . . . should be to eradicate this rot, not to fight industrial progress. It should not try to restrict the number of machines one man can attend, to limit the number of apprentices, to fix the rate of wages, to restrict one man's output, and to determine the hours of labour. It should seek rather to bring about those conditions of social and economic freedom under which an individual can work as long as he likes, attend as many machines as possible, produce his utmost, and receive the full reward of his efforts. Trade unionism in England is on the wrong scent. The British workman is his own worst enemy. Trade unions in England are certainly doing good work in their efforts to abolish half-time child labour, to reform the conditions surrounding woman labour, and to solve the land question, but they show little understanding of commercial conditions or of modern manufacturing requirements.

The "peculiar division of the hours of labour" which prevails in Europe is also criticised :—

The American mechanic begins the day with a substantial breakfast, starts work at 7, works without stopping till 12, has an hour for dinner, and works again from 1 to 6 without stopping. No beer, no tea, no sandwiches. Well-fed, steady working. Which has the advantage?

ADMIRE AND IMITATE—GERMANY.

SUCH, in effect, is the advice proffered in the *Nineteenth Century* by Mr. Charles Copeland Perry. His paper, which is headed "Germany as an Object-Lesson," is a searching and salutary rebuke to our national self-conceit.

THE SECRET OF GERMAN SUCCESS.

In a few swift strokes he outlines the extraordinary progress and present greatness of the German people, and asks what is the secret of a success so splendid, so incontrovertible?

This is his answer:—

The two great features which give the Germany of to-day so commanding a position in the world are discipline and intellect, and both of these, the one directly, the other indirectly, are the outcome of her political, military and social constitution.

"PATERNALISM."

Of this constitution the leading characteristics are as well known as they are imperfectly understood. The mere fact that the government of a country should be "paternal" moves our pity and contempt, as we contrast its narrow pettiness with the glorious liberty of self-administration. Yet it is to the sense of personal responsibility, and the high moral principle which has animated the best of her rulers, that Germany owes not only her political power but that increasing material prosperity which we are at such a loss to account for. It was not in vain that the conception of obedience, discipline, duty, simplicity of life, and moral responsibility were implanted by their rulers in the mind of the German people.

"MILITARISM."

The writer finds in our criticisms of German militarism, not less than of German paternalism, prejudice, not to say hypocrisy. Militarism—in the sense of an exaggeration of the military element in a State beyond its actual requirements—is not, he thinks, a term applicable to Germany. He asks:—

To whom is it due that the naturally most pacific nation in the world has hedged herself round with a ring of steel? To whom but to France, who, with "Glory" on her lips and a sword in her hand, has been the bully of Europe, and more especially of Germany, for two hundred years?

Even from a strictly human and moral point of view, who, while admitting some of the inherent defects of a military organisation such as that of Germany, can be blind to its immense advantages as a school of natural self-discipline and of those great and heroic qualities which have in all ages characterised the profession of arms?

"THE MOST INTELLECTUAL NATION."

On German education, the writer has much that is valuable to say:—

If her political and military organisation have made Germany the most disciplined nation in the world, it is no less true that the same organisation has indirectly tended to make her the most intellectual. . . . The land of blood and iron is that which possesses the finest schools in the world, and which has reached a standard of popular instruction which democratic States like England, France and the United States are still laboriously striving to achieve. German monarchs and princes, however arbitrary their political methods, have been foremost among the champions of national education.

THE TRUE BASIS OF EDUCATION.

We realise that in establishing popular education, from the very first, on a basis of discipline, in associating it in the minds of the people with the conception, not of self-interest or personal conceit, but of duty and self-sacrifice, such a system of government has conferred incalculable benefits on the country, benefits which probably no other constitution, however humanitarian in its tendencies, would have been capable of conferring in an equal degree. And it is this spirit of military virtue which common alike to the scholar and the soldier, has made German education the best in the world.

This admirable training has not been run merely into channels of literature and art:—

The practical application of energy, the utilisation of brain-power for material ends, is one of the great characteristics of modern Germany.

ABSENCE OF THE KID-GLOVE ELEMENT.

An important point is made by the writer of the fact that the close alliance between brain and labour is due to social causes:—

The spur of poverty, the imperious necessity of finding "eine Existenz," the absence of self-consciousness, makes every young German, however brilliant his University career may have been, only too glad to undertake any position of authority, in any form of practical business, whether it be that of a commercial traveller, a soap-boiler, or a guano manufacterer.

THE GREAT LESSON TO BE LEARNED.

The writer's main point is this:—

The infinite value of intellectual foresight, whether in politics, commerce or education, is the great lesson which Germany has given to the present generation. It is her intellectual ascendency, based on the stern discipline of her people, which is at once the source and the earnest of her material prosperity. And it is precisely in this respect, in her providence, her premeditation, her calculated action, that she offers so striking a contrast to our own country.

For among the great Powers of the world there is none which, both in its individual and its collective capacity, bears so established a reputation for eccentricity and recklessness as the English nation. . . . We have gradually come to regard it as almost a birthright of the English people and their rulers to be above principles and their details, to fly in the face of reason, and yet expect to "pull through."

WHAT WE OWE AS A NATION TO GERMANY.

Whether it be the demarcation of West African territory, or the sudden perception that there is, after all, such a thing as commercial education, it is fear of injury, not foresight, that spurs us into action. If at the eleventh hour we introduced elementary education, it was to Germany that we owe the moving impulse; if in recent times we have done something for national defence or the development of our colonies, it is largely due to the lessons which the same country has taught us, and to the conception which she has, both by her intellectual and physical pre-eminence, done so much to foster, that a nation needs organisation, and without it is but a rabble, an inert mass, incapable of all coherent thought or action. . . . With the rise of Germany it may without exaggeration be affirmed that we have entered on a new era of national life. A new intellectual standard has been applied to the management of political affairs.

OUR NATIONAL PERIL.

The conclusion of the whole matter is the need of a more serious and thorough pursuit of national education:—

Our intellectual interests are still to a large extent out of touch with our practical ones. The fleeting stimulus of popular classes and lectures, the patchwork of supplementary instruction, public examinations on subjects of which the borders are ill defined and for which there is no responsible preparation, countless certificates of uncertain value, are, no doubt, all in the nature of a mental stimulus. Yet in the commercial and industrial warfare of nations such things can never be more than sorry makeshifts. They may make a people intelligent, they can never make it intellectual. To oppose such agencies to the modern German or French school, with a definite and prolonged curriculum, with an absolutely practical and professional aim, is to engage quick-firing guns with bows and arrows.

ANOTHER CRIME OF THE CRIMEA.

IT would seem that we not only "backed the wrong horse" at the Crimea, but that we were also guilty of the cruelest injustice to our own Commander-in-Chief. A Nemesis surely dogged our steps. Lord Raglan had his full share of the responsibility of the Government, whose forces he undertook to command. And Lord Raglan, as the chief of the military element in the nation, which did so much to embark us in that criminal war, seems to have been offered up as a burnt-offering, sacrificed to propitiate the offended gods. Such, at least, is the impression produced by reading Admiral Maxse's "War Correspondent at Bay" in the April number of the "National Review." The war correspondent, of course, is Mr. W. H. Russell, who appears to have been the instrument in the hands of relentless Nemesis for meting out vengeance upon Lord Raglan and his colleagues for their share in the wickedness of that Russian War. It is thoroughly in keeping with the order of things Crimean that the men who made an unjust war should have perished under an unjust accusation. Admiral Maxse quotes, as decisive on this point, the public declaration made by General Peel after devoting two years to an official examination of the facts of the case :—

I believe that Lord Raglan, Admiral Boxer, and Captain Christie fell victims to that senseless clamour which was raised against them in the country upon anonymous authority.

Admiral Maxse expresses his own opinion thus :—

If ever there was a great martyr it was Lord Raglan. He was forsaken by all that expressed his country to him; he was traduced by the Press, abandoned by the Cabinet, reprimanded and insulted by successive Secretaries of State for War.

Vindication came—but it came too late. He had then died, careworn, overburthened, and with the pain in his heart inflicted by desertion and calumny. He who had stood all his life so high in the nation's esteem! He had endurance and strength of will, but life under the pitiless circumstances had become unendurable. Not one word in his vindication was uttered while he was alive.

His vindication of his former chief takes the form of a vigorous attack upon Mr. Russell, of the *Times*:—

What sort of qualification had Mr. Russell to pronounce on the management of an army or of a campaign? He had never seen an army in his life before he wrote on the Crimean Army. By what amazing farce was it that his letters became accepted as the official despatches from the seat of war; and, indeed, ultimately, although not avowedly, the source of the Secretaries-of-State-for-War's accusations against the Commander-in-Chief?

I would fain excuse his early misdeeds, but it has to be repeated that his letters from the Crimea remain unpardonable, and that in consequence of them there rests a stain on English history. *He made the English people unjust.* Brought to bay, he says that—Windham took the message—not Maxse! Has not the time arrived when some atonement should be made for the grievous wrong that was committed?

Admiral Maxse suggests that we should rear a statue to the memory of Lord Raglan. By all means. But there is another martyr whose claims to a statue at our hands take precedence even of Lord Raglan. If we are going to begin to try to do justice where we did injustice when we backed the wrong horse, the first statue to be reared in penitence and as propitiation is not that of Lord Raglan, but that of Nicholas the First of Russia. We invaded his country, we destroyed his fleet, we captured his fortress, we slaughtered hundreds and thousands of his subjects, we inflicted upon Russia a debt of £100,000,000, we killed him with a broken heart. All the reparation which we have yet made has been to admit with cynical frankness that, in committing all those outrages upon the Tsar and his people, we "backed the wrong horse." Is it not time that we evinced in more practical fashion our sorrow for our crime?

AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO BRITISH INDIA.

CRITICISMS uttered by Americans upon our methods of ruling subject races possess peculiar interest at the present time, when they themselves are shouldering the burden of empire. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, as noted elsewhere, assures the readers of the *North American Review* for March that he has never known the influence of a superior race upon an inferior prove beneficial to either. In the same number, very different testimony is borne by Rev. J. P. Jones, D.D., missionary of the American Board at Madura, in South India. He puts his contention thus :—

The writer holds no brief for the Anglo-Indian; nor is he ignorant of the weaknesses of that dignitary. But he is convinced that few men are doing a larger work, under adverse circumstances, for the progress of the human race than this same self-exiled Britisher among an alien race.

He goes on later to declare :—

We are convinced, notwithstanding the loud-mouthed protests of the enemies of Great Britain in this land, and the warning of some of her friends, too, that the highest prosperity of India and her ultimate redemption from indigence, also, must for a long time to come spring not from a cheapened native administration, but from the most efficient and vigilant and progressive *régime* that Great Britain can produce. The natural resources of the country are great and must be developed, and the people raised, even against their will, to a higher life by the mighty and progressive Anglo-Saxon.

Dr. Jones enumerates the difficulties before us: the enormous number of the population, the conflict of religions, the contrast between British progressiveness and Hindu adoration of the past, the deep poverty of the people, sixty millions of whom are insufficiently fed, their reckless multiplication, their passion for going into debt, their extravagance at marriages and funerals, their five million and more of idle religious mendicants, their love of jewelry with its retinue of goldsmiths outnumbering the blacksmiths, their craze for litigation, and the recurrence of famine.

A Hundred Years of Missions.

THE centenary of the Church of England Missionary Society on the 12th of this month is the subject of several articles in the magazines. Rev. A. R. Buckland contributes a sketch of the Society both to the *Quiver* and to the *Sunday at Home*. In the *Sunday Magazine* Dr. George Smith summarises a century of missions thus :—

Stated broadly, the Churches of the Reformation at the close of the nineteenth century spend annually from three to three and a quarter millions sterling in sending missionaries and Bibles to non-Christians, as against £10,000 at its beginning. They send out above 6500 men, two-thirds of whom are married, and 4000 unmarried women, against 150 men only a hundred years ago. Then there was not one convert from the dark races ordained to preach to his countrymen the unsearchable riches of Christ; now there are upwards of four thousand. Then there were hardly a hundred native Christian workers; now there is an army of sixty-eight thousand. Then there were about seven thousand native communicants; now there are nearly a million and a half of almost every tribe and kindred and tongue all round the globe. Of all the results, the most significant are these two—the number of women missionaries and the host of native missionaries.

For his part, Dr. Smith sees only two apparent failures in the missions of the past—

(1) Undue delay in making the native churches self-supporting and self-propagating; (2) absence of methods and men specially fitted to lead the Mohammedans through Monotheism to Christ.

UNCLE SAM'S FOOTHOLD IN AFRICA.

THE PROSPECTS OF LIBERIA.

IN these days of American expansion in the tropics, a new vocation seems to be appearing for the American negro; and in the present scramble for Africa it is only natural that the significance of Liberia should receive fresh attention. Mr. O. F. Cook, formerly professor of natural sciences in Liberia College, contributes a very suggestive paper to the March *Forum* on "The Negro and African Colonisation." He has a high opinion of the present value of Liberia, and of its future possibilities. In spite of much suffering, due to lack of proper organisation, 20,000 American negroes who have found homes there have attained distinct success. They pay taxes on property valued at 300,000,000 dols.:—

In fertility of soil and in other natural advantages, including climate, Liberia is admittedly superior to other parts of West Africa. The immigrant is provided with land, and protected from encroachment. Liberia contains to-day more civilisation expressed in farms under cultivation, comfortable homes, family life, and enlightened public opinion than any other part of tropical Africa.

THE BEST HOME FOR THE AMERICAN NEGRO.

Not only so, the citizens of Liberia are "indubitably superior as men to most of their race" in America. They have had the discipline of pioneering, of ownership, and of real citizenship. Six years of study lead the writer to conclude that, were he a negro, he would make his home in Liberia. He would not of course deport the American negro by force:—

But if the friends of the negro and of colonisation would follow a reasonable course of action, Liberia might soon become, not merely the superior of the African colonies of the European Powers, but the civilised centre of West Africa, to which the material, intellectual, and social interests of the American negro would inevitably draw him as rapidly as the work of colonisation and improvement could be practically carried on. An exodus of the race is entirely out of the question. To give the American negro an honourable and practicable alternative would, however, have an immediately beneficial effect and would tend to relieve local pressure whenever it became acute.

THE NEW SCIENTIFIC IMMIGRATION.

The writer details the steps which are contemplated to make the work of further colonisation safe and sure, in the form of hygienic precautions and agricultural training for immigrants:—

Detailed plans for conducting this work have been submitted to the several colonisation societies and have met with their approval. An excellent site for such a settlement, farm, and school has been selected at Mt. Coffee, about thirty miles from Monrovia. A clearing has been made, fruit-trees and about twelve thousand coffee-trees have been planted, and various seeds sown. It is thus possible to begin at once, and on a larger scale, a thorough experiment in colonisation in the original sense of the word, but with modern advantages for conducting the work.

Of the 8,000 or 12,000 dollars required annually, trust funds of the old colonisation societies cover 5,000 dollars.

"AN AMERICAN COLONY."

In the writer's judgment—

the time has come when the negro, in spite of the advantage he has received from contact with a more advanced race, will make better progress on his own independent basis in his own new, though ancestral, home. . . . Colonisation is not deportation; its primary object is to increase the prosperity of an American colony which our Government in 1847 refused to own, but which still looks upon America as its mother-country, whence it expects to draw civilisation and population. Liberia will attract immigrants as fast as she can give them a satisfactory welcome and improved conditions of life; but it is neither wise nor honest to try to send them any faster. At the same time, there is no limit to the number of settlements which might be simultaneously conducted once success had been demonstrated and the machinery perfected by experience. And Liberia is susceptible of improvement. Nature has provided a fertile and beautiful country, well-watered and well-drained. The whole interior of the Republic, including its finest regions, is still unoccupied.

And one-half the public land belongs to the American Colonisation Society.

The passion of Liberians for the American connection seems to offer a convenient foothold on the African continent to Brother Jonathan, on the look-out as he is for convenient coaling stations and what not on this side of the Atlantic. In any case, this favoured patch of English-speaking land right among the French territories will be sure to come into international prominence.

BEET VERSUS CANE.

THE LESSON OF THE RIVAL SUGARS.

MR. CHARLES A. CRAMPTON writes in the *North American Review* for March on "The Opportunity of the Sugar-cane Industry." It is a strange story he recalls. Naturally everything seems in favour of the cane:—

There is something very persistent and repulsive about the natural taste and odour of raw beet sugar. It is "of the earth, earthy," and even the refined product often retains traces of this, as will be manifest to any one who will try the simple experiment of opening a can or close receptacle containing beet granulated. Raw cane sugar, on the other hand, has a most agreeable flavour, second only to that "confection of nature," maple sugar, as will be readily conceded by those among our readers whose memory goes back to the days of hogshead sugar from Louisiana or the West Indies. Raw beet sugar absolutely requires refining to fit it for use, while raw cane sugar is perfectly palatable.

At the beginning of the century the cane was supreme. But now nearly two-thirds of the world's consumption of sugar is obtained from the beetroot. How the victory has been won is explained in one word—brains:—

When first taken in hand by the manufacturer, the root contained only 4 or 5 per cent. of sugar, of which but one-half could be extracted as finished product. By the application of scientific methods to its culture, the cross breeding of varieties and the selection of seed with reference to the sugar content of the mother beet, this amount was raised to an average of 15 or 16 per cent., and modern methods of economical manufacture obtained 13 or 14 per cent. of the weight of the raw material as crystallised sugar.

In the meantime the sugar-cane industry records absolute stagnation in the factory, no improvement not borrowed from the beet trade, and no advance in the field. "The sugar-cane is probably no richer in sugar now than it was in its wild state." Only very recently has cane farming begun in some places to be scientific.

The beet has profited because grown in a temperate climate where the talents of an energetic race can be applied to its cultivation. The writer hopes that now American ingenuity and enterprise are being applied to the tropical plant, its future is assured. He recommends, however, protective discrimination of colonial sugar, and then goes on to a more drastic proposal:—

The proposed exchange of the Philippines for the British West Indies would be a most admirable settlement of the problem from a sugar-producing standpoint, and is certainly not without its advantages in other respects.

CUBA AS THE BRIGANDS' PARADISE.

THE cannons of Aguinaldo have awakened us to the toughness of the job before the United States in attempting to "pacify" the Philippines; but we are, perhaps, ready to think of Cuba as offering a comparatively easy task. But, according to Dr. F. L. Oswald in the March *Forum*, the problem of Cuba is simply hopeless. He heads his paper, "A Lost Eden—Cuba." For robber-ridden Cuba, he says—

the day of rescue has dawned too late. The harpy swarm of irrepressible outlaws, who executed the decree of Nemesis upon the oppressors of the fair island, have already turned upon its would-be liberators, and for years to come will defeat the efforts of every reformer.

A NATURAL ROBBER-WARREN.

The island seems constructed by nature for a veritable robber-warren, "fifteen thousand square miles, or a full half, of the Cuban mountain region is overgrown with forests, as indestructible as superstition," and matted with creepers. These natural fastnesses are stored with an unfailing natural commissariat :—

The pacification of the Caucasus cost the Russian Government a million men and more than a billion roubles, though the barrenness of the highland often reduced its defenders to a diet of beech-nuts and water; while the West Indian sierras teem with edible products the year round. Of nut-bearing trees alone there are about fifty different species; of wild grapes, at least a dozen, besides berries, swamp-plantains, mangoes, guavas, carob-beans, and wild pineapples. There are fishes in every brook, and countless swarms of waterfowl on the lagoons of the coast-plain. And all that forest plunder can be stored in ready-made magazines. The limestone rocks of the upper sierras are honeycombed with caverns all the way from Cienfuegos to the south coast, and there are subterranean labyrinths, where outlaws could hide indefinitely, like bandits in the Ghetto of Naples. Some twenty miles west of Port Malagueta a network of limestone catacombs has been traced inland for a distance of eight leagues, and is supposed to extend beyond the watershed of the central sierras.

A CAVE OF ADULLAM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD.

These facts are portentous enough, but the writer goes on to prophecies still more forbidding. He predicts that "the chiefs of the insurgents will be sure to resent dictation"; in every town "malcontents will multiply"; "the whole island will soon be in a ferment of nativist conspiracies." The Creoles and the bushwhackers will fraternise. He foresees a procession of "professional agitators" from the Spanish-American republics, and declares "Cuba will become a rendezvous of adventurers from all parts of the revolutionary continent." "Liberals" will come from Mexico, volunteers from Spain will indulge their hereditary taste for guerilla warfare and their new-found hatred of the "Yanqui." And "the coasts of Cuba seem to have been constructed for the special convenience of filibustering expeditions."

Beside the organised guerillas are "countless hordes of ragamuffins or *pelados*," who cloak pillage under the pretext of war. In the Sierra Mesilla "the industrial population has almost entirely disappeared" before the freebooters. The valley of Rio Verde was the haunt of runaway slaves and other desperadoes. "The total value of the property destroyed by these moss-troopers has been computed to exceed half a billion dollars." "Scores of outlaw camps are also found all along the main range of the Sierra Maestra." "Thousands of merchants have been beggared." "Country produce has to be smuggled citywards under cover of cloudy nights."

LITERALLY "GOING TO THE DOGS."

Human marauders are bad enough, but a not less serious peril assails the stock farmer in the shape of swarms of wild dogs. The future of stock-raising in the island is said to depend on "the doubtful possibility of exterminating the countless packs of half-wild dogs that rear their whelps in the caverns of the sierras, and have learned to prefer mutton to venison. The increase of these four-footed freebooters has now come to defy control." This cheerful outlook concludes with the prediction that "all Cuba will soon meet the doom of a body infested with myriads of destructive and medication-defying microbes," and with the suggestion that, "for the interests of American civilisation, it would perhaps have been better if, like the lost Atlantis, the whole island had disappeared beneath the ocean waves."

A NOVEL THEORY OF IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

MR. J. G. FRAZER contributes the first part of an article on "The Origin of Totemism" to the *Fortnightly Review* for April. It is based chiefly upon the book by Mr. Spencer and Mr. Gillen on "The Native Tribes of Central Australia," which has just been published by Messrs. Macmillan. Mr. Frazer says that the book contains a full description of the most extraordinary set of customs and beliefs ever put on record. The natives whose customs are described by Messrs. Spencer and Gillen are so devoid of what may be called ordinary common-sense, that, although they suffer severely from frost at night, they have never yet learned to use the furs of the animals which they kill as clothing. They huddle naked round little fires, into which they frequently roll when sleeping and burn themselves. Even this, however, is a less extraordinary illustration of their difference from the rest of mankind than is to be found in their theory as to the propagation of the species. Mr. Frazer says :—

They have no notion that mankind is propagated by the union of the sexes; indeed, when the idea is suggested to them they steadfastly reject it. Their own theory to account for the continuation of the species is sufficiently remarkable. They suppose that in certain far-off times, to which they give the name of "Alcheringa," their ancestors roamed about in bands, each band consisting of members of the same totem group. Where they died their spirits went into the ground, and formed, as it were, spiritual store-houses, the external mark of which is some natural feature, generally a stone or tree. Such spots are scattered all over the country, and the ancestral spirits who haunt them are ever waiting for a favourable opportunity to be born again into the world. When one of them sees his chance he pounces out on a passing girl or woman and enters into her. Then she conceives, and in due time gives birth to a child, who is firmly believed to be a reincarnation of the spirit that darted into the mother from the rock or tree. It matters not whether a woman be young or old, a matron or a maid, all are alike liable to be thus impregnated by the spirit, although it has been shrewdly observed by the natives that the spirits on the whole exhibit a preference for such women as are young and fat. Accordingly, when a plump damsel, who shrinks from the burden of maternity, is obliged to pass one of the spots where the disembodied spirits are supposed to lurk, she disguises herself as a withered old hag and hobbles past, bent up double, leaning on a stick, wrinkling her smooth young face, and mumbling in a cracked and wheezy voice, "Don't come to me, I am an old woman." Thus, in the opinion of these savages, every conception is what we are wont to call an immaculate conception, being brought about by the entrance into the mother of a spirit apart from any contact with the other sex. Students of folk-lore have long been familiar with notions of this sort occurring in the stories of the birth of miraculous personages, but this is the first case on record of a tribe who believe in immaculate conception as the sole cause of the birth of every human being who comes into the world. A people so ignorant of the most elementary of natural processes may well rank at the very bottom of the savage scale.

BOROUGHS WITHIN THE GREAT CITY:

POINTS FOR LONDON FROM PARIS AND NEW YORK.

THERE is no reference to the London Government Bill in Mr. Edmond Kelly's article in the March *Forum* on "The Borough System in Municipal Government," but the problem before Bill and article is fundamentally the same; the problem of smaller municipalities within the borders of the larger. Mr. Kelly, who is lecturer on Municipal Politics in Columbia University, begins by contending that the political and social isolation of the citizens of large towns can be eliminated as in Paris. Paris is split up into twenty districts, each of which has its own town-hall or *mairie*, and its own mayor. "To every Parisian the town-hall is the embodiment of municipal activity. From the moment of his birth to that of his death it is with the *mairie* that he has to do."

BUSINESS FUNCTIONS AND HUMANITARIAN.

The writer draws a marked distinction between the municipal activity which is properly called business—such as paving, street cleaning, street lighting, waterworks, the fire and dock departments—and the municipal activity which is humanitarian, such as public health, correction, charity, and education. In Paris,—

the former is put into the hands of a Civil Service carefully kept free from political considerations and strongly centralised. The latter, while controlled at the centre by a skilled Civil Service, is also distributed throughout Paris by means of local committees directed by skilled officials, but composed for the most part of volunteers.

THE CENTRE OF PARISIAN NEIGHBOURLINESS.

This arrangement is traced at some length in the distribution of relief: "the administration of charity in Paris is so organised as not to waste a dollar and so as to render the existence of such a body as a charity organisation society superfluous.",

In a word, the *mairie* is the place to which all citizens can go who desire to take an active part in social as well as municipal activities; and it thereby keeps alive the neighbourhood feeling, the absence of which is pregnant with such evil consequences in our own large towns.

THE FIVE BOROUGHS IN NEW YORK—

In the consolidation of Greater New York, the territories of Brooklyn, Long Island City, the Bronx, Manhattan and Staten Islands were framed into boroughs:—

Each consolidated territory now constitutes a borough, with a president of its own. There are twenty-two local boards in Greater New York, with five executives, or presidents, the president of each borough presiding over every local board in his borough. The five presidents of the five boroughs have the right to sit on the Board of Public Improvements; and each president has a right to vote on all questions affecting his own borough.

—TOO LARGE TO BE EFFECTIVE.

This principle of dividing a large municipality into boroughs has been much canvassed. Mr. Kelly offers conclusions that admit of application to proposals of the Greater Westminster and the Greater Southwark kind:—

If, then, we apply to our own case the lessons we have learned from a study of the Parisian system, it seems probable that the boroughs constituted by our present charter are too large for the purpose of maintaining neighbourhood feeling, and that they have not been given the powers most useful to such local boards, or those that local boards could most beneficially exercise.

THE TOWN HALL OF A TRUE BOROUGH.

A properly devised Borough system, with a municipal building in every borough, ought to concentrate, as the *mairie* does in Paris, all the local functions of a great city. This building should represent for us the embodiment of municipal activity: we ought to have a sense of property in it and, through it, in our city. It is there that we should go for every municipal function: to register and vote, to sit on committees of education, charity, prisons, and public health; to co-operate with all city officials who ask our co-operation; to summon the police; to secure justice; to file building plans; to record births, deaths, and marriages; to initiate public improvements; to care for our nearest parks; to abate nuisances; to administer savings-banks, free libraries, and municipal pawnshops,—in a word, to make our neighbourhood well-paved, well-lighted, well-cleaned, orderly, and sweet to every sense, whether of body or of mind. It would seem, therefore, that a study of municipal needs would lead to the conclusion that, so far from abandoning our Borough system, what we ought to do is very much to develop it. Let every citizen have, within easy access of his home, a borough building to which he can address himself for all the social and municipal purposes of life.

The Barren Lands of Canada.

How "The Barren Lands of Canada" may yet prove fruitful of wealth and life is suggested by Mr. J. B. Tyrrell in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for March. The region so named lies to the west of Hudson Bay, and covers an area of 400,000 square miles—three times the size of the United Kingdom. The hope of its future is hid beneath the sterile soil. The likeness between the copper regions of Lake Superior and the tract of territory in question, as well as the reports of the copper found in the latter, give "reasonable ground" for anticipating that before many years the new area will produce as much copper as is now raised in Northern Michigan, or about 144 million pounds weight in the year.

This northern country, which, as we have seen, gives abundant evidence of rich mineral wealth, has up to the present been very remote from any settlements, but now it can actually be reached with very little trouble and expense either from Mackenzie River or from Hudson Bay, and its general even, unmountainous character would render the building of roads across it a matter of comparatively little difficulty . . . . It is true that in going to live in that northern land, one would leave far behind the forest, meadows, and pleasant orchards of this beautiful province, but the wealth torn from the rocks would enable the people to procure all the products of more genial climates; and with the health and strength derived from a well-fed, but active and energetic existence, the country would be covered with homes as happy as could be found in any part of the world.

What with Klondyke in the West and these "barren lands" in the East, the northern wastes of Canada promise to prove one of the treasure-houses of the planet.

POSSIBLY the chief attraction among several in the April *Good Words* is Sir Wyke Bayliss' fine study of G. F. Watts. He prefaces it with a sonnet in which he bewails the evil time:—

The world is vexed with an evil cry—
A coward cry—fit for an idle throng:
Hellas we know was sweet, and Rome was strong;
We can but live a little while and die;
See how the darkness creeps across our sky!

He appeals to "the painter of Love and Life" to "make reply." Apparently the answer comes in the second stanza, of which these are the four last lines:—

Life and Death follow each other in ordered course,
Moving together with Love to the triumph of right:
For Life and Love and Death are one at their source
As colour is one when blended in perfect light.

HOW MARQUIS ITO FIRST CAME TO EUROPE.

MR. JOHN FOSTER FRAZER relates in the April *Windsor* a talk he had at Tokio with the Marquis Ito, whom he describes as "the Father of Japan." With the marquis was Count Inouye, his right-hand man. They told Mr. Frazer that while still boys they had made up their minds that Japan must be westernised. It says much for the tenacity of this conviction that it survived their first actual experience of Western life. The Marquis said :—

Well, our chief decided that Inouye and myself should go to England to learn navigation, so that on our return our knowledge would be useful in ousting the foreigners from Japan. We two young fellows accordingly went to Nagasaki for the purpose of getting a passage to England. The only word of English we knew was "navigation." We went into the office of the company, and when the man in charge asked what we wanted, all we could say was "Navigation." Everything seemed all right, and away on board the vessel we went. But what was our surprise on finding that instead of being passengers we had been shipped as common sailors. All through the voyage we had to scrub the decks and work just the same as the others. The English sailors found out we had money and it was soon gambled away from us. Not all, for we kept two dollars carefully stowed away in an old stocking for emergencies. Well, at last we got to London, but nobody was there to meet us. The ship was tied up, everybody cleared off, and we were left alone. We got very hungry, but as we knew no English we didn't know what to do if we went on shore. However, hunger made us decide that one of us must go and buy something somehow, so we tossed up who it should be. The lot fell on Inouye.

"Yes," said Count Inouye; "I was never more frightened in my life than on that wet night when I set foot in London and started off with one of the dollars in my hand to buy food. I had to be very careful so as to know my way back. I found a baker's shop, so in I went and pointed to a loaf of bread. Of course I could not speak, but I held out the dollar to show my willingness to pay, and do you know, that Englishman kept the dollar and gave me no change. Anyway, I got back to Ito all right, and we ate that bread like wolves. Next day some of our friends came to look for us and away we went. We were in London about a year."

"And did you learn much navigation in that time?" I asked.

"No," said Count Inouye, "not very much; but we kept our eyes open, and we came to the conclusion that it was all nonsense for Japan to keep foreigners at arm's length."

One Way of Raising Working Women.

CANON BARNETT, interviewed on the social problem in the *Humanitarian*, offers much food for practical reflection. He describes gambling as "the resource of the unsatisfied mind." "At present the people's minds are too big for their knowledge, their mental appetite stronger than their food, hence the unrest and excitement which finds an outlet in gambling and questionable forms of amusement." One of the greatest needs is to raise the social status of working women so as to make them mental companions for their husbands, who now seek fellowship first at the tavern and only drift into the drinking habit. The Canon suggests the utilisation of one familiar agency for the elevation of the women :—

Take, for example, the numbers of poor women who attend Mothers' Meetings. These gatherings might be utilised for so much more than telling goody little stories. Why should not some well-informed woman speak to the mothers on matters of social politics, apart from party influences, and explain the issues before the voters at County Council and other municipal elections? The poor women should be taught that these questions do concern them, because they directly affect their homes.

"My socialism," observed the Canon, "consists in giving the people all that they don't want."

A CURIOUS STORY ABOUT KITCHENER.

IT is told by Charles Lewis Shaw in the *Canadian Magazine* for March. He was with the Canadian Voyageurs under Lord Wolseley in 1884-85. "Captain Kitchener, as he was then, used to spend his leaves of absence in Arab villages, in crowded bazaars, and on desert oases." "For two years he wandered from the Red Sea to Berber, from Cairo to Abu Hamed. He was chief of the secret service, and many strange tales were told of his mysterious doings."

The Mudir of Dongola was in camp with several thousand followers ostensibly as allies, possibly (it was suspected) with other designs. The writer and a comrade hearing there were ructions among the Dongolese went in among them, mingled in the fray, and "we wound up in the guard tent." He was chatting with his comrade there—

when a tall man, tied apparently hand and foot, was thrown amongst us. I thought he looked a different brand of Arab than I had been accustomed to. He was; he was Kitchener. He was after the conspiracy.

I didn't know much Arabic in those days, but we could hear the Dongolese—they were all Dongolese—talk and talk in excited tones the whole night, the bound man occasionally saying a few words.

When we paraded in and before the large open-faced orderly tent next morning we were almost paralysed to see Lord Wolseley himself seated at the little table with Kitchener beside him, both in full staff uniform.

A tall, fine-looking Arab, the handsomest Dongolese Arab I ever saw, was being examined through the interpreter. He didn't seem impressed by the glittering uniforms or the presence of the Commander-in-chief, or embarrassed by their questions. Once or twice an expression of surprise flitted over his face, but his eyes were always fixed on Kitchener, who would now and again stoop and whisper something in Lord Wolseley's ear. Once he raised his voice. The prisoner heard its intonation and recognised him. With a fierce bound, the long, lithe Arab made a spring and was over the table, and had seized Kitchener by the throat. There was a short swift struggle. Wolseley's eye glistened and he half drew his sword. Kitchener, athletic as he was, was being overpowered, and the Arab was throttling him to death. There was a rush of the guard——, and within ten minutes a cordon of sentries surrounded the Mudir of Dongola's tent. Within three days he was a prisoner in his palace at Dongola, guarded by half a battalion of British soldiers. The conspiracy was broken.

How widespread it was, only half-a-dozen white men knew at that time, but that it embraced the Courts of the Khedive, the Mudir and the Mahdi leaked out in after years. To it the treachery of the Egyptian garrison at Khartoum and the death of Gordon was due, and the preservation of the desert column can be placed to its discovery.

THE *Canadian Magazine* for March is an interesting number. Mr. A. H. U. Colquhoun gives a sketch of the Marquis of Salisbury, whose policy he describes as "honourable opportunism." A fine portrait of the Marquis forms the month's frontispiece. Mr. Adam Shortt, in telling the story of the Nicaragua Canal scheme, points out that in the hands of the United States alone the canal would be of most value to Great Britain, for in case of a European war, the United States would be least likely to join, and the waterway would be safe. Whereas if it were held jointly by both English-speaking Powers, it would be open to attack by Britain's enemics. The value of St. John, as a winter port for the Dominion, is shown by Mr. A. M. Belding. Prof. McLean recalls the early railway history of Canada. "A French Canadian" exposes the municipal corruption rampant in Montreal.

BONAPARTISM IN FRANCE.

THE IDEAS AND CHANCES OF PRINCE VICTOR.

AN Anglo-Parisian journalist, writing in the *Fortnightly Review* for April upon Bonapartism, gives us many interesting details concerning the personality of Prince Victor, the hope of the Bonapartist conspiracy. The writer says :—

Prince Victor is said to be extremely reserved in speech, and one can well understand it; yet he is a man, and with all the consciousness of his manhood upon him; he looks upon himself as a future ruler, but whether he ascends the Imperial throne or not, he thinks himself as much a Dauphin of France as the Duc d'Orléans, or as the Duc de Bordeaux before he became the Comte de Chambord. Why not?

PRINCE VICTOR AND HIS FATHER.

But although Prince Victor thinks himself heir to the Imperial throne, he has immense disadvantages to overcome in the character of his father. Prince Napoleon, by his cynicism and indifference to the Imperial tradition, frequently provoked Prince Victor to anger, but usually he controlled himself :—

Prince Victor kept silent on more than one occasion, but at last his indignation burst forth, although even then it did not go beyond the bounds of respectful protest. The scenes I promised to describe both happened at the dinner-table. Prince Napoleon maintained that monarchies had served their time, and that the Republic was their only possible substitute. "The glory of Napoleon I. was powerless to save his son from exile. The Duc de Bordeaux, who was called 'the child of a miracle,' was obliged, in spite of the many centuries of prestige attached to his race, to travel the same road; the heir of the Citizen King has not had better luck, and the Prince Imperial perished on African soil," he said. "Let us, therefore, no longer talk of hereditary monarchies; monarchies are dead, whether they are called Royal or Imperial." To which tirade Prince Victor, respectfully rising, replied: "Why, father, would you let the Imperial Crown welter in the dust, and allow no one to lift it out of it?" Prince Napoleon made no answer; but in a few weeks he took up the same song with the same burden; and in addition violently abused the Second Empire, by which no one, absolutely no one, had profited to a greater extent than he. There was a dead silence among the guests, all of whom had faithfully served the vanished *régime*; but this time Prince Victor deliberately put himself forward as a champion of the cause. "Father," he said, in a voice quivering with emotion, "if you choose to leave th Imperial Crown on the ground, you will at least allow me to pick it up." There was a terrible scene. Prince Napoleon rose, and, shaking his clenched fist at his son, he thundered, "You: you," he repeated, "after I am gone, if you like, but not while I am alive. I'd sooner twist your neck."

From that day dates the breach between father and son, for almost immediately afterwards the latter left the paternal roof for ever. From that day forward, Bonapartism practically changed its chief, though not nominally, seeing that, for seven more years, Prince Victor steadfastly refused to enter into open rivalry with the dynastic head of the House.

What was this young Prince in whom the Imperialists, and absolutely the best of them, centred their hopes and put their trust from that moment? We shall not call outside evidence to his character, but let the father, who offered to twist his neck, speak. "Victor, Victor is a chip of the Savoy block," he said to a representative of *Le Figaro*. "Victor loves above all things the army, women, and the chase. Give him a regiment and an object to attain, and he'll recklessly risk his skin and his head without measuring his own forces, and least of all his enemy's." Saying which Prince Napoleon shrugged his shoulders as if with contempt at such, to him, inexplicable foolhardiness.

"THAT REGIMENT."

Nevertheless, although Prince Victor was willing to risk all, his life included, if he had his regiment, he has not got that regiment, and as he has no desire for running the risk of gaol, he is likely to remain a pretender to the end of his days. The most interesting passage in the Anglo-Parisian journalist's article is that in which he expressed a firm conviction that a single regiment would be sufficient to overturn the republic :—

I feel convinced that, if M. Paul Deroulède had succeeded in getting General Roget to the Elysée, M. Loubet would have spent the first and perhaps only night of his presidency at Vincennes or Mont Valérien, whither his Ministers would have been sent to join him, for a look backward into the history of the nineteenth century revolutions and riots in the capital shows me that regulars will not fire upon regulars; hence, one regiment will do the trick, and manifestos are of no use. They have been used throughout the century, in 1814, 1815, 1830, 1848, and 1851, as the word after the blow. One regiment would have saved the Empire on the 4th September, at any rate temporarily. General Trochu refused it to M. Estancelin. There would be no barricades if Prince Victor came at the head of a regiment into Paris to-morrow. The last word, expressive of the first, is then, "that regiment."

YOUTH AND COMMAND IN WAR.

"Is our army degenerate?" is the challenge which Colonel A. S. Bacon puts at the head of his paper in the March *Forum*. He answers, yes, but only in its commanders. He complains of the late war. "Our one prominent campaign was conducted without system on the go-as-you-please plan, and the one prominent land-battle was fought and won by colonels and captains." He finds the root fault in the age of the generals and political promotions :—

All the greatest soldiers have been young men. "Old men for counsel, young men for war." Alexander's active military career began at 18 and ended at 33; Hannibal's extended from 13 to 47; Cæsar's, 40 to 55; Gustavus', 16 to 38; Frederick's, 28 to 51; Napoleon's, 27 to 46. Cæsar was a subaltern at 20, and served in several campaigns before his active military career began. Every prominent general of the Civil War, I think, was in 1861 under 45 years of age, excepting General Lee, who was 54. I know of no major-general in the recent Spanish War who was under 60 years of age.

The writer does not mention Cromwell. He goes on:—

I have no recollection of any great general in an active campaign who was over sixty. The indefatigable Frederick fought what he called a war, extending over a year, when he was sixty-six; but it contained nothing but vexatious delays, no battles, and a treaty. How different from the Frederick of twenty-eight! Napoleon was an old man at forty, when his downward career began. His was a short-lived race, he having lost five ancestors within a century. His father died at thirty-eight of the same disease as his illustrious son. Napoleon once said of himself, when he was thirty-five, "One has but a certain time for war. I shall be good for it but six years more: then even I shall stop." His words were apparently prophetic; for at about that time his star of success began to wane. The physical endurance of a military genius had gone. It is simply suicidal to place the command of active armies in the hands of an old man.

Not merely were the generals in the late war old; they were not trained men :—

In the war of '61 all heads of departments (except the Medical Department) were graduates; in the war of '98 all heads of departments (except those of Engineering and Ordnance) were non-graduates. What contrasts in their records!

Of the army to-day the writer declares :—

The younger and middle-aged officers positively have no superiors. Give the young men a chance, and we shall see our new army of 100,000 men tactically as perfect as Frederick's, and manœuvred as scientifically as Napoleon's.

HOME GOSSIP ABOUT OLIVER CROMWELL.

THE approaching tercentenary of the Lord Protector's birth lends special interest to Amelia Barr's contribution to *Harper's* for April. She retails much personal gossip about Cromwell and his Court, with incidents and anecdotes gathered from Cromwellian newspapers and tracts.

LOVE FOR HIS MOTHER.

Of his filial devotion, the writer says :—

The sympathy existing between this mother and son is one of the most beautiful traits in Oliver's personal history. They loved each other with a passionate affection that no time or change lessened, and when he arrived at the summit of his power, though she was then upwards of ninety years of age, he appointed her royal apartments in Whitehall, and visited her every day. Noble quaintly says, "She occasionally yet offered the Protector advice, which he always heard with great attention, but acted as he judged proper." It is pleasant to think that this fine old lady died happily before her son's power began to wane.

Her influence it was which saved him from the wildness of youth, of which the writer says :—

Football and cricket are not unpardonable sins in a youth, even if we add to them the further accusations of his enemies, that he was of a rough and blustering temper, fond of wine and fair women, unable to endure contradiction, and always ready to make those who objected to his words and ways feel the weight of his quarter-staff. If he really was of such a disposition, his early reformation was very creditable to him, for soon after he was twenty years of age the admonitions and entreaties of his mother—then a widow—prevailed over all other seductions. His sudden reformation drew on him a charge of hypocrisy.

The writer declares the secret of Strafford's abandonment of his early Liberal principles to be the passion for the Countess of Carlisle, who rewarded him by leaving him and his new politics for Pym. In the words of Sir Philip Warwick, "she changed her gallant from Strafford to Pym."

HIS WIFE A ROYALIST!

It is pathetic to find in Cromwell's case, too, that a man's foes are they of his own household. The writer says :—

The great fault to be laid at Elizabeth Cromwell's door is that she was not heartily true to her husband's cause. Even when he had placed her in the palace of Whitehall she was continually listening to plans for bringing back the Stuarts. Either she ought to have stood by her great husband heart and soul, or she ought to have separated herself from him altogether. It was an injustice and a cruelty to sit by his side and doubt and complain, and urge him to retrace his steps and undo his work. Loyalist writers represent her without any personal beauty.

HIS LADY FRIENDS.

If Cromwell was a man to whom woman's sympathy was sweet, he missed it in a pitiful degree. Contemporary writers accuse him of a more than platonic affection for Lady Dysart, and General Tollemache is said to have been his son by that famous woman. But if there be any truth in this, wife and mistress could join hands in order to urge on the harassed Protector a scheme for restoring the exiled King.

Lady Dysart was witty, learned, and full of intrigue. Her picture reveals nothing of that beauty which is said to have enamoured Cromwell and enslaved Lauderdale. It is the face of a virago, with such an imperious brow as fully explains her sobriquet of "Sultana." Cromwell's friendship with Lady Dysart gave great offence to the Puritans, and he thought it best to cease visiting her. But "sweet Mrs. Lambert," who belonged to the strictest sect of the godly, was less objectionable.

HIS GRANDDAUGHTER BRIDGET.

Mrs. Lucy Hutchinson pronounced Cromwell's Court to be "full of sinne and vanity," but the writer sets this down to womanish spite, and declares "there is no doubt that the family of Cromwell in Whitehall was a consistent religious one." She says :—

Nothing can be more certain than that in his home circle he was of a profoundly tender nature. His letters to his sons are in the most confiding, affectionate terms, far more like a mother's than a father's letters. It is around his daughters, however, that the home life of Cromwell settles with peculiar interest. To them he was passionately attached. The eldest, Bridget, entirely disapproved his assumption of supreme power, and her stern piety doubtless led her "to be plain" with her father, both in and out of season. He bestowed upon her little daughter, Bridget Ireton, a doting affection only excused by the child's wonderful character. She held his hand and sat between his knees at state ceremonials and cabinet councils, and when some objected to her presence, he answered, "there was no secret that he would trust with them that he would not trust with that infant." She grew up to be an exact but handsome likeness of her grandfather, "a woman of great presence and majesty, heroic courage, and indefatigable industry." She adored her grandfather, defended his memory with impetuous enthusiasm, and twice challenged gentlemen who insulted his memory.

HIS DAUGHTERS ALL OPPOSED TO HIM.

Though the granddaughter believed in him, his daughters seem all to have opposed him :—

It was on his second daughter, Elizabeth Claypole, that he expended the deepest tenderness of his nature. She was exceedingly beautiful, and of so noble a disposition that Cromwell's vilest defamers have found nothing to blame or lampoon in her conduct. But, alas, poor father! This dear child was the stanch friend of his enemies; her last words to him were solemn entreaties to bring back the King and undo the great work of his life.

Mary, his third daughter, married Viscount Fauconberg. She was a woman of great parts, and Bishop Burnet, comparing her with Richard Cromwell, says, "But if those in petticoats had been in breeches, they would have held faster." She was a staunch royalist, and a frequent visitor to the Court of Charles the Second.

Lady Frances, the youngest daughter, was actually asked in marriage by Charles II. The suit was favoured by mother and daughter, but Cromwell said, "No, he will never forgive his father's death: besides, he is so damnably debauched—he cannot be trusted."

Lady Frances, rich in suitors, was twice married, her second husband being Sir John Russell, and thus became the ancestress of the great Liberal statesman of that name in this century.

ELEGANT TASTES AND TENDER HEART.

As the writer observes :—

It is so customary to think of Cromwell only as a soldier and a statesman, that we are apt to forget he was also a man of elegant tastes in poetry, pictures, furniture, horses and equipages, and that, simple as his own style was, he knew what was due to his wife and daughters, and exacted their rights of homage. Nor must we forget that it is to Cromwell's personal exertions we owe the preservation of Raphael's cartoons, and all the fine pictures and statues adorning Whitehall.

Of the eve of his death this touching incident is recorded :—

O great tender heart! for he then turned round and prayed, not only for the people of God, but especially for his enemies, in these sublime words: "Pardon such as desire to trample on the dust of a poor worm, *for they are thy people too!*"

A sketch of Mary Cromwell is given in *Gentleman's* by Mr. R. W. Ramsey, from which it appears she only married Lord Fauconberg in obedience to her parents' wishes, but nevertheless her married life turned out happily.

The *Puritan* contains ten photographs of Cromwellian portraits and relics in Sir Richard Tangye's famous collection, to illustrate a paper by C. Fell Smith.

CANON GORE ON CHURCH REFORM.

"THE English Church Union Declaration" is the subject of a paper in the *Contemporary* by Rev. Canon Gore.

THE FUNDAMENTAL IDEA.

He begins at the foundation. He asks:—

What then is the inspiring principle and motive of the High Church movement or Catholic revival?

The answer is an easy one. It is the idea of the visible Church. . . . The Divine Founder of our religion instituted a visible society, and not only bountifully enriched it with spiritual gifts, but also endowed it with a spiritual authority over its members—a legislative power to determine spiritual questions—*i.e.*, to "bind" and "loose," with a divine sanction, and a judicial or disciplinary power over individuals: "Whose sins ye remit, they are remitted, whose sins ye retain, they are retained." . . . A Christian Church, therefore, which exists with the legislative and judicial functions in abeyance must be living a maimed and truncated life, and cannot be said to be doing its work at all fully in the name of Christ.

COMMON TO CATHOLIC AND NONCONFORMIST.

These principles are, he urges, common to Catholicism and Protestantism. Their prominence is one phase of the "movement which is everywhere putting social in the place of individualist conceptions of the base of society." And he adds, "they have come to the fore among Nonconformists."

He declares the "Evangelical Free Church Catechism" to be an "extraordinarily important document": "it represents so wide an agreement among all the chief Nonconformist bodies": "it is a real response to the challenge to say what in fact 'undenominational Christianity' does stand for": and "it is important for the prominence restored to the idea of the One Visible Catholic Church." The idea has, he insists, come to stay.

THE FUNCTION OF THE BISHOPS.

The Canon goes on to urge that the right which the Free Church Catechism asserts, "to interpret and administer Christ's law," must be exercised through the bishops:—

The bishops, are, indeed, according to the best ideal of the Catholic Church, by the method of their election *representative* officers, and in the exercise of their powers *constitutional* officers. They ought to be surrounded and in a measure controlled by their presbyters and their laity. . . . The real spiritual judgment should lie with the bishops, in the free exercise of their spiritual responsibility as pastors of the Church. If it does not lie with them, the Church is not being governed in the name of Christ.

THE CHURCH PROPERLY SELF-GOVERNED.

The re-marriage of divorced persons and certain points of ritual are instanced as clearly within the province of the Church to decide for herself:—

What is at stake is a vitally important question as to the intention of Christ about His Church. It makes an enormous difference whether it is a self-governing society or no. . . . She must have liberty—within certain restrictions—to manage her own affairs and pass her own judgments on spiritual cases; that is to say, exactly that liberty which has always been guaranteed and is still guaranteed to the Established Presbyterian Church in Scotland.

"A FREE CHURCH" THE IDEAL.

Liberationists will rub their eyes on reading this:—

The logic of history works slowly, but it works exceedingly surely. After all sorts of relations between Church and State have been tried all through the Christian ages it becomes increasingly apparent, from the point of view alike of Church and State, that "a free Church in a free State" is in some real sense the only possible political ideal, at least for a democratically governed country like England . . . But, if all this be granted, does it mean anything else but Disestablishment? To this I should reply that whether Disestablishment be a good thing or a bad thing, we are assuredly moving on the way to that Niagara, unless some reform is possible which will allow to the Church her legitimate liberties. But, on the other hand, there is no reason why such reform should not be compatible with retaining the Establishment.

JUDICIAL FREEDOM.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has gradually assumed spiritual jurisdiction which did not originally belong to it. The Canon proceeds:—

Supposing, then, the jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee in spiritual cases were abolished, and the courts of the diocesan bishop and the province restored, with an appeal to a final court of bishops, representing the authority of both provinces, assisted, let us suppose, by legal assessors, nothing would have been done inconsistent with the Reformation settlement or the supremacy of the Crown.

LEGISLATIVE FREEDOM.

But the Canon wants for the Church again not merely judicial but legislative authority also:—

No society can live vigorously without requiring to readjust its regulations in detail. . . . We must surely have some practical measure of self-government. . . . The true spirit of our age directs our attention back to the primitive constitutional and representative idea of Church government. We hardly realise how sadly we all lose—bishops and presbyters and laity—from not taking our share in the government of the Church on some truly representative and constitutional method. We are weary of debating societies—Church congresses and Diocesan conferences. We miss the healthy discipline of co-operative government. We must not rest till in our parishes, our dioceses, our provinces, and our national Church as a whole, bishops and presbyters and laity—truly so called, not merely residents or ratepayers—are duly co-ordinated in a system of really representative government. Let the decisions of the Church legislature lie on the tables of the Houses of Parliament, and if anything revolutionary of the established order be supposed to be involved in them, let Parliament petition the Queen to withhold her assent.

A New Relic of St. Paul?

THE *Century* contains an account by Mr. Rufus B. Richardson of certain "American discoveries at Corinth, including a relic of St. Paul." Perusal shows that discoveries there certainly have been: the famous Pirene fountain was unearthed and laid bare; but "the relic of St. Paul" turns out to be somewhat remotely, if at all, associated with the Apostle. This is the writer's story:—

It was rather startling to find, on turning over a block of marble found at a depth of about ten feet, an inscription of Roman times, rudely cut and broken at both ends, running: [sun]agoge [H]ebr[aion], "synagogue of the Hebrews." The thought arose, and would not down, that this stone was a part of the very synagogue in which Paul "reasoned . . . every sabbath, and persuaded the Jews and the Greeks," when "he continued there a year and six months, teaching the word of God among them."

The block was elaborately carved on one side with a row of dentils and higher bands of mouldings both above and below it, and had undoubtedly formed a part of a fine entablature of a building in the older city destroyed by Mummius; but in the synagogue it had been used as the lintel of a door. . . .

We have not been able to identify any of the walls found near by with the synagogue from which the block came, although we may subsequently give it such a setting; nor can we say with certainty that the inscription is not later than the time of Paul. But the probability is the other way, and it is at least not unlikely that he passed and repassed under this very block. We could hardly have found anything more closely associated with him.

WHAT IS THE CHIEF END OF WOMAN?

TO PRODUCE BABY AND GLORIFY HIM FOR EVER.

DR. ARABELLA KENEALY having long ago demonstrated that the cultivation of their brain by women was accompanied by all manner of terrible dangers to their reproductive efficiency, now lifts up her voice again in the *Nineteenth Century* to warn her sisters against the awful consequences of cultivating their muscle. In her paper, "Woman as an Athlete," she writes as usual with much brilliance and some good sense. But the net effect of her pleadings will be to encourage the belief that to be good mothers women must neither be well educated nor physically well trained. Of course, Dr. Kenealy will deny that this is a just or fair deduction from her writings. Nevertheless it will be drawn, and girls will ask impatiently whether they can reasonably be asked to sacrifice both their brain and their muscle before the shrine of the baby, which millions of them will never so much as have a chance to approach? If all women were dedicated to motherhood, Dr. Kenealy's plea would have more force. If women are to starve their brains and atrophy their muscles, in order that they may be the better breeders of babies, we must be prepared to hear very imperiously, before long, the cry of the unmarried for the right to bear the children for whose sake they have sacrificed both intellect and sinews. It is indeed a matter that may be commended to those who are both socialists and advocates of women's rights,—Whether we may not ere long have to face an agitation far more serious than any clamour for the redistribution of wealth—an agitation, to wit, for a more equitable distribution of the baby-bearing of the world.

MY LORD THE BABY.

Nevertheless, Dr. Kenealy says much that is extremely sensible and true about the divine function of motherhood, albeit it will read like cruel wrong to the myriad women to whom motherhood is an unattainable paradise. If we leave the unmarried out of account, we can heartily endorse the following splendid vindication of motherhood:—

The whole question of evolution turns indeed on the function of child-bearing. There is no subject occupying the minds of our most eminent politicians, philosophers, or poets, which possesses a tithe of the value belonging to the problem as to the best methods of rearing babies. The philosopher's wisdom is written in sand for every tide to wash away. The Baby is eternal. On his proper nurture devolves the whole question of the race—To be or not to be? Speaking broadly, the tide which made for higher education and more liberty—an undeniable and invaluable impulse when it shall be but rightly directed—was a mere impulse on the part of Nature that the motherhood of her babies should be an intelligent motherhood. It was time instinct should be superseded by intelligence. It was time woman, the mother of men, should be accorded the liberty which belongs to the mothering of freedmen. Nature had no vainglorious ambitions as to a race of female wranglers or golfers; she is not concerned with Amazons, physical or intellectual. She is a one-idea'd, uncompromising old person, and her one idea is the race as embodied in the Baby.

Her scheme comprises Shakespeares and Charlotte Brontës to educate, amuse and lift the standard of her babies; it comprises Beethovens and Michael Angelos to dignify their senses; it comprises Stephensons and Bessemers to build them bridges and steam-engines; but she would not give a fig for all the wranglers and philosophers in the world further than that they subserve the interests of her Babies.

THE BIRTHRIGHT OF MY LORD THE BABY.

Dr. Kenealy maintains that the pursuit of athleticism by women squanders the birthright of the Baby. Athletic women have no breasts with which to nurse their children, and they squander on developing new muscle energy of their own the potentiality of health which would make their babies capable of digesting their milk. But, surely, such potentialities of efficient motherhood are not necessarily exhausted by golfing, cycling, and hockey? Was Diana Vernon or any other of the huntress heroines spoilt for motherhood by the habit of hunting, and can any one pretend that golfing is a greater strain upon the reproductive energy of woman than following the hounds? Over-training, no doubt, in man or woman is bad. But not being trained at all is worse. The women of to-day are undoubtedly by universal consent finer physically, healthier, taller, more vigorous than were Miss Lydia Languish and her sisters of last century. And it is impossible to believe that this improved physique does not react favourably upon My Lord the Baby.

IS ATHLETICISM ANTAGONISTIC TO SEX?

Dr. Kenealy declares that if women develop muscle they do it at the expense of all that is most distinctive of their sex. The Greeks and our own Scandinavian ancestors are against her in this matter. No women were so dangerously seductive as those whose strength and fleetness of foot or skill in the chase or in war lured their lovers to their doom. The mischief of such papers as this of Dr. Kenealy's is that lazy girls imagine that they are best fulfilling their destinies as breeding machines by never cultivating their minds or training their bodies. Of course if to be "athletic," which seems to mean in Dr. Kenealy's eyes to ride a cycle, to golf or to play hockey, were to be equivalent to becoming a neuter, there would be no room for argument. Only many unfortunate women who cannot marry would in that case take to athletics as a great relief. But if the universities for men claim to have proved that it is possible to cultivate both muscle and brain without sacrificing either to the other, is it not reasonable to think that women might immensely improve both their intellectual and their physical condition without impairing in the least their value as producers of My Lord the Baby?

A Noted Lady Mountaineer.

IT is a strange story that Marcus Tindal tells in *Pearson's* of the development of the champion lady mountaineer. Mrs. Main began her Alpine career as a consumptive invalid! She had been sent to one warm health resort after another, only to grow weaker and weaker. Then she disregarded medical advice and went to Switzerland instead of the more southerly spots recommended. Her health returned. She resolved to ascend the Grandes Jurasses, and achieved her purpose. Overtaken by darkness on their way down, she and her guides had to bivouac in the snow:—

The doctors' warnings and the long months of illness were totally forgotten. A hole was dug in the snow, and with a knapsack as a pillow, and a shawl as a covering, Mrs. Main heroically prepared to make the best of the inevitable.

Twenty-four hours in the snow, as a first experience in mountaineering, did not deter this delicate lady. Quite the contrary. She has climbed now for twenty years. She prefers autumn to summer, as she then escapes her two greatest aversions—tourists and thunderstorms. She is a great Alpine photographer, and has now taken to giving lantern lectures for charitable purposes illustrative of her adventures.

HOW TO LIVE LONG.

BY THOSE WHO HAVE DONE IT.

MR. FRED. A. MCKENZIE, in the April *Windsor* gives his second paper on "The Secret of Long Life." The first authority quoted is Mr. T. Sidney Cooper, R.A., now in his ninety-sixth year. After explaining the regular order of his life in the country, Mr. Cooper added :—

I must tell you that I attribute my long life to the merciful care of God's Providence, for he was the Father of the fatherless boy, and has preserved him through all his trials and difficulties, prosperities, sunshine and shadow."

The late Mrs. Keeley (93) said to her interviewer : "If you come to me and ask me how you, too, can live long, I say that I cannot tell you. All I can say is, live simply and quietly and regularly."

Mr. W. P. Frith, R.A. (80), said : "Some time ago a number of old men were comparing notes as to their ways of life. They differed altogether about food, drink and almost every habit. But there was one point in which they were unanimous. They all were emphatic about the necessity of spending a considerable portion of each day taking exercise in the open air."

Dr. Theodore Cuyler (76) says :—

I avoid all indigestible food and all alcoholic stimulants, and have never smoked a cigar. I sleep soundly (after a bountiful bowl of bread and milk before retiring), and I never drive either body or brain after I am weary.

Sir Gavan Duffy wrote :—

I am now in my eighty-third year, and I attribute my prolonged life to a careful and systematic method of living. You ask if life, after sixty years and ten, is a burden. I have not found it so. The most tranquil and serene period of my life was from my sixty-fourth to my seventy-second year.

Sims Reeves finds the secret in a man's constitution.

The man who has a good, sound constitution, and no functional disorders, is able to bear many strains, and even excesses, that would quickly kill another. "Coming to exact rules for maintaining long life," Mr. Sims Reeves continued, "regularity and moderation are great things."

Professor Virchow writes :—"My 'secret' is the regular change between working and rest, not only in the alternation of the action of the different organs, but equally in the activity of different powers of the same organ."

Summing up, Mr. McKenzie reports of his aged celebrities that "one and all have found that a full life, a life of great endeavour, has led to health of body and mind."

Corpulence and Genius.

DR. KIERNAN, in the *Humanitarian*, continues his discussion of "Degeneracy and Genius." Obesity is declared to be one of the stigmata of degeneracy. Its mental relations are illustrated by the following curious string of facts :—

The world and an overcoat could hardly contain the glory of Victor Hugo's belly. He burst his button band every day, and as for buttons in front they were snapped off continually. Victor Hugo's *embonpoint* was most richly deserved, for his plate was a *mixtum compositum* of veal cutlets, lima beans and oil, roast beef and tomato sauce, omelettes, milk and vinegar, mustard and cheese, which he swallowed rapidly and in immense amounts while drinking coffee. Rossini had not been able to see his feet over his abdomen for six years ere his death. He was a hippopotamus in trousers. Jules Janin would break down any eighteenth century sofa on which he might happen to sit. The Africanism of Alexandre Dumas' passions did not prevent the author of "The Three Guardsmen" from being very plump. He ate three beeksteaks where any other fat man ate one. Saint Beuve saw his abdomen bulge out under his goatee. The most fertile of all French romancers, Balzac, looked more like a hogshead than a man. Three ordinary persons stretching hands could not reach around his waist. Dr. Eugene Sue, author of the "Mysteries of Paris," was greatly grieved when he could no longer see over his stomach. Theophile Gautier also merited a place among obese literary gods; Renan, Maupassant, Flaubert and Sarcey were also to be there classed. Most of these victims of obesity (which as a rule came early) had neurotic taint.

INSECT INOCULATORS OF DISEASE.

LADY PRIESTLEY, writing in the *Nineteenth Century* on "winged carriers of disease," supplies fresh evidence for the ancient belief that the lord of flies is Beelzebub.

A FLY-PROOF HOUSE.

She begins with a charming account of Oliver Wendell Holmes' "fly-proof dwelling." She says :—

On entering the villa it was curious to find the folding doors silently closing up behind, while others mysteriously opened in front through some mechanical contrivance, the object of which was to keep out the flies. Every window in this Arcadia was protected from the entrance of flies by wire-gauze stretchers through which the summer breeze could be wafted during the hours of sleep, and which was transparent enough to allow your eyes to rest on the pretty garden below in the hours of morning.

THE MOSQUITO AS LEPROSYMONGER.

This is not merely a poet's fad. It appears to be a valuable sanitary precaution, for flies are well known to be propagators of ophthalmia, erysipelas, ringworm, various forms of eczema, cholera, and other undesirable bacteria. And there are certain flies fitted by Nature with a complete inoculating apparatus, who use it to inject the germs of deadly disease into human blood. Chief of these are certain species of mosquitos. "In China, South America, and countries where different forms of elephantiasis prevail, this deplorable disease has long been associated in the medical mind with a certain species of mosquito." Coolies suffering from this disease have been put in the mosquito-house, and the mosquitos which have fed on them reveal under the microscope the presence of the microbes. These would, on the death of the mosquito, pass into the water on which it dies; and the poor wretch who drinks of that water contracts elephantiasis in his turn.

HOW MALARIA IS DISSEMINATED.

Furthermore "it is now being revealed to us that a more familiar disease, and one much nearer home—namely, malaria—can also be inoculated into the human blood through the bite of certain mosquitos. It is well known that malaria is generated in swampy places. Such places are notoriously the haunts of mosquitos" :—

Thus elephantiasis and malaria in man, pébrine in silkworms, Texas fever in cattle, the fly disease of Africa, are all diseases proved to be transmissible directly or indirectly through inoculation by insects.

REMEDIES.

When we consider the losses to our armies abroad, to industry and agriculture, and the sufferings to humanity generally involved in these tropical diseases, it is singular to reflect that the preventive measures indicated by our knowledge are so simple and so homely. For pébrine, the use of the microscope, wherewithal to examine the dead body of the moth before allowing the eggs to develop, and attention to perfect sanitation in the silkworm's home, has restored a moribund industry to France, Japan, and other nations. For the rest, the fly-proof dwelling, the tick-proof shed, the mosquito curtain, the filter, are all simple and attainable barriers against these diseases.

THE HUMAN ORGANISM AS REPUBLIC.

THE analogy so frequently drawn between society and the human body is further illustrated by Dr. Woods Hutchinson in a *Contemporary* article entitled "The Republic of the Body."

"DEMOCRACY IN BIOLOGY."

The "great cellular theory" developed under Virchow is first described :—

The body is conceived of as a cell-state or cell-republic composed of innumerable plastic citizens, and its government, both in health and disease, is emphatically a government "of the cells, by the cells, and for the cells." At first these cell-units were regarded . . . . as, so to speak, individuals without personality, mere slaves and helots under the ganglion-oligarchy which was controlled by the tyrant mind, and he but the mouthpiece of one of the Olympians. But time has changed all that, and already the triumphs of democracy have been as signal in biology as they have been in politics, and far more rapid. The sturdy little citizen-cells have steadily but surely fought their way to recognition as the controlling power of the entire body-politic, have forced the ganglion-oligarchy to admit that they are but delegates, and even the tyrant mind to concede that he rules by their sufferance alone. His power is mainly a veto, and even that may be overruled by the usual two-thirds vote. And, although their industry in behalf of and devotion to the welfare of the entire organism is ever to be relied upon, and almost pathetic in its intensity, yet it has its limits, and that when these have been transgressed they are as ready to "fight for their own hand" regardless of previous conventional allegiance, as ever were any of their ancestors on seashore or rivulet marge. And such rebellions are our most terrible disease-processes, cancer and sarcoma.

CELLS BECOMING CIVILISED.

Many of these cells have soaked every thread of their tissues in lime-salts and buried themselves in a marble tomb; yet petrified and mummified they are still alive; else the bone would dissolve. An exactly similar process occurs in the drama of coral-building. "If such a class or caste could be invented in the external industrial community, the labour problem and the ever-occurring puzzle of the unemployed would be solved at once." The connective tissues show a similar degradation in a less degree :—

Whatever emergency may arise, Nature can always depend upon the connective-tissues to meet it. . . . They are the sturdy farmers and ever-ready minute men of the cell-republic.

Their analogue in the external world is the sponge and its colonies.

THE CAPITALIST CLASS.

Next in order after bone and tissue,

we find the great group of storage-tissues, the granaries or bankers of the body-politic, distinguished primarily, like the capitalist class elsewhere, by an inordinate appetite, not to say greed. They sweep into their interior all the food materials which are not absolutely necessary for the performance of the vital function of the other cells.

Then come the group of blood-corpuscles, more free and independent than any other class in the body. "They float at large in the blood current, much as their original ancestor, the amoeba, did in the water of the stagnant ditch."

The red ones become mere sponges for soaking in oxygen and for giving it out.

"THE MOUNTED POLICE."

The white are the great mounted police, the sanitary patrol of the body. Wherever an irruption of disease-breeding bacilli appears, there rush these white cells, to fight and conquer or die :—

They are literally the Indian police, the scavengers, the Hibernians, as it were, of the entire body. They have the roving habits and fighting instincts of the savage. They cruise about continually through the waterways and marshes of the body, looking for trouble, and, like their Hibernian descendants, wherever they see a head they hit it. They are the incarnation of the fighting spirit of our ancestors, and if it were not for their retention of this characteristic in so high a degree, many classes of our fixed-cells would not have been able to subside into such burgherlike habits.

R. L. STEVENSON'S HOMILY ON HAPPINESS.

Scribner's April instalment of the novelist's letters of 1883 shows him urging on his father more cheerful views of life, and giving him quite a little sermon. He says :—

The great double danger of taking life too easily, and taking it too hard, how difficult it is to balance that! But we are all too little inclined to faith; we are all, in our serious moments, too much inclined to forget that all are sinners, and fall justly by their faults, and therefore that we have no more to do with that than with the thunder-cloud; only to trust, and do our best, and wear as smiling a face as may be for others and ourselves. But there is no royal road among this complicated business. Hegel, the German, got the best word of all philosophy with his antinomies: the contrary of everything is its postulate. That is, of course, grossly expressed, but gives a hint of the idea, which contains a great deal of the mysteries of religion, and a vast amount of the practical wisdom of life.

On learning that his father is gloomier than ever, he writes to his mother :—

Tell him I give him up. I don't want no such a parent. This is not the man for my money. I do not call that by the name of religion which fills a man with bile—and I may add stupidity. I will think more of his prayers when I see in him a spirit of *praise*. Piety is a more childlike and happy attitude than he admits. . . . . Even the Shorter Catechism, not the merriest epitome of religion, and a work exactly as pious although not quite so true as the multiplication table—even that dry-as-dust epitome begins with a heroic note. What is man's chief end? Let him study that; and ask himself if to refuse to enjoy God's kindest gifts is in the spirit indicated. Up, Dullard! It is better service to enjoy a novel than to mump. . . . . And do not forget that even as *laborare*, so *joculari, est orare;* and to be happy the first step to being pious.

"THE GOSPEL OF RELAXATION."

An excellent sequel to this doctrine is William James' "Gospel of Relaxation" in the same magazine. Mr. James insists that, "We must change ourselves from a race that admires jerk and snap for their own sakes, and looks down upon low voices and quiet ways as dull, to one that, on the contrary, has calm for its ideal, and for their own sakes loves harmony, dignity, and ease." We must have less of "bottled lightning about us. The need of feeling responsible all the livelong day has been preached long enough in our New England." We want the "toning down" of our moral tensions. We need to remember the law "that strong feeling about one's self tends to arrest the free association of one's objective ideas and motor processes."

Harper's for April is distinctly a good number. Amelia Barr's gossip about Cromwell and his court claims special notice. Mr. Arthur Symon's "Aspects of Rome" are vivid pictures of place and people. He contrasts life in Rome with life in London and in Paris. In London, life is too full, too eager, too urgent, to be truly enjoyed: "I have not time to live." In Paris, "I am too much at home, too happy; life is too easy." But Rome frees him from the tyrannies of sense and of ideas; shuts him in with the greatest moments of human history; and leads him to eternity. 'Thirteen Days in Unexplored Montenegro" are recounted with much vigour by May McClellan Desprez.

FIRST FOLIOS OF SHAKESPEARE.

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN COMPLICATION.

MR. SIDNEY LEE announces in *Cornhill* a discovery of the Shakespeare first folio. This book is the property of Mr. Coningsby Sibthorp, of Sudbrooke Holm, Lincoln. On the titlepage is written "*Ex dono Willi. Jaggard Typographi. a°.* 1623." On the original binding is a crest, with the motto "Augusta Vincenti." This crest has been identified as that of Augustine Vincent of the College of Arms, or Heralds' College, and the autograph is also identified as his. Mr. Lee recounts the trouble Jaggard and Vincent had with a common enemy named Brooke, who impugned the legitimacy of the coat-of-arms given by the Heralds' College to William Shakespeare. Vincent issued a scathing reply to Brooke in 1622, and so gave him his quietus. What was more natural than for Jaggard, publishing Shakespeare's plays next year, to send "a very early copy" to Vincent? Mr. Lee declares the book "one of the very first that came from the press," and again "almost certainly the first copy."

It is stated that Jaggard and his partners probably printed about five hundred copies, of which about two hundred have been traced within the past century. Of these fewer than twenty are perfect, one hundred and sixty have sustained serious damage. Mr. Lee sounds a note of alarm: "this country is being rapidly drained of its First Folios by the United States of America." He says:—

When, in the summer of last year, I found that for purposes of research it was desirable that I should consult two copies of the First Folio which were reported to possess unique features, and were known to have been in libraries in England a very few years ago, my inquiries led me to the embarrassing conclusion that if I wished to examine the copies in question it would be necessary for me to take a trip to New York. One of these two copies only crossed the seas in 1897. There was a third copy, which I sought to trace in vain, and I believe, although I have no precise information on the subject, that that copy has also joined its brethren in America. English booksellers make no secret of this fact of the growing practice of exporting rare editions of Shakespeare to America. Mr. Quaritch, the great bookseller in Piccadilly, wrote to me lately in reference to the First Folio, "Perfect copies are usually sold by us dealers to American collectors. They thus get scarcer and dearer every year."

Booksellers often tell me that it gives them greater satisfaction to sell a rare English book to an Englishman than to an American; but even the most patriotic of booksellers has commercial instincts; and, however unexceptionable a bookseller's patriotism may be, it cannot be expected that, when an Englishman offers £500 for a copy of the First Folio and an American £1,000, the bookseller will make the copy over to the Englishman in preference to the American bidder. The difficulty can only be met by an improvement in public sentiment in this country. Public sentiment ought to demand that whenever any specially valuable Shakespearean treasure, which should be regarded as a national monument, comes into the market, the Director of such a national institution as the British Museum should have funds placed by the Government at his disposal to enable him to enter into competition on something like level ground with American amateurs.

THE *Geographical Journal* for March contains an interesting paper by Dr. J. W. Gregory, which aims at showing that the old belief in a definite plan of the earth is justified, since the distribution of land and water on the globe has been determined by the tetrahedral arrangement of the elevations and depressions in the surface; or, in other words, the plan of the earth may be attributed to the foundering of the earth's external shell owing to the unceasing shrinkage of the internal mass.

MRS. HAWEIS' LAST ARTICLE.

A PLEA FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

THE *Contemporary* contains a paper by the late Mrs. Haweis headed "Servants and Served." It is prefaced by the following pathetic note from her husband:—

This was the last article composed by my beloved wife. She dictated it to me only two days before she died. She was then too weak to hold a pen, but eager to finish any work she had on hand. Her mind was alert and brilliant to the last. "*So much to do!*" she kept saying. Truly when the end came she was found "with her lamp burning." She died as she had lived, working for others.

AN EMINENTLY REPUTABLE CLASS.

The writer begins with insisting on the value and merit of the servant class:—

We often grumble at them; but considering their temptations and responsibility, as a class they are, on the whole, wonderfully honest and reliable, and considering their provocations and the indifference frequently shown to their interests, feelings, convenience, and health, servants are, as a rule, kind, attentive, and faithful. In view of such facts, it will be wise to abstain from abusing servants as if they were our natural enemies, or to expect from them a perfection we do not expect to find anywhere else.

In our intercourse with servants we shall find them very human, no doubt: but after all, with the opportunities within their reach, the wonder is they so seldom make a worse use of them.

MISTRESSES "ONLY ABUSE THEM."

As a class, they are respectable, worthy, honest, and rarely come on the rates, unless they marry unwisely. They habitually do more for their old parents and their poor relations than many average sons and daughters dream of doing. They are not more indifferent to kindness, not more trouble and worry than any other class of people. And in illness, in old age—aye, and in infancy—who does more for us than the kind-hearted nurse or confidential valet or maid? We sometimes think them ungrateful, but more often than not it is the mistress, not the servant, who is ungrateful, although it must be generally admitted that, in the "better" class at least, mistresses are usually kind and indulgent up to their lights. They seldom ill-treat, under-pay, or under-feed their servants. They only abuse them, and this more often behind their backs.

DOMESTIC SERVICE HONOURABLE.

The writer then offers some excellent practical advice:—

The first golden rule is *Respect your servants*. Recognise that service is honourable and independent. The terms slavey, flunkey, valet, drudge—all have a tendency to drag down and throw discredit on the social status of domestic servants. Such terms should not be used at all.

Courtesy is quite compatible with command, and humanity with both, but the practice of *sparing* servants is nevertheless a bad one. Strictness is much better. Servants are under contract, and it is best for master and man and most fair to the community that contracts should be faithfully observed.

WHY "sterling" in the phrase "pound sterling"? Mr. W. J. Gordon, in his sixth paper on the Port of London in the *Leisure Hour*, answers this question. The foreign trade of London was during many reigns mostly in the hands of the Germans. The Merchants of the Steelyard were all Germans, mostly natives of Cologne, and held the dominant position in the Port of London for four hundred years. They were, from the part whence they came, called Easterlings, and their money was Easterling money. "Easterling" became "sterling," and sterling has been a synonym for genuine ever since the days of Elizabeth.

CONTINENTAL CHRISTIANITY.

BY GENERAL BOOTH.

GENERAL BOOTH is one of the few Englishmen who have taken any trouble to form an opinion upon the present condition of Christianity on the Continent. He is free from prejudice against Catholicism, and he has 2,500 officers at work in Europe. His judgment, therefore, as we find it recorded in the *Illustrated Missionary News* for April, is well worth noting. His verdict is that an immense majority of Europeans have ceased to be even nominal Christians. Of those who have ceased altogether to attend divine service in church or chapel—

We find in every city we occupy (except, perhaps, in some Swedish ones) a vast majority of the population, and we cannot but be struck with the apparent abandonment of these multitudes by the Churches. No matter whether "the Church of the majority" be Catholic or Protestant, we find its buildings closed as a rule at the hours when the working classes might, if they wished, attend their services. The people are left to the theatre, to the music hall, and the café, where they find themselves generally in the company of those who worshipped at the church in the morning. And, upon inquiry, one finds that this abandonment of the masses to their indifference or unbelief is rendered the more inevitable by a general want of faith in the saving power of Jesus Christ. In Lent, and sometimes at other seasons, special preaching takes place at many churches, but few seem to hope that this preaching will affect many of those who are actually indifferent. There is a certain class who habitually visit such services annually, and adopt certain religious practices in connection with them; but nobody seems to dream of anything like those general efforts to evangelise the whole population of a city which are so common in this country and in America. The more I reflect upon it, the more this general indisposition to missionise Europe astounds me.

The Catholic Church has in every nation where it once predominated "made itself impossible" for the masses by its meddling with politics and its neglect of the poor. The "Catholic reaction," of which one sometimes hears in France, whatever it may signify, certainly does not mean the gathering together of more people in the churches.

Everywhere the masses, Protestants and Catholics alike, seemed to have arrived at the conclusion that there is no God, and no genuine faith in Him existing anywhere or in any one else. This is the strongest reproach against Continental Christianity that has been revealed for many years past. Nevertheless, General Booth is not despairing. He says:—

I cannot doubt that in another twenty years we shall see all over the Continent a religious change as vast as has been witnessed in the last twenty years in this country. Only the other week a Professor of Theology said to one of my comrades:—"How can you wonder at the want of an efficient clergy when, of six Professors of Theology at our University, I am the only one who believes in the Divinity of Christ?" While in another, and that one of the largest Universities in our country, a Professor said to me personally, "Half our Divinity students are sceptical, which is about the same proportion as prevails amongst the Professors who instruct them in Theology." I do not wonder at all. But I should wonder if all this was not to be changed by Christians, who really believe in a living Christ, who can not only save them from hell in the future, and sin in this life, but make them consistent and enthusiastic disciples and soldiers of their Lord.

AMONG the cheering signs of human evolution may be reckoned, according to Dr. Ainslie Hollis in the *Humanitarian*, our lengthening infancy and our protracted youthfulness. Arrival at full maturity takes an increasingly long time.

McClure's Magazine.

McClure's Magazine for April opens with a blood-stirring article, "At Ninety Miles an Hour." The writer, who travelled with the mail car from Chicago to Omaha, describes the latest evolution of rapid railroading in the States. The mail trains reach

San Francisco ninety-eight and one half hours after their departure from New York, which is a gain of from fifteen to eighteen hours over any previous mail record. Even so, this gives a transcontinental average of less than thirty-five miles an hour, counting all the time spent, which shows what a fine achievement it is in practical railroading, this run from Chicago to Omaha at a fifty mile rate, counting everything. Were the same effort put forth all the way, we should have a regular three days' mail service between the oceans. And that is sure to come!

Captain Baden Powell describes his experiments in Military Kite Flying. The kite, he thinks, is far superior to the balloon:—

We have, as the result of our experiments thus far, an apparatus that can lift a man several hundred feet. This can be done safely and surely, so as not to risk life or limb, and even without wind. As compared with a balloon equipment, this apparatus presents important advantages. My entire "kiteage," with ropes and all, weighs only a little over a hundred pounds, and can be carried by two men. When the order is given to ascend, I can unpack, set up, and send up the kites in about five minutes. I now require no manual labour to haul down, as the kites can be lowered by a gentle pull on the "regulating line," which determines the angle they present to the wind. If the apparatus catches in a tree and gets torn, it makes but little difference, and the injury is easily remedied. If it were a balloon to which the mishap befel, the gas would be lost, three waggon loads more would be required to refill it, and it would need very careful patching before it could be used again. The same advantage would be held by the kite if a hostile bullet had penetrated either apparatus. And then, finally, the kite would involve, originally, probably not the twentieth part of the cost of the balloon; perhaps not a hundredth part.

For the Unmarried.

THE members of the Wedding Ring Circle now number over four hundred, and A 122 in the April *Round-About* thus criticises the scheme:—

It is an experiment, as you have several times remarked; but an experiment which has, I venture to say, more than justified itself. Life partnerships are neither quickly nor easily entered into to be done wisely and well, and if, in the majority of cases, the W.R.C. fails in its object, it does not stand condemned by this. Apart from the unions it may lead up to, it is surely justified by the helpful influences it brings in many lonely lives, and the mutual companionships it forms. If I could offer any suggestion for the improvement of the Circle, it would be to urge the members to develop the *Round-About*, even if the subscription should have to be increased. Let the members send in open or circular letters, in order to raise points upon which other members might offer observations in the next issue. In this way the place of the defunct MS. journals would be supplied, and members would get to know a good deal of each other, and thus be enabled to select those with whom they might correspond privately. Again, why should members be so diffident about the exchange of photos? Were this done more readily, the work of the Circular would be aided and quickened. The next, and the very best, thing would be the arranging for the meeting of members, which might be done in the summer, and little picnic or holiday parties formed in or near large centres. Last of all, I should say: If members mean matrimony, long correspondence *without meeting* should be discouraged, as being likely to lead to keen disappointment rather than a happy issue.

The conductor, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C., on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope, will send all particulars.

A MASTER CRAFTSMAN.

WILLIAM MORRIS AND HIS ART.

THE Easter number of the valuable series of Art Monographs published in connection with the *Art Journal* is devoted to William Morris and his art, and is written by Mr. Lewis F. Day.

THE WORKMAN.

It is not easy to make quotations from Mr. Day's interesting Monograph, and the following must serve only to give a general idea of the characteristics of William Morris the man, and the work he sought to accomplish :—

At Merton Morris began carpet-weaving, and there presently set up his tapestry looms, having first mastered the craft for himself. . . . Each separate enterprise on which he entered seems, for a time, to have moved him to extraordinary energy. He thought it out, installed it, set it going, designed for it, trained men and women in the work to be done.

He had not the patience to stand by. And his impatience was deliberate and wilful. He valued impulse more highly than any accomplishment; he did not care for polish; rudeness did not offend him.

He did not learn a trade in the natural way from those who knew it, and seek then to better the teaching of his masters, but acknowledging no master, except perhaps the ancients, he would worry it out always for himself.

Morris had not only an immense capacity for work, he was himself a master workman, doing always what he meant to do, and doing it about as well as it could be done. "Delight in skill," he said, "lies at the root of all art."

"ARDENTLY COMBATIVE."

Strictly speaking, Morris did not often write about art, but printed his lectures—just as he gave them; and you read the accent into them as you peruse the book; you seem to hear him speak; and in his speech there was none of the deliberate artificiality of his prose story-telling; he was as simple as could be, as frank and as downright, so obviously convinced of the unanswerable truth of what he said, that he carried conviction with him—at least for the while you heard him. We all of us think we are in the right, Morris knew he was—even when he was most mistaken. He had a way of talking and writing as if he were opposing some one, and must bear his adversary down. The fact is, probably, that he felt himself so much in opposition to the normal habit of philistine thought, that he looked for resistance, and made haste to get in the first blow.

To see him was to know him for a rebel born. He was inclined, at times at all events, to divide men into two classes, flunkeys and rebels; and he was not content to be a rebel himself, but professed his desire to stir up rebellion in others against what to him was intolerable. The law? What law? Who made it law? Conformity, to him, was slavery. He would follow no custom. Usage? that was a reason for not doing likewise. His behaviour was individualistic, absolutely; he dressed, spoke, did, as pleased himself, and had nothing but contempt for orthodoxy of whatever kind.

THE MISSION OF ART.

Art, Morris said, was meant to raise man's life above the daily tangle of small things that weary him; and he adopted, without reserve, the theory that the first step towards art worth having was to make the life of the worker worth living. He believed that if only life were easier, and men had time to look about them, they would learn to love art. Mean and sordid surroundings deaden the sense of beauty, and degrade alike the poor folk who make ugly things, and the rich ones who live amidst them.

Catholicity was obnoxious to his temperament. What he did not like he disliked; that was all, and there was an end of it. Greek art was quite beyond his sympathy. He could not and would not like it.

ART THEORIES.

It was his opinion that "ornamental pattern-work, to be raised above the contempt of reasonable men, must possess three qualities—beauty, imagination, and order." It followed that he was for conventional treatment, with the proviso that the convention must be the artist's own. Unfitness in ornament was to him an offence against nature.

Above all things he disliked vagueness; frank colour also he insisted upon always. It was the sign, according to him, of a "right-minded" colourist to make his work as bright as possible and as "full of colour" as he could get it, and if he did not get it "pure and clear," he had not learnt the trade.

To have a prejudice against any particular colour he took to be indicative of "disease" in an artist. But he himself found yellow "not a colour that can be used in masses," red a "difficult" one, and purple a colour "no one in his senses would think of using in bright masses." Green, on the other hand, he described as being "so useful, and so restful to the eyes, that in this matter also we are bound to follow Nature, and make large use of that work-a-day colour." Most of all he loved blue, the "holiday" colour, as he calls it, by way of distinction from "work-a-day green." In small masses he found all colours useful except muddy or dirty ones, which he could not endure. He was against all rules of colour. His experience taught him "the paler the colour is, the purer it may be." Pale, pure colour he found "the best tone for wall-papers or flat painted ornament," the richer and deeper colours he preferred to keep for rich materials or for small and confined spaces. But he was too good a colourist to attempt to explain what can only be felt.

May Life Exist on other Worlds?

POSSIBLY, nay probably, answers Professor MacDougal in the *Forum* for March. His purpose, however, is not to declare or to deny the existence of extra terrestrial life, but to mark the limitations of such life. Fluidity, he argues, "must be an indispensable property of any type of living matter which we are able to imagine; but it need not be due to the presence of water." He infers that, as in terrestrial protoplasm, so in organisms elsewhere, we shall expect to find the twelve elements of low atomic weight. The disintegration always accompanying life might be as with us in the atmosphere, or in the substratum. The range of temperature within which life is possible is shown to be much vaster than might be readily supposed :—

The protoplasm of resting seeds may withstand the cold of liquid air nearly 200 deg. Centigrade below the freezing-point, or more than 300 deg. below zero Fahrenheit. These seeds and spores of bacteria live and grow after being subjected to a temperature of 125 deg. Centigrade, or nearly 260 deg. above zero Fahrenheit. It is thus to be seen that terrestrial protoplasm is capable of an adjustment to a range of temperature of 325 deg. Centigrade, or nearly 600 deg. Fahrenheit. In view of these facts, it would be extremely rash to say that complex masses of matter constituting a protoplasm might not exist at temperatures much above and below those of the earth. The range of endurance would depend upon the liquids entering into the composition of the living matter in question.

IN the *United Service Magazine* for April Mr. J. W. Gault describes the submarine *Argonaut*, and by no means shares the depreciatory view of it entertained by many experts. He seems to anticipate the time "when submarine vessels make or unmake sea-power." Captain Bannerman-Phillips reiterates the conviction that the signs of the times point towards some form of compulsory personal service. "B." suggests that magistrates might be empowered to send youths of the Hooligan type into the army, as they now have power to order children to school. He also suggests that industrial training given while he is with the colours might prepare the soldier for easier return to the duties of civil life. The general idea of "B." is to treat the army as a branch of our educational system.

CENTENARY OF A RUSSIAN GENIUS.

Temple Bar contains a timely sketch by "E. F. C." of Alexander Poushkin, whose centenary is being kept by Russia in the spring of this year. The writer speaks of him as one of the greatest of Russians, poet, dramatist, novelist, and historian :—

To the Western world he is little more than a name. One or two of his tales have been translated, one or two of his poems made the foundation of operas, but there the knowledge of him ends. Yet he was not only the most brilliant figure of Russian literature in his day, but a type of the awakening culture of his country—a strange blend of power and weakness, of lofty ideas and ignoble lapses, of barbaric vigour and civilised corruption. His own descent was a curious mingling of opposites. His father was one of an old and noble Russian family, whose name is often met with in history. His mother was the granddaughter of a negro, Ibrahim Hannibal; and, as in the case of the elder Dumas, we can trace how the wild negro blood inherited by Poushkin broke out in every form of extravagance.

A DRAMATIC DEBUT.

He was born in Moscow May 26th, 1799. His father was an officer in the guards. His infancy showed no sign of coming brilliance. But after seven he began to develop in mischief and in intellectual power. While still at school he wrote verses, subsequently published as "Lyceum verses." His entrance into public fame was dramatic in the extreme. He was not yet sixteen :—

In January, 1815, for the first time in the history of the Lyceum, a public speech day and examination was held. The novelty drew crowds of all that was most famous in the aristocratic and literary circles of St. Petersburg; and among others came the poet Dershavin. The old man sat, his head resting on his hand, dreamy and indifferent, while the examination went on, till it came to the recitations of Russian poems; many were his own, and as he listened he bent forward and his eyes lighted up. At last it came to Poushkin's turn, and a few paces from the poet whose star was setting, the new and brilliant comet started on his short, dazzling career. Standing before that crowd of learned and famous men, with beating heart and trembling voice, he began to recite his "Recollections of Czarskoe Celo"; as he proceeded, his excitement grew, till as he finished it was overpowering—he turned and fled. Astonishment, delight, enthusiasm, spread through the audience; all felt that here was a real poet. Dershavin rose, and called for the boy that he might embrace him, but Poushkin was nowhere to be found. Next day all Petersburg rang with the praises of the new poet.

The young poet worked hard. But soon he yielded to the attractions of high life and dissolute gaiety. His dissipation brought him twice to death's door, and oftener to destitution. Nevertheless, he found time and strength to complete in 1820, what he had begun four years before, his "Ruslan and Ludmila," a poem of the Faery Queen order. "It burst upon the world like some meteor on a dark night," producing an immense effect.

FROM SUSPECT TO COURT FAVOURITE.

Revolutionary pamphlets, however, got him into trouble, but friends interceding with the Emperor saved him from Siberian exile. He was sent south to Ekaterinoslav. There he fell ill, and was found fever-smitten in a hut uncared for, by a St. Petersburg friend, who took him home to his father's house, still further south. On recovery, he removed to Kisheneff, and again to Odessa. But in the latter town his wild views, revolutionary and now atheistic, led to his being sent to his father's estates under police supervision. There he wrote much, and passed from under the influence of Byron to that of Shakespeare. Finally he begged to be allowed to return to St. Petersburg, and renounced his objectionable views. The young Tsar Nicholas I. sent for him, received him with favour, and promised himself to be his censor!

A MISERABLE END.

Unfortunately he did not conciliate the all-powerful Count Benkendorf, and found his freedom much hampered in consequence. In 1831 he married a fashionable beauty, and was at the zenith of outward good fortune.

In spite of all, he was utterly miserable. . . . He was constantly meeting with real or fancied affronts from those about him. We can picture him at this time, this man of great mind and soul but of uncouth exterior and rough manners, wandering solitary and forlorn through the gay ball-rooms where his position demanded his presence, and glancing from behind columns or from distant doorways at younger and more fashionable men paying court to his beautiful wife.

The bitter epigrams he hurled at his enemies led them to plot his death. He and his wife were calumniated by a young officer whom he must perforce challenge to a duel. It ended fatally for him. He died in 1837. The writer observes :—

Had Poushkin belonged to any other nation, had he written in a language more generally known, he might have ranked above all but the very greatest of poets. Unfortunately the strong local colouring of his works makes them less suitable for translation than those of some of his fellow-countrymen, but they are household words to every student of the Russian language. To touch upon even the principal is impossible in a cursory sketch. So numerous, so varied are they, that the mind bows down in astonishment and admiration before this many-sided genius. In the hearts of his own countrymen, Poushkin has ever held his true place as a writer of genius.

Florence Nightingale's First Patient.

MRS. TOOLEY tells the story of the girlhood of Florence Nightingale in the *Girl's Realm* for April. She says that the first patient who had the honour of having his wounds dressed by the "Queen of Nurses" was Cap, the dog of her father's shepherd, Roger :—

As a little girl, Florence was sometimes permitted to accompany the parish clergyman when he rode over the hills to visit the poor people in the remote districts. Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale, who were very kind, charitable people, provided their daughter with delicacies for the sick, which she carried in a basket at her saddle-bow. During one of these expeditions, Florence saw her father's shepherd, old Roger, attempting the almost impossible task of collecting the sheep without a dog.

"Where is your dog?" asked the clergyman, as he drew up his horse, and watched the old man's futile efforts.

"The boys have been throwing stones at him, sir," was the reply; "they have broken his leg. He will never be good for anything again, and I am thinking of putting him out of the way."

The instinct of the nurse at once asserted itself in Florence Nightingale, young as she was, and putting her pony to the gallop she was quickly at Cap's side. Kneeling on the mud-floor of the shed, she caressed the suffering animal with her little hand, and Cap turned his faithful brown eyes upon her with pathetic gratitude.

The clergyman soon joined his young companion, and finding that the dog's leg was only hurt, not broken, he directed Florence to prepare a hot compress. This was something quite new to her, but finding that in plain language it meant cloths wrung out of boiling water and laid upon the affected part, she set nimbly to work.

The compresses were laid on and the dog recovered.

"THE United States of Europe," though not yet an actuality in the world of politics, has already achieved existence in the literary sphere as the REVIEW OF REVIEWS ANNUAL for 1899. It can be had of all booksellers for 1s., post free 1s. 3d. This in answer to numerous inquiries as to whether the Annual, so long delayed, has yet been published.

PLEA FOR A NATIONAL COAST ROAD.

MR. JOSEPH PENNELL writes in the *Contemporary* on the Welsh "Cornice." What he means by that phrase, he thus explains:—

From Bangor to Llanfairfechan the road is inland and scarcely good, but after that the mountains approach the shore, and then it is hung by Penmaenmawr, on to Conway, right among the cliffs. The whole distance is magnificent if rather hilly, the sea breaking below, and the rocks towering sheer above. Here and there it has to make its way through cuttings. And it is now, and on to Abergele, by Great Orme's Head, that you are on the real Welsh Cornice, as fine a piece of engineering, and mostly of road maintenance—which is equally important—as anything on the Continent. Mr. Bradley is justly impressed with it and with the bicycles that "skim in strings or clouds along the triumph of nineteenth century road-making." And it is as beautiful, though in a different way—a northern way—as the more famous and better-known and oftener-travelled Cornice of the South . . . I should be glad to discover some other district in the British Isles that can show anything to approach it in picturesqueness and grandeur. And yet, despite all its attractions, Wales is the playground solely of one small section of the community.

Mr. Pennell suggests that similar coast roads might be made in Devon and Cornwall with abundant returns to these counties, and then launches his larger project:—

What I should like to see—and Great Britain would profit by it—is the Welsh system of roads continued around the entire country. I do not believe it would cost as much as half a dozen battleships, but it would prove a perpetual safeguard, nor would it be worthless and out of date after a few years. And not only this; almost at once the national coast road would be as much travelled as the Brighton or the Ripley; and if it is thought that cyclers do not bring prosperity, ask anybody who lives in the towns on those two roads—towns which not long since were rotting—what he thinks. If the roads were built, hotels would follow, as you see them already, great caravanserais, springing up all over Wales, and put up, I imagine, not alone for the fun of it. The tourists of all nations would crowd them, if there were roads, beginning at Dover and running to Chester, thence to Scotland, and down the other coast, where, as in Scotland, Yorkshire, Norfolk, and here and there in Essex, the roads in places already exist. We may rail at the tourist, but he brings wealth and prosperity with him. Why should Switzerland and the Riviera absorb it all? But how could such a scheme be carried out? The political economist would probably be appalled at the seriousness of the problem, but it really is simple. Money, of course, must still be spent upon the battleships. But levy a new tax—a tax not only on cycles, but on all wheeled traffic.

How Cromwell did for His Amorous Chaplain.

HERE is a good story told by Amelia Barr in *Harper's*, of the way in which the Protector disposed of a too amorous chaplain who was making love to his daughter Lady Frances:—

Jeremy White, Oliver's chaplain, was courting the lady privately at the time, but Mr. White, for many reasons, was highly objectionable to the Protector. He had the lovers watched; and one day surprised the chaplain on his knees kissing the hand of Lady Frances. To his angry questioning, White, with great presence of mind, replied "that he had long courted her ladyship's woman and could not prevail, and was humbly praying her Highness to intercede for him." Oliver instantly saw his opportunity. Turning to the woman, he said: "What is the meaning of this? Mr. White is my friend, and I expect you to treat him as such." The woman, desiring nothing better, replied, "If Mr. White intends me that honour, I shall not oppose him"; upon which Cromwell called in Dr. Goodwin and saw them married before he left the room—a piece of domestic diplomacy quite as clever as any of his State treaties. It must be added, however, that he gave the bride with equal promptness a marriage portion of £500.

THE RAILWAY MAIL-CLERK.

IN *McClure's Magazine* for April there is an interesting paper describing the speed at which the mail is carried across the States. Between Chicago and Omaha the average is 50 miles an hour, and at certain stages the speed is 90 miles. Occasionally they run at 120 miles an hour for a short stretch. The trains which make this speed are exclusively mail-trains, and the railway mail-clerks do not seem to have a very happy time. In the mail-car, when the train is driven at high speeds,

the motion is even more violent than on the locomotive. There were double curves in western Iowa that made those mail-cars look like a battlefield. It was bundles of newspapers flying through the air, and poor devils of mail-clerks stretched on the floor hugging the iron racks.

The strain on the mind and body of the mail-clerk is severe indeed:—

To begin with, the mail crew, during their "on days," which alternate with "off days," are called upon to work sometimes seventeen hours in twenty-four; one set of men, for instance, begin handling the mail at 3 P.M. in Chicago, and keep at it steadily until they reach Omaha at 8 A.M. the following day. Furthermore, they must remember and have literally at their fingers' ends such a mass of names, places, railroad routes, etc., as would cause the despair of a lightning calculator. Each clerk on this run must know the precise location of 1,079 separate post-offices in Nebraska, of 1,904 in Iowa, of 1,800 in Ohio (only a part), of 1,100 in Michigan (only a part), of 1,200 in Missouri (only a part), of 720 in Colorado, of 660 in South Dakota, of 705 in Illinois (only a part), of about 1,000 in Pennsylvania, and so on for Indiana, Wisconsin, and all the Western States. In addition to these separate places, amounting to about 18,000 in all, each mail-clerk must know, and be able to say instantly, how any particular letter will reach its destination by the quickest and best connection; that is, must have an intimate knowledge of a labyrinth of large and small routes, spreading over the whole region.

A Queen Patron of Dress Reform.

THE *Lady's Realm* for April opens with an interesting sketch, with fine portraits, of the Queen of Portugal. We are informed that this royal lady "numbers cycling amongst her many accomplishments, and is most devoted to the exercise, which she considers very beneficial to her health":—

Her Majesty, who rides very gracefully, always wears a short tailor-made skirt of a most perfect cut, in cold weather a coat, and when it is warm a blouse. She is famed for her perfect taste in dress, she and her mother-in-law, the Queen Dowager, being considered two of the most perfectly gowned Princesses in Europe.

The Queen, who has sensible views on life, and especially sensible views about her own sex, is a great enemy to tight lacing, and has always preached to the ladies of her Court against this evil habit. Her Majesty was delighted when the Röntgen rays were discovered, and she was one of the first people to apply the new discovery to a practical purpose. She photographed, with the aid of the rays, a tight-laced lady, and was then able to triumphantly prove how pernicious the habit is, and to show the deformity caused by the undue pressure on the internal arrangements of the female body. Naturally all kinds of stories were told, it being even said that the Queen had every lady in her Court photographed. Since this, however, tight lacing in Portugal has become certainly on the decrease.

There is something odd in the spectacle of a Queen carrying on a crusade against the cruel corset, and searching her ladies with a Röntgen camera to find out whether they have sacrificed internal comfort to external elegance.

STORIES FROM THE MAGAZINES.

Cornhill has fewer humorous anecdotes this month, but makes up for the lack by a very funny paper from the pen of George Calderon. It is entitled "The Academy of Humour," and describes a school for teaching people to be humorous. The sketch is given in the form of letters, supposed to be from an enamoured youth who aspires to a chair in metaphysics, but also wishes to cultivate humour in order to win the heart of his lady-love, and puts himself under the treatment accordingly. There is much elaborate fooling in the article, which will be widely appreciated.

NEW MEANINGS TO "MARTYR."

Extracts can, however, be better made from a paper by Mr. G. Stanley Ellis entitled "Cross-Questions and Crooked Answers," and consisting of some unexpected results of school examinations. Here are two :—

"What is a martyr ?" asked the inspector. "A water-cart." "A water-cart ?" "Yes, sir." The inspector was puzzled. But he afterwards remembered that he was in the parish of St. George the Martyr. This parish does its own contracting, and the boy has seen "St. George the Martyr" painted on the water-carts.

More simple was the reply to the same question, "Them red things wot they sells on barrers."

A NICE HOTCH-POTCH.

Girls mix their religion with their cookery lessons. A diocesan inspector, who asked, 'Why did Elijah pour water on the sacrifice ?" was answered, "To make the gravy, sir." When he asked the names of the three creeds he was told, "Apostles, Lyceum and Farinaceous."

Similarly, the early Roman Christians were said to have frequented the "Capsicums," and a famous Doré picture was described as "Christ leaving the Petroleum."

A propos of the cuckoo : "What do you know about the cuckoo ?" "Please, sir, it doesn't lay its own eggs, sir."

AN UNFORTUNATE PIECE OF CHEEK.

In Croydon a board inspector was trying to elicit the name of the weapon with which Sampson killed the Philistines. The children were dense. "What is this ?" he suggested, laying his hand on his cheek. They caught on in a moment—"The jawbone of an ass, sir."

NOT "AERIAL NAVIES" QUITE YET.

In the March *Atlantic Monthly* Wm. G. Frost describes "our contemporary ancestors in the Southern Mountains," by which he means that the residents within the Apalachian range, shut off as they have been from the rest of the world, represent American life as it used to be long ago. One story illustrates how helpless these people are in estimating the things of the outside world :—

"Furriners" have impressed them with the wonders of train and telegraph, and they have no standard from which to decide where credulity should stop. The story is quite credible of the mountaineer in Georgia who inquired why the folks of the county town were not more "tore up" over the Spanish war. "It hav been giv out in our settlement," said he, "thet them Spanish has flyin' squadroons, and we 'low that if one of them things should 'light in our parts they would be as hard on us as the rebs."

SAGES AT PLAY.

Mr. John Fiske tells a lot of stories about "Cranks and their Crotchets," which he relieves by telling of a little game with which De Morgan and Whewell once amused themselves :—

The task was to make a sentence which should contain all the letters of the alphabet, and each only once. "No one," says De Morgan, "has done it with *v* and *j* treated as consonants ; but *you* and *I* can do it" (*u* and *i* : oh, monstrous pun !). Dr. Whewell got only separate words, and failed to make a sentence : *phiz, styx, wrong, buck, flame, quid*. Very pretty, but De Morgan beat him out of sight with this weird sentiment : *I, quartz pyx, who fling muck beds !* Well, what in the world can that mean ? I long thought that no human being could say it under any circumstances. At last I happened to be reading a religious writer—as he thought himself—who threw aspersions on his opponents thick and threefold. Heyday ! came into my head, this fellow flings muck beds : he must be a quartz pyx. And then I remembered that a pyx is a sacred vessel, and quartz is a hard stone, as hard as the heart of a religious foe-curser. So that the line is the motto of the ferocious sectarian, who turns his religious vessels into mud-holders for the benefit of those who will not see what he sees."

THE WOES OF A WORLD CYCLIST.

Mr. John Foster Frazer racily recounts in *Cassell's Magazine* some of the sorrows of a cyclist. Here is his tale of misery :—

If, instead of people getting enthusiastic over my little ride, which was, after all, less than twenty thousand miles, they would change their tactics and say, "Here's the man who holds the record for punctures—he's had 415 in two years ; in accumulated time he's had to sit on damp grass sixteen days, seven hours, and ten minutes patching up burst tyres ; he's carried his bicycle 309 miles because there was no riding ; on three occasions he wept salt tears because his forefork had broken, a couple of hundred miles from anywhere ; he's spent days lifting handfuls of mud from his clogged chain ; and he's had to ease his soul 11,093 times by swearing "— well, then I would be inclined to strut about and show off, instead of maintaining my present modest *rôle*.

A SMOOTH FACE ON A ROUGH SEA.

Rear-Admiral Beardslee in *Harper's* recalls his trial of the *Oregon* on behalf of the Government on her completion in May, 1896. His own anxiety about the result of the test-trip is set in sharp contrast with the seemingly imperturbable demeanour of the builder, Mr. Irving Scott. The Admiral says :—

The sea was pouring over the bows in green masses, and rushed aft in rivers, until, striking the foot of the forward turret, it deluged with spray every one stationed there. Mr. Scott was comfortably seated under the lee of the pilot-house, apparently as unconcerned as though he were a passenger. He detained me a moment to chat about some matter of trifling importance as I was hurriedly passing him, being up to my eyes in business. Now I am a man of nervous temperament, and I grew impatient. I was excited, and Mr. Scott noticed it.

"What's your hurry, Admiral ? What are you excited about ?" he asked.

"Great heavens, Mr. Scott," I answered, "why are you not excited ? The breaking of a ten-cent bolt may cost you a hundred thousand dollars."

"Yes," he answered, "I fully realise it ; but it isn't going to break. I know them all personally." Such sublime nerve could have been based only upon the utmost confidence in his work.

After it was all over I referred to this matter in correspondence with him, and he said in reply, "Well, Admiral, I may have shown a smooth surface, but *if you had only bored inside !*"

FRANK ADVICE TO A LADY.

Mr. Arthur Mee's illustrated interview with M. Verestchagin in the *Strand* contains this little anecdote told by the painter :—

Dumas was in my studio once when a lady asked his advice about two famous pictures she had. She could not make up her mind whether to sell them or not, and she consulted Dumas. "My good lady," said he, "while you have these pictures you are an interesting personality ; if you sell them you will be nobody. Keep them."

THE DANGERS OF RITUALISM.

AN unexpected contribution to the controversy raised by Mr. Kensit appears in a recent number of the *Westminster Review*. Mr. Dalla Vecchia, the London correspondent of *L'Opinione*, has been moved by recent events to deliver his soul on the subject of "The Dangers of Ritualism." He takes as his text Mr. Walter Walsh's "Secret History of the Oxford Movement," which he declares is a formidable and irrefutable indictment of the Ritualistic party. Mr. Dalla Vecchia comes from a land where conspiracy is indigenous to the soil, but he maintains that for subtlety and deceitfulness the Ritualistic conspiracy exceeds any Jesuit plot that has ever been discovered. After quoting some strong sentences from Mr. Walsh's book, Mr. Dalla Vecchia concludes by the following personal testimony :—

Once I used to laugh at hearing people talking as Mr. Walsh has done in the foregoing quotations. I do not laugh any more. My heart is too sad to allow me this pleasure. Sacerdotalism has wrought havoc in the heart and character of my countrymen. It has simply emasculated them. You will behold in them a gifted race politically free, morally greatly ruined by the false teachings and practices of the Church which made of them either infidels or slaves—two sorts of people unfit to properly govern themselves in a constitutional way. The greatest blessing to men is liberty of conscience. This blessing Rome denies to her subjects. I am sure that this point only is more than sufficient to make free-born citizens to loathe any Romeward movement. Would-be slaves only look for bondage to Rome. Free people, for the preservation of their own liberties, must look elsewhere. Farther from Rome, farther from tyranny and persecution, and nearer to God, liberty, and morality. This is my personal testimony, and my reason for writing the present article.

William Tell Outdone.

"THE Best Shot in the World" is the title of William Will's sketch in the January *Royal* of Colonel G. Bordeverry. This marksman is a native of Pau, who took to shooting in his boyhood, and vowed he would be the best pistol and rifle shot going. He made his *début* in Paris in 1897. He has an accomplished markswoman for wife. She is a sure shot at small targets, and with the rifle at a distance of 30 feet bursts five miniature balloons with five successive shots. Two examples of her husband's skill may be quoted :—

Madame Bordeverry is seen with a cork fixed on an iron band, which rests on her head. A piece of sugar lies on the cork, and a grape completes the tower. Lying on his back, again thirty feet distant, M. Bordeverry knocks off the grape without touching the sugar; then, standing, but with the pistol turned over, he picks the sugar off the cork; and, finally, with the pistol in the normal position, he topples over the cork. William Tell has not been credited with anything so sensational as M. Gaston Bordeverry's feat of shooting a threepenny piece from his daughter's head, and this while the shooter lies on his back on a chair. In the picture the coin appears to be about an inch from the girl's head; but from the position in which M. Bordeverry lies, he can just see the threepenny piece over his daughter's temple. M. Bordeverry is excusably proud of this feat, and explains that before he found courage to shoot at the coin on his daughter's head, he practised for eighteen months at a coin stuck in a board; and although he fired a thousand shots daily, he never once struck the board. M. Bordeverry says he believes there are many men who could hit a threepenny piece, but he does not believe that, even in pistol-loving France, there is one other man who has the courage to fire at a threepenny piece on a human being's head.

A Zionite National Anthem.

THE Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes closes an enthusiastic account of the Zionist Conference, which he contributes to the November number of the *North American Review*, with "a song which, whether sung by Englishmen to the air of their National Anthem or by Americans to 'My Country, 'tis of Thee,' will perhaps appeal to its read and tell the world the heart-thoughts of Zionism" :—

God, we implore of Thee
End Zion's misery.
  Send her Thine aid!
Send Thou her sons to heal
Wounds which the years reveal,
Woes which at last in weal
  For aye shall fade!

God, loving, tender, good!
As if in widowhood
  She weeps for Thee!
Be once more reconciled,
As father pities child
Pity her grief so wild
  She weeps for Thee!

Now bid her weep no more,
Do Thou her sons restore—
  Love-gift from Thee!
Make those who still would stay
In other lands obey
Thy holy law that they
  World-priests may be!

For some by Thy command
Must live in ev'ry land
  To make Thee known!
Priests to the world are we,
This is our destiny,
For all shall bend the knee
  To Thee alone!

The American View of Oxford.

MR. SAMUEL H. BISHOP contributes to the *Educational Review* for last April a paper on "University Study at Berlin and at Oxford." Mr. Bishop says that the procession of American students to the German universities is one of the most striking phenomena of the day. A constant stream of American students makes its way to Berlin, and both German and English university men admit that Americans work harder than they do. At the close of his paper Mr. Bishop deals with Oxford, to which very few American students go. Oxford, he says, is not a university at all in the German or American sense of the word. It is only a collection of colleges attended by students who are boys, both in age and acquirements. There is no post-graduate work in Oxford at all, or, if there is, it is done privately by professors, such as Professor Caird. Oxford has now settled down to the work of retrospection and interpretation. Mr. Bishop gives some praise to the high order of the work done at Manchester College, and praises also Dr. Fairbairn's lectures at Mansfield. Mr. Bishop sums up the whole matter, in conclusion, by telling the student who wishes to study abroad first to choose his subject, do some special work in it under the best men in America, then ascertain who are the best men to be found abroad, and go and put himself directly under them, and work. No institution is needed for post-graduate work, except to furnish accoutrement. The important factors are the teacher, or guide, and the student. The great thing is to find the best men, and work under them.

Gentleman's for April is strong in literature. Norley Chester contributes a study, with original translations, of early Tuscan poets before Dante. W. Forbes Gray discusses Froissart's chronicles, whom the poet Gray described as the Herodotus of the Middle Ages, and whose work Sir Walter Scott called his *liber carissimus*. Another favourite of Sir Walter, George Crabbe, is the subject of an appreciation by Maud Prawer, who compares him with Wordsworth, and finds much in common between them. C. E. Meetkerke tells the story of Renduel, "an honest publisher," whose professional aid enabled the Romantic School to gain a public in France.

WHAT CAN BE DONE FOR OUR LADS?

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A MILLIONAIRE.

THE Education Act of 1870 created an admirable system of primary education. Under this system 4,500,000 children were last year being trained in England and Wales alone. Every year, in town and country, there is a vast output from the educational factories, of boys and girls well grounded in the elements of learning. They have, moreover, even the roughest of them, been subjected to a wholesome discipline which leaves them in many cases more amenable to good influences than they are at any other period in their lives. But let these same boys run wild on the streets for a few years, and what do we find? Four-fifths of what they learned is clean forgotten. Unrestrained licence has almost killed the capacity for discipline. Evil companionships are formed, evil habits acquired, special aptitudes remain undiscovered or undeveloped. Lapses into crime are by no means uncommon.

Now think what this lamentable leakage involves. From the educational standpoint it means that, in a vast majority of cases, the elaborate and costly educational machine has been, to a large extent, simply working to waste. From the religious, it means that at the most critical period in a boy's life we politely stand on one side and offer the devil his chance. From the social standpoint it means that we allow our streets to be turned into the finest possible recruiting grounds for the armies of crime. From the political, that we are putting the helm of the State into the hands of ignorance. From the industrial, that we are neglecting the best as well as the most obvious way of removing that mistrust and hostility which poison the relationship of master and man, and turn the labour-market into a prize-ring.

But, it may be said, there are already agencies in existence to meet the necessities of the case. There are the polytechnics, the churches and chapels, continuation schools, boys' clubs, and the Boys' Brigade. Let us see how far this is true.

The polytechnics may be dismissed from consideration at once. They are not intended for small boys, and would not attract them if they were.

The churches and chapels have persistently neglected the boys, and the one instrument they have employed—the Sunday-school—stands condemned, for the purpose we are now considering, by its very name. "*What are these among so many?*" we can hardly help saying to ourselves when we think of the two hours in the whole week devoted to the study of "international lessons."

The continuation schools are in many respects admirable, and they do splendid teaching work; but they have little or no attractive power. I very much doubt whether 6 per cent. of the boys who annually leave school avail themselves of the opportunity to carry on their education; and the boys who do attend a night-school are just the lads who are unlikely, under any circumstances, to cause trouble. The elements of social danger lie in the other 94 per cent.

As for the ordinary boys' clubs, they are of all kinds and patterns, but in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they are utterly and absolutely inadequate. They are generally open only two or three nights in the week. The teaching is amateurish and unsystematised; often there is no teaching at all. They come and go, these clubs, and during their brief lives the membership is constantly changing and fluctuating.

The Boys' Brigade is perhaps, one may say, the only serious attempt that has yet been made on anything like a large scale, to meet the difficulty. I am loth to say a word that might seem like hostile criticism of a movement characterised by such excellent intention and such unselfish devotion. I fully believe what I have been told, that in some large cities, notably in Glasgow, it has laid a restraining hand on juvenile roughs in a very remarkable manner. I think it quite likely that in some cases its distinctive methods may enable the workers to get hold with comparative ease of boys who otherwise would be hard to reach. Finally, I admit that its work can be carried on more cheaply than such work as I advocate. But why? Simply because of its inadequacy. The vast majority of boys can be managed perfectly well without playing at soldiers. What they want is some agency that shall keep them every night from the temptations of loafing, that shall induce them to continue their education, and shall keep its hold upon them all through those critical years that separate the jacket from the tail coat. This work, great and far-reaching in its effects—true foundation work for the society of the future—cannot be satisfactorily accomplished except at considerable expense. Let me illustrate this point by a single example. The annual cost of primary education per head in England varies from £2 to £2 10s. Suppose an individual comes forward with a suggestion that children can be educated for, say, ten shillings per head. Would not every competent educationalist immediately exclaim that the scheme stood condemned by the estimate, as a Jerry-builder's tender.

If every company of the Brigade met every evening in the week in rooms of its own, adequately furnished and equipped, if systematic intellectual went hand in hand with physical training, if the declaration of religious belief required as a condition of enrolment were done away with, if provision were made for retaining the members as they grow up—if all this were done, then the wooden guns and mock uniforms, and all the parody of military organisation, might safely be dropped into limbo, and this appeal might be unnecessary.

As, however, there seems little likelihood of this, and as the Boys' Brigade seems to have marked out for itself a definite course which, as it seems to me, does not go to—scarcely goes near—the heart of the problem, I can only express my admiration for the zeal and energy of its "officers," and the wish that they had aimed at a higher mark.

For, in spite of the ordinary notion that practical wisdom consists in offering our highest ideals to the world at a ruinous discount for cash, that is to say, for immediate fulfilment, I believe the real truth lies just the other way. To see the best, and to be content with less, is surely to be disobedient to the Heavenly vision. That vision is not vouchsafed for nothing; and if many of our fairest Utopias remain unrealised, the fault is not so much that of the niggard giver as of the faithless asker.

Now, for the last eight or nine years I have spent almost every evening of my life in constant contact with working-class lads, until the greatness of their need and the simplicity of the remedy have converted me into the unwilling preacher of a modest propaganda.

The greatness of their need is surely obvious enough. There are tens of thousands of city boys just free from the restraints of school with all the temptations of the streets pulling them one way, and nothing of any weight to pull the other. There are tens of thousands of country lads growing up into a dwarfed and vicious manhood, because no friendly hand is stretched out to them, no effort made to break the deadly dulness of village life, and offer them some saner pleasures than haunting the tap-room or loafing about in the dark lanes with girls of their own age.

I have spoken of the simplicity of the remedy. In one sense there is nothing new or startling about it. It is simply the carrying out and developing an old idea. A series of *adequately equipped* and *wisely and scientifically organised* boys' clubs in town and country, that is all.

Notice the words italicised; everything turns upon them. They suggest two questions, which I will try to answer according to my own experience, as briefly as possible.

1st. What is an adequate equipment? (*a*) It must be irresistibly attractive; (*b*) It must provide for the intellectual and moral training of every single member.

2nd. What are the essentials of a wise and scientific system of management? There is room here, of course, for wide differences of opinion. I simply set down what appear to me leading principles. (*a*) No club should start with more than twenty or thirty members. Additions should be made very gradually, one hundred active members in full attendance to be the maximum limit; (*b*) The club must be open every night in the week; (*c*) Members should be eligible as soon as they leave school and remain eligible for twelve months afterwards. (*d*) A regular scheme of study, with periodical examinations, should be arranged, and every member compelled to pursue it.* (*e*) The boys should have no part—formally at any rate—in the government of the club. (*f*) In everything—headwork, examinations, games, gymnastics—a high standard should be fixed and strenuously pursued.

Now, as to expense. For such a club as I have in my mind, a club to accommodate one hundred active and fifty occasional (*i.e.* married, removed, or enlisted) members, I should plac the minimum annual cost of playing Providence to each boy at £3 10s For a smaller number the expense per head would, of course, be larger. In many cases, in large towns at any rate, such an income could, I believe, be raised by the managers without very great difficulty. It is the initial expense that forms the great stumbling block.

A Boys' Club which really means business must have a large room—anything under 60 ft. by 30 ft. is not much use. This is not a luxury—it is an absolute necessity. For musical drill, for gymnastics, fencing and boxing, for skating, and most important of all—for there is nothing the boys love so much—for room-cricket and football, there must be a large room and one that can stand rough usage. But this means difficulty and expense, at any rate in towns where sites are hard to find and dear to buy. Then there should be a couple of class rooms, a junior and a senior common room; a library—and every penny spent on making it comfortable and attractive is money well spent—and a music room, which is really the Club drawing-room, where, on Sundays, high days, and holidays, the managers and members may play the host to the members' friends and relatives.

* Where a continuation school is within reach, the club managers could easily arrange for the members to attend classes.

To buy or build, and equip such a Club is in many parts of London a matter of at least three or four thousand pounds. And this is the millionaire's opportunity. Here is no question of charitable driblets. Like the ancient schools that still cherish the memories of their pious founders, each Club would carry with it on its career of usefulness the name of him whose liberality gave it life and birth. This surely would be one of those "actions of the just" which, as the old poet well said, "Smell sweet, and blossom in the dust."

One final remark. If, in answer to this appeal, a body of eager millionaires comes forward demanding where and how and under what conditions such a club can be started, and the experiment tried, I have an answer ready. I can tell them of a Club that began ten years ago in a very modest way, that throve gradually, profiting by frequent failures and mistakes, that walked humbly in the old paths till it became obvious that they led to a wall, and then had to hew out a fresh path for itself; that has seen that new path lead to success after success, that has made for itself friends far beyond its own bounds, and that now in mid career finds itself threatened with virtual extinction unless it can compass its own extension.

So, at any rate, I shall not have been false to my own words. If one more Utopia is to remain unrealised, it shall not be the fault of a faithless asker.

B. PAUL NEUMAN.

BOYS' LIFE GUARDS.

THE subject of giving national extension to the excellent work begun by the Boys' Brigade has at last received the warm approval of Lord Roberts.

In this connection I have received a letter from Mr. Leonard, of Colne, who has got a scheme by which he thinks he could turn the corner of the objection which is taken by many worthy people to the Boys' Brigade on the ground that they indirectly encourage militarism. He proposes to substitute for the purely military organisation of the Boys' Brigade a new organisation which he calls the Boys' Life Guards, which, while serving all the good points of the Boys' Brigade, would effectually prevent their becoming recruiting grounds for the army.

"This we propose to do by making all the drill and physical exercises converge to purely altruistic ends, viz., to honour life, to help life, and to save life. Hence the name 'Life Guards.' Though military in sound and association, we make it magnetic with a new meaning.

"A brigade has already been formed in our town, numbering over ninety members, and others are in process of formation in different parts of the country. We propose to exercise the lads by means of ambulance drill, fire drill, and drill directed to the saving of life from drowning. A roll of honour will be a leading feature of the organisation, on which shall be inscribed the name of any member who shall distinguish himself by doing a deed of true heroism, viz., saving life from drowning, or fires, or other peril. A slight uniform, consisting of a cap (with peak) and belt, bearing our symbol—a red Geneva cross, and the motto 'I serve,' has been arranged, and our friend, Dr. Paton, of Nottingham, is issuing a manual of drill.

"Our anxiety now is to make our idea as widely known as possible, in the hope that others may adopt it, and help to work it out as we have."

To this end he asks the co-operation of all sympathisers. Further particulars will gladly be supplied by sending a stamped envelope to the Captain, Dr. P. G. Davies, Norfolk Street, Colne, Lancs.



PEACE.

(Drawn by Miss Rosie Pitman for the "Review of Reviews" Annual.)

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* is a good number, containing several interesting articles which are noticed elsewhere. Mr. Wentworth Moore's story, "An Individualist," comes to a rather unsatisfactory conclusion. Baron Pierre de Coubertin concludes his interesting historical sketch of France since 1814, bringing his narrative down to the proclamation of Louis Philippe.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

Mr. Francis Allston Channing, M.P., eulogises the work which Mr. C. S. Parker has done in the last two volumes of the "Peel Papers." He says :—

Mr. Parker may be heartily congratulated on what he has done. These volumes are of vital importance as a contribution to political history. For Peel represents, not a closed chapter, but the strongest and wisest of the forces still at work in the national life of England.

Mr. Channing describes Sir Robert Peel's policy with much appreciation, and holds Peel up for our admiration as an ideal statesman. Mr. Channing says :—

Close to us of to-day, as a living and guiding principle, is the spirit in which Peel handled policy abroad and national defence. If a definition is wanted of a "Jingo," it might be "the exact opposite of Sir Robert Peel."

RAILWAYS AND THE HAULAGE OF COAL.

Mr. C. G. Harper, writing on "The Great Central Railway," describes with considerable animation and sympathy the story of how the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincoln has at last succeeded in effecting an entrance into the metropolis. In the course of the paper he refers to the fact that it builds its hope for a dividend chiefly on the profits on the haulage of coals. Mr. Harper reminds us that in the early days of railways this kind of traffic was thought too disreputable to be encouraged :—

When the "London and Birmingham" (as the London and North Western was styled in its early years) was first approached on the subject of conveying coals, the officials of that line were indignant that they should be thought "common carriers," and refused to transport such plebeian stuff. It was then the cherished notion of every railway manager that a railway was a kind of superior mail coach route, and to be used only for passenger traffic. The idea seems, at this lapse of time, absurd, but it was once quite seriously entertained, while it was contended that the carriage of coal and goods might still fitly be made on the roads. Circumstances, however, were too strong for the "London and Birmingham," which was obliged to take up the coal traffic. The damning fact that the railway soiled its hands by conveying coals was at first hidden from the eyes of passengers by the trucks being carefully covered with tarpaulins, which were first made for this especial purpose. The irony of circumstances has, after the passing of sixty years, decreed that it is in its coal traffic that the wealth of a great railway company lies, more than in the multitude of its passengers.

WHY NOT REGULATE THE CONFESSIONAL?

An anonymous writer makes a suggestion which will provoke a wild shriek of indignation from most of our Protestant friends. He is quite indifferent about the practice of confession in the Church of England. He thinks that it cannot be stopped but it ought to be regulated. Upon this subject he makes an observation which is to be commended to the respectful attention of all the parties in the Church :—

Inside or outside her widest pale, I cannot imagine any person who could find a word of defence for the confessional as it exists to-day in the English Church. The fact that any man of any age or reputation—or lack of it—who is in priest's orders can hear confessions from anybody, when and where and how he pleases, without leave from anyone or a single rule to restrain him from any act of vulgarity or stupidity, or worse, which may occur to him, is a scandal to the whole Church and kingdom. The toleration of such a system for another week, in a country where the most elementary laws of propriety are recognised, is incredible. Auricular confession cannot be stopped in the Church of England; it is not only allowed but recommended by the Prayer-book, and, for reasons which are well known to every one, has numerous and influential advocates. The question is, Shall it or shall it not be decently regulated? If not, I hope sincerely that every man in the country with young relatives who desire to confess their sins to a priest will use every endeavour to induce them to join the Roman Catholic Church, where the practice is at least properly safeguarded.

ROMANISM IN FICTION.

Mr. W. Sichel devotes several pages to an analysis of half a dozen books which have dealt with Romanism, past, present, and to come. His point of view is expressed in the following paragraph :—

In all the departments of life we have found her obstinate, the same worldly, the same spiritual Rome. We have argued that her extra-scriptural and dogmatic infallibility sets a cramping check to the natural growth of divine truth upon earth—to "the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ"; that the very progress which she arrogates for the promulgations of her councils, she refuses to other and more sacred deliverances; that her executive system continues half-pagan, half-mediæval. We have indicated that she can never countenance any form of government which disdains to do her obeisance or exacts her secular fealty. We have implied that the whole tenor of her influence on the home contradicts the free play of national life. And now we reiterate our original question. Can she ever capture democracy? Our negative answer is obvious. Unless she will discard the trappings of the past, she, together with all other autocracies, must fail. And she will die rather than discard them. Rome is inflexible. She will become a sect.

THE REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Mr. Hugh Chisholm argues that we are reducing our debt much too rapidly, and that as a matter of fact we had better mend our ways in that respect. He says :—

We have reduced our National Debt from £886,672,037 in the year 1817 to £634,435,704 in 1898, a net amount of £252,236,333 in the eighty-one years, or an annual average of slightly over £3,000,000. If the burden had been spread equally over this period, we should have paid off in the last twenty-two years rather more than £66,000,000. As a matter of fact, we have reduced the capital Debt since 1876 by £136,470,979, so that we have paid out of taxation about 70 millions sterling in excess of what might reasonably have been taken as our share. For every £100 of Consols that we pay off now we have to pay an extra £10, although we can pay off as many hundreds as we like in 1923 without any premium at all. So far, therefore, as reduction of capital liabilities is concerned, we should do better by keeping the money in our pocket until the price falls than by taxing ourselves in order to make a present to people who can afford to compete for the pleasure of holding Government securities. It cannot be ignored, however, that though the technical "National" Debt has been so enormously reduced, our Imperial liabilities are in many ways extending. Our Indian Public Debt now amounts to upwards of £230,000,000. The rest of our Colonial Debt has increased very rapidly during this century, till it now stands at about £340,000,000. And our Municipal Debt, which in 1877 was £106,045,465, is now £252,135,574. It is probable that a more Imperial view will

gradually be taken of these British liabilities, and that the guarantee of the Empire will be spread over a larger area than that with which our "National" Debt is at present identified.

WANTED—A NEW JEWISH ST. PAUL.

Mr. Oswald John Simon, writing on "The Unity of the Religious Idea," returns to his favourite thesis that the Jews are the prophet race of the world, to whom has been entrusted, by divine ordinance, the instruction of humanity in the true religion. He sighs for a new St. Paul, who would rise to the height of the situation, and teach mankind the unity of the religious idea. Such a man must be a Jew. Mr. Simon says:—

Since the time of St. Paul there has been no definite attempt on the part of an Israelite to apply the religious inspiration of his race to the spiritual needs of other races. The people of Israel, as a people, are most fitted to teach mankind God, and to disseminate the enthusiasm for righteousness. As silver is refined in the furnace, so has Israel been refined by a process of tribulation so long, so varied, so exceptional, that the race stands out to-day in conspicuous contrast to every other race on the face of the earth. There is no other people whose existence through a period of thirty-three centuries, under every conceivable condition of human contingency, speaking every language, inhabiting every clime, allied to all nations and yet absorbed by none—who has stood firm, like a rock, in bearing witness to the one truth of all others which most profoundly concerns the world at large. This brings us to the proposition of the unity of the religious idea. All racial histories, all human philosophies, point to one common hope—one crying necessity which lives and grows in the human soul. Everything which was narrow or local has gone from Israel, leaving only what is universal. Whatever abides in the fabric of the Hebrew sanctuary is that only which is necessary to preserve the unbroken continuity of the Mission of Israel. And this preservation has but one significance—the union of all races in the worship of the Supreme Being.

The first thing Mr. Simon would do is to convert the Jews to believe in themselves in his sense. The modern Jew is for the most part the most hopeless materialist extant. We do not go to the Rothschilds for idealism or spiritualism. Cult of comfort, cult of luxury, cult of art, cult of money—all these abound in Israel. But the worship of the Living God? Alas! where shall we find it as the mainspring of Jewish life?

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

WAS GENERAL BOISDEFFRE THE TRAITOR?

MR. CONYBEARE contributes an article on the later development of the Dreyfus case, in which he points unmistakably to the fact that people are now beginning to believe that General Boisdeffre himself was the man who sold army secrets to Germany, using Esterhazy as his agent:—

It is impossible, then, to survey all the facts and not conclude that Esterhazy, as he was acquitted to order, so also was a traitor to order. He has all along had a lien upon Boisdeffre, which obliged the latter to shield him at all risks and by any and every means. The only possible explanation is that Boisdeffre, the Chief of the War Office and the bosom friend of the Père du Lac, the courtier of the Tsar and signatory for France of the Franco-Russian treaty of alliance, is a traitor, who was selling military secrets to the Germans and using Henry and Esterhazy as his instruments. And it is his influence that has drawn so many French officers and civilians into the vortex of guilt. One can hardly say that Gonse, Du Paty, Mercier, Billot, Roget, Zurlinden, Chanoine, Pellieux, Lauth, Gribelin, Junk, Ravary, Luxer, Tavernier, Torcy, and among civilians Dupuy, Faure, Drumont, Judet, A. de Boisandré, Méline, Rochefort, and a host of others are not his accomplices *ex post facto.*

THE FOREIGN OFFICE AND UGANDA.

Mr. E. H. Thurston, in a paper entitled "Anarchy in Uganda," roundly arraigns the way in which Uganda has been mismanaged by the Foreign Office. After describing the horrible state into which this protectorate has fallen, he says:—

Let a thoroughly experienced and impartial Anglo-African, and there are many such, be sent out to institute an inquiry into the events and present condition of Uganda, and let him recommend and define the future policy and inaugurate remedial measures. There is no way of arriving at the truth but by cross-examination on oath, which would be welcomed by nearly every official in Uganda, for officials, however strongly they may feel on the subject, rightly enough refuse to jeopardise their careers by volunteering information that might reflect on their superiors and on the Foreign Office. The East African and Uganda Protectorates should be at once transferred to the Colonial Office.

Mr. Thurston concludes by declaring that, until the inquiry is made:—

The natives of the Uganda Protectorate under the English will retain the sympathy they now have a right to in the hearts of those who sorrowed for the Berbereen under the Khalifa, the Madagascans under the French, the Jews under Russia, the Cubans under the Spanish, and the Armenians under the Turks.

HOW TO REFORM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Lord Henry Cecil, who recently proposed to give the heads of the Nonconformist bodies seats in the House of Lords, discusses what should be done to save the Established Church from Disestablishment. He deplores the present anarchy in the Church, but sees no way of escape, excepting in the restoration of the authority of ecclesiastical courts:—

Let Parliament pass an Act empowering Convocation to reform the ecclesiastical courts by canons made in the ordinary way under Royal Letters of Business and with the consent of the Crown. Here the Crown—that is to say a Ministry responsible to Parliament—has an absolute veto on the proceedings of Convocation. The effect of this would be that the constitution of the courts would be settled in consultation between the Ministry and the Bishops, or others who represented the majority of Convocation. If this be not thought a sufficient security for the rights of the State, the Royal Assent to the canons might by a familiar process be delayed until they had been laid for thirty or forty days before Parliament, and only given if neither House sent up a hostile address.

So by passing only a very short Bill, without dislocating the Constitution of Church or State, without revolutionary innovation, by ancient constitutional means, without anything like Disestablishment, the great grievance might be redressed.

If the Evangelicals will co-operate, courts whose authority will be generally respected may be set up. If they refuse, the present anarchy will continue. The jurisdiction of the Archbishops and the influence of the Bishops may make that anarchy tolerable. But the Courts can only check Ritualism if they can speak with the authority of the Church.

OTHER ARTICLES.

"A Conservative M.P." proves that the legend that Mr. Balfour is idle is a fiction. Mr. G. L. Jessop gives hints to young bowlers." Sir F. Pollock publishes his Royal Institution address on "King Alfred." Mrs. R. C. Boyle gossips pleasantly about "Dropmore," Lord Grenville's country seat on the Thames. The Hon. George Reel, in a brief paper entitled, "A Disease in Imperial Finance," complains of the votes in aid of the rates. He says: The total taxation raised in the United Kingdom for local purposes by local authorities must at the present time be about £44,000,000. To this the Imperial Exchequer adds the immense donation of £13,500,000—extravagantly, even unjustly appropriated.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE April number is much above the average. About one-half of its contents demand notice among the leading articles. The two first are especially noteworthy in agreeing, from very different standpoints, that English methods must be Germanised if we would hold our own.

WHAT FEDERATED AUSTRALIA LEADS TO.

Lord Brassey reviews the course of Australian Federation with great satisfaction. He supports the movement, he says, in the interests of Imperial unity, and of an even wider unity :—

My hopes of federation for the future are not limited to the British Empire alone. I trust that the statesmen of Great Britain and the United States will never rest content until they have established a permanent union between the two countries. The words used by Earl Grey fifty years ago are as true to-day as when they were first uttered. The hopes of the world rest upon the increasing numbers of English-speaking people, scattered in free communities upon the earth, asserting the dominion of the sea, and offering to the citizens of all nations the advantages of freedom and the resources of boundless territories. It is the sure destiny of federated Australia to hold a noble place among the greatest of those free communities.

THE TINY NEW PLANET.

Rev. Edmund Ledger, Gresham lecturer on astronomy, writes about the new planet "Eros." It was discovered by the photographic plate ; its average distance from the Sun is less than that of Mars ; at times it comes within about one-third of the nearest distance within which Mars ever approaches the Earth ; "its diameter is probably less than twenty miles." It is of the utmost value for enabling astronomers to ascertain more precisely the distance of the Sun from the Earth. Its origin is disputed. The writer cannot accept the theory that such minor planets are caused by the explosion of a larger :—

Rather may we see in a planet such as Eros a portion of the primeval solar nebula unused in the formation either of Mars or of the Earth. The minor planets are probably no fragments of a larger planet previously existing, but the fragments that might have helped to form a larger planet had it not been for the influence of the mighty globe of Jupiter.

WANTED : A COURT SPIRITUAL.

Sir George Arthur, discussing the "lawless" clergy, argues that the Judicial Committee has usurped an authority in spiritual matters which does not constitutionally belong to it He declares that its proceedings afford evidence of strong bias. Stern and strict to High Churchmen, it has been lax to others. He says : –

The clergy who are denounced as "lawless" have some reason to complain of the partiality which selects them for censure, while ignoring or excusing the notorious shortcomings of the Puritan school. They say that little account is taken of Puritan neglect of Daily Service. . . .

All that reasonable Churchmen really want is a court, competent, by virtue of its spiritual origin and consequent spiritual jurisdiction, to decide spiritual causes.

WOMEN NOT YET CLUBBABLE.

Ladies' clubs form the subject of a racy paper by the Hon. Mrs. Anstruther. She runs over the chief clubs in existence. She predicts that their number will be doubled in ten years, and that they will extend to provincial centres. She mentions as two rocks ahead in the early course of every woman's club—smoking and babies. She admits that the "compleat clubwoman" is not yet evolved :—

Women do not, I think, feel that the fact of belonging to the same club constitutes any bond of union whatsoever between them ; to be members of a club gives no sense of good fellowship ; there is no vague, intangible feeling of communion among them, as all being members of one body ; not only do they seldom speak to each other when they meet in the club, but unless they happen to be acquainted elsewhere, they ignore one another as frigidly as if they were in a first-class carriage. . . . Women's social attitude to each other in the majority of clubs is not such as to make club life attractive, or give a spirit of unity to the club.

THE NEW LOCAL AUTHORITY IN EDUCATION.

Dr. Macnamara, treating of Higher Education and the State, accepts the Government Bill as "so far, so good," in respect of the new Central Authority, but laments the absence of any provision for a local authority to prevent overlapping and waste between School Board and Municipal Council. He says :—

I suggest that representatives of the County Councils' and the School Boards' Associations should meet in conference, with the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission as to the constitution of the Local Authority as their agenda. These recommendations were, having regard to existing facts, moderate and statesmanlike so far as they applied to England outside London.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE.

Mr. H. W. Hoare reviews the story of "The English Bible from Henry the Eighth to James the First." Speaking of the Authorized Version, he says :—

The predominance of Saxon words in this version is very remarkable. Compared with Latin words, they constitute about 90 per cent. In Shakespeare the proportion is 85 per cent., in Swift nearly 90, in Johnson 75, in Gibbon 70. In the Lord's Prayer fifty-nine out of sixty-five words are Saxon.

He speaks of the mental atmosphere in which the translators lived ; the "consciousness of quickened life and boundless possibilities" everywhere present ; the excitement, the hope, the buoyancy, the aspiration, of the nation ; and, he adds, "the glory of the times seems to have passed into their souls and the inspiration of their originals into their pens."

The English Illustrated.

THE *English Illustrated Magazine* for April is good. "The Safest Form of Flattery" is the heading of an interesting paper by Mr. R. I. Pocock on protective and aggressive mimicry in animals, with a coloured plate. The submarine boat is much in evidence. Simon Lake describes his *Argonaut*, and Lieutenant Armstrong the *Goubet* and the *Gustave Zédé*. Miss Helen C. Gordon gives glimpses of the London Missionary Society's Museum. A notable feature is a picture of "the Christ with the blue eyes"—a newly-discovered bust, recently purchased by the Russian ambassador at Madrid and said to be by Michael Angelo or Donatello. "The eyes are of blue rock-crystal."

Cornhill.

Cornhill for April is an extra good number, as excerpts elsewhere attest. Lieutenant Hopkinson recounts his experiences with the Sirdar's Camel Corps, and gallantly comes to the defence of the much-maligned camel. He speaks with enthusiasm of its proudly carried neck and its beautiful eyes. The camel's eye, in his judgment, far surpasses that of the historic gazelle. He says he never heard of any one being seasick through riding a camel. He has never known a really vicious camel except during the "rutting" period. And it is a fallacy to suppose he is better without water. A paper headed "Conferences on Books and Men" contains a whimsical endeavour to read current political history in the apocalyptically interpreted "Shephearde's Calendar of Spenser." "The fair but disdainful Rosalind can point to nothing but the Church of England."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THERE is plenty of good matter in the April number, as has been shown by the many articles to which I have given special notice elsewhere.

A TURK ON TURKEY'S FUTURE.

"A Turkish Official" writes an interesting paper on the future of Turkey. It is chiefly occupied with what might have been if the Turks as well as Christians had been helped by Europe to a reformed government, or if the Turks could reform their own government. The writer sees in the present Sultan the ruin of his empire—a cunning but insane egoist, whose one idea of personal safety has led him to sink his people into an abyss of ignorance and corruption and to centralise all power in himself. He has no hope of help from the German Kaiser. So he concludes thus gloomily:—

On the whole, it may be affirmed that, barring some unforeseen combination of circumstances, of which history is not devoid, Turkey—European, African, and Asiatic—is doomed to die. England's share in her succession will be the undisputed possession of Egypt and the annexation of Arabia right up to Bagdad. France will have Syria, and Russia Anatolia. Italy's claim to the province of Tripoli in Africa is countenanced by all. The rival pretensions of Greece, Bulgaria, and Servia will be settled by Europe, Austria, and perhaps Italy also, coming in for a slice of Turkish territory in Roumelia. The future of Constantinople is uncertain.

THE LONDON BILL.

Dr. Collins' paper on "The London Government Bill" ends with this succinct criticism:—

The disintegration of the growing unity of London into a conglomerate of sham municipalities under the hegemony of Greater Westminster, though it may enliven and embellish local government in the Metropolis, can scarcely fail to raise the rates, while it will postpone indefinitely that unity, simplicity, and equality of treatment which are the cardinal principles of the reformation of London.

"AN EVERLASTING STIGMA" ON ENGLAND.

Mr. Henry D. Macleod's discussion of "Indian Currency" rests on this contention:—

Lord Lytton's Government declared in 1876 that it was impossible to close the mints to the free coinage of silver unless at the same time the mints were opened to the free coinage of gold as unlimited legal tender. Yet the Government has allowed five years to pass away without taking a single step to restore the gold coinage, which it ought to have done simultaneously with closing the mints to the free coinage of silver. The whole of this unhappy India business is an everlasting stigma on British economic and financial statesmanship of the nineteenth century.

He estimates the losses of the Indian Government resulting from "the unfortunate attempt to introduce bimetallism" since 1864 at £100,000,000.

RESOURCES OF NORTH BORNEO.

Sir John Jardine draws an instructive contrast between the economics of the old East India Company and the British North Borneo Company. He thus describes the resources of the latter:—

North Borneo is both a landed estate, to be developed chiefly by private capital subscribed in the City by persons interested in planting and mining, and a territory with a scanty population, for whose good government the Company is responsible to Crown and Parliament. Coal is mined, tobacco last year returned high profit, gold is being sought, and the forest is worked for timber. The railway begun to connect Sandakan with a haven opposite Labuan will open up much country, and it is hoped will be as successful as those in Burma and the Straits Settlements. The other rich products, which the old merchants noted, are valuable royalties, and command high prices in China and Europe. The climate seems favourable for coffee and tea, and doubtless every chance of gain will be seized by the hard-working Chinese.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Prince Baldassare Odescalchi writes on Garibaldians and the Vatican, and as a friend of Garibaldi, defends the speech of his son, Riccialti, who expressed the hope that the Catholic religious organisations would be "placed beyond the control of lay power and guaranteed by consent of the civilized world." He insists that "in Italy the sole form of Christianity possible is the Catholic": to destroy it is to fall into chaos. Mr. Arthur Symons brings into prominence the marvellous religious passion—the Divine amorousness one might almost say—of the poetry written by the two Spanish mystics San Juan de la Cruz and Santa Teresa. In San Juan he finds "an abandonment to all the sensations of love, which seems to exceed, and on their own ground, in directness and intensity of spiritual and passionate longing, most of what has been written by the love-poets of all ages." Santa Teresa "gives herself to God, as it were, with a great leap into His arms." Dr. George Salmon strongly criticises Mr. Balfour's utterances on the Irish University question, and suggests that Governments have experimented enough in Irish University-making. "Increased facilities for instruction in physical science" is what Ireland most needs. Mr. Balfour's third university might have been placed for this purpose in Cork. Mr. Clement K. Shorter traces the growth of illustrated journalism—thirteen weeklies in 1899 against five in 1890. He insists that the camera does not supersede the artist correspondent, who is really becoming every day more indispensable.

Pearson's.

Pearson's for April maintains the record for admirable illustrations. Mr. Burton-Wright continues his curious "new art of self-defence," and shows you by picture and letterpress how to put a troublesome man out of the room, how to throw a man, without exerting strength when you seize him from behind, how to overthrow an assailant who pinions you from behind, or who seizes both your wrists, and so on and so on. Levin Carnac describes with remarkable photographs how horse and man are trained to become a fighting unit. The way both go down the face of a precipitous hillside provokes wonder. Herbert Vivian tells of "the metropolis of flowers"—the village of Grasse near Cannes—of the blooms gathered, and of the scents prepared. Mr. Austin Fryers supplies a gallery of midget photographs of infant prodigies as a fringe to his notes on their greatness.

Woman at Home.

"FAMOUS Bachelor Women," passed in review by Mrs. Tooley in the *Woman at Home* for April, include Miss E. T. Fowler, Miss Adeline Sergeant, Miss Flora Shaw of the *Times*, Miss Mary F. Billington of the *Daily Telegraph*, Miss Agnes Weston, Miss Cons, Rosa Bonheur, Miss Anna Williams, Dr. Eliz. Blackwell, Miss Kingsley, and Miss Hughes. "Miss Billington," says Mrs. Tooley, "bears out the testimony of all women travellers that men have a chivalrous consideration for the woman only protected by the armour of her own brave womanhood." Miss Kingsley says she found being a single woman a distinct disadvantage in travelling. She also says, "I scarcely think single women can claim to be adventurers, because the greatest adventure of all must be getting married." "Ignota" contributes a vivacious interview with Miss Kate Pragnell, the lady photographer.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE April number keeps up a fairly readable level through an agreeable diversity of contents. It is quite innocent of archæology. The article "Towards Universal Peace" finds mention on a previous page.

MAETERLINCK'S MESSAGE.

A pleasing study of Maurice Maeterlinck, mystic and dramatist, is supplied by "D. M. J." In contrast with the older mystics, who were more interested in the divine than in the human, the new mysticism is said to be founded rather on a knowledge of man, only asserting "that he who descends into the depths of his own spirit and dwells there in silence and humility will hear a voice that is not his own." Says the writer :—

No more striking instance could be found of the exquisite tenderness which is the dominant note of M. Maeterlinck's work than this plea of his for earth's disinherited, and it may be taken as summing up his message to our time. "There are about the world millions and millions of poor beings, who have seen nothing beautiful in the whole course of their existence. They come, they go, in obscurity; you would imagine that their souls are dead, and no one takes any notice of them. And, lo! one day a simple word, an unforeseen silence, a little tear from the very source of beauty, teach us that they have been able to raise, in the shade of their souls, an ideal a thousand times fairer than all that their ears have heard or their eyes have seen."

"THE RICHEST PART OF TROPICAL AFRICA."

Mr. F. A. Edwards discusses "the future of the Niger," and rejoices in the company being freed from administrative duties. It will, he hopes, be able to concentrate its attention on the development of trade. He says :—

As to the future commercial prospects of this thickly populated region there can be no question. The central Soudan is probably the richest part of tropical Africa, and, even yet, little more than the outskirts have been touched by the trader; the enormous wealth of Hausaland—a tract of country whose soil is remarkable for its fertility, and whose teeming population is proverbial for its intelligence and industry—remains to be opened up.

The three essential requisites are said to be a better currency, improvement of transport, and the abolition of slave-raiding; and to these ends a railway from Kano to the navigable waters of the Niger.

CHURCH TROUBLES.

Mr. Arthur Oldham, writing on the Primate, the Press, and the People, implores the nation to rouse itself against the confessional and so to overthrow priestcraft. Mr. Dudley S. A. Cosby is moved by "the crisis in the Church" to declare that the Established Church represents "a religion as near as possible the exact opposite to the person of Christ, and to have become simply a religion of revenue and emoluments"—a statement decidedly "tall." With a profusion of italics the writer announces he looks in the coming century for a real Church of Christ, with a religion of humanity, free, social, and scientific. He wants a new Reformation which will free the Church of Christ from State patronage, and dogma and gold.

THE NEED OF "RADICALS AND REBELS."

Mr. Page Hopps discourses on obedience to the law, affirming that personal liberty, freedom of assembly and expression, prosperity and progress all depend on law. He grants that the right of insurrection becomes rarer under a democracy. But, he concludes:—

Society is not within measurable distance of being able to do without its forerunners and its idealists, its radicals and its rebels; and these, we may be sure, Nature will never cease to provide—at first, the sorrowful souls, haunted by divine discontents; then the dreamers of strange dreams; and then the leaders of mankind.

ON THE FRENCH TREATY SHORE.

Mr. A. C. Lant tells what he saw while cruising on the French treaty shore of Newfoundland, and it is a terrible picture that he draws. While Governments are diplomatising, the people are starving. He says :—

When winter closed in on the treaty shore, there were families with less than a barrel of flour and only a few fagots of cod for six months' supplies. Men, women, and children have scarcely enough clothing to hide their nakedness. Coarse duck suits are worn till they literally fall away in tatters. Blankets, bedding, overcoats, and flannels are unknown and undreamed-of luxuries.

State doles, continued for twelve years, have not encouraged industry in the people.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. W. B. Columbine contributes a pleasant little homily on our duty in regard to modern social problems, urging a simpler life, less labour, more leisure, better comfort, education, and refinement. Mr. H. G. Keene opposes Tolstoï's theory of Art and contrasts with it his practice in "Anna Karénina." R. W. W. Cryan shows the evil results of the Italian State lottery. Camilla Jebb gives a very interesting sketch of Julie de Lespinasse, a remarkable woman, who was never married, who was poor, yet rose to hold the most popular *salon* in Paris, in the middle of the eighteenth century, and, not less wonderful, kept a reputation uninjured. In the independent section Mr. Charles Hill protests against Sunday opening as an injury to the toiling classes.

The Strand: No. 100.

THE hundredth number of the *Strand* is appropriately high above the average. Sir George Newnes opens it by claiming that the *Strand* has "to some extent revolutionized magazines in this country." Most magazines are, he says, now modelled on its plan. British magazines were, when it first appeared, "at a low ebb." American magazines were supplanting those of native birth; but Sir George holds, his magazine checked that and set up a new record of sales for this country. A remarkable literary curio is a batch of letters of Burne-Jones to a West Kensington child, many of which were quaintly illustrated and yet more quaintly spelled. For example :—

i like your lettrs very much i like firworks i am to be taken to Sidnam to see them at the Cristal Pals i am quit well i wish you were in london nobody is in london except tradspeople and I am not to play with them because I am above them in rank so there is nobody to play with but i am aloud to paint all day with callers and i like that at rotting dean there is a cok with no tail he does look silly. . . .

Mr. Grant Allen's nature-talk on "Masquerade and Disguises" is well set off by Mr. Fred Enock's pictures. Mr. Arthur Mee supplies a most interesting illustrated interview with M. Verestchagin. There are two railway sensations described—the race of the Burlington and North Western lines between Chicago and Omaha, in which speeds of ninety and one hundred and ten miles an hour were registered, and "a railway smash to order"—a collision got up for show near Denver—with a net profit to the promoters of over £2,000. The marvels of liquid air are set forth by Mr. R. S. Baker.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

PERHAPS the most important article in the March number is Mr. Boulger's sketch of a policy, which he says is actually begun, for setting up a Chinese dynasty in Nankin, backed by Japanese and Anglo-American influence, as a rival to the Russo-Manchu rule at Pekin. That paper is noticed elsewhere, as well as Mr. Carnegie's virtual reply to Mr. Kipling's "White Man's Burden."

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DESTINY.

Ex-Senator W. A. Peffer argues for the establishment of "a Republic in the Philippines." He takes very high ground indeed. Believing as a Christian people in an overruling Providence who moves the world ahead, he urges that as Greeks taught the world how to think and how to speak, and Romans led in government and law, to Anglo-Americans is given the work of spreading the Gospel through commerce and Christianity. He goes on :—

Nothing now would add greater momentum to the movement in that direction than the building of a republic by Americans, after the American model, in the Philippine Archipelago. . . . Our experience has been a school in the arts of conquering savages without exterminating them by war. Occupation and settlement of this country has produced a class of brave, big-hearted men and women, fit for any emergency. . . . We could throw an army of civilisers into the Eastern Pacific regions as easily as we can send an army of soldiers to Cuba.

THE PROBLEM OF THE NEGRO VOTE.

"Three Phases of Coloured Suffrage" is the title of an instructive retrospect by Mr. Walter C. Ham. The first lasted from 1867 to 1877, the period of negro control. It is "a story of incompetency on the part of the black man, and of extravagance and corruption on the part of the white man," who made selfish use of the ex-slave. The second period was the inevitable reaction when the whites resumed ascendency, and by violence and crime practically disfranchised the negro. But this could not last. It was too great a strain on the public conscience. The third stage began when the State of Mississippi, forbidden by the Federal Constitution to discriminate against the negro on the ground of his race, discriminated against certain of his characteristics. The clause in question can be manipulated against the illiterate coloured voter and in favour of the illiterate white voter. The writer feels this is no permanent solution :—

There is one straight road out of the embarrassments into which coloured suffrage has brought the country. This is through a constitutional amendment making ability to read and write a requirement for the exercise of the suffrage, and also making literacy the basis for the apportionment of members of the House of Representatives, and, consequently, of votes in the electoral college.

TAXES IN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

The sources of national revenue are reviewed in a paper by the late Nelson Dingley, junior, in which he argues for the statesmanship which prefers "what practically works well" to any "bald theories." He cites figures which offer an instructive commentary on the cost of European militarism :—

Even with an increase for the time being of taxes equivalent to 1.50 dols. per annum on account of the Spanish war, our taxation to-day is only at the rate of 6.50 dols. per capita—2.50 dols. for the ordinary civil, military and naval establishments, 2.50 dols. for pensions and interest on the war debt, and 1.50 dols. for the Spanish war—while the similar national taxation of the United Kingdom and of Germany is, each, 10 dols. per capita, and of France 15 dols. per capita.

A LIFE UPON A POWDER CART.

Mr. F. L. Oswald writes on "Gunpowder as a Lesser Evil." It has, he argues, made war less murderous. He offers a typical case :—

In the eighty hours' battle that began on the morning of October 9th, A.D. 451, on the Catalaunian Plains (just south of Chalons sur Marne), the Huns were repulsed again and again and cut down at the rate of *a hundred thousand a day*, till their old cutthroat king threw up the sponge in the form of a wagonburg, and was allowed to depart with his train of bandaged survivors. That three days' slaughter saved Europe from bestialisation, and, as a case of justifiable homicide, can claim pre-eminence in the history of the last twenty centuries; but on a gunpowder basis of operations the problem could have been solved in three hours and at about the twentieth part of the total expense.

Mr. W. A. Purrington discusses "Christian Science" and its legal aspects. He holds that there is no need of special legislation. "Publicity will destroy the cult more quickly." Mr. Leon Mead pleads for the establishment of a diplomatic school, so as to save the United States from the reproach of the raw unlettered demagogue sent abroad to represent the dignity of his country. He would have men graduate as Bachelor or Doctor of Diplomacy. At present, he says, there is but one great school of diplomacy in the world—the *École Libre des Sciences Politiques* in Paris.

Concord.

THE April number of *Concord*, the Journal of the International Arbitration Association, contains various articles by many crusaders as to the Crusade and its lessons. The editor says :—

To estimate accurately the educational value of the Crusade would mean in the first place to estimate the most difficult, perhaps, also, the most interesting, factor in the movement—to wit, our delightfully outrageous friend, Mr. W. T. Stead. Happily, this is not a journal of political psychology. We confess he has always puzzled us, and that he puzzles us still. His rapid development as an advocate of our cause leaves him still the partisan of the Tsardom and Mr. Cecil Rhodes. But we are not going to allow Mr. Stead's perversity to blind us to his great qualities and his heroic efforts. The perversity will disappear as its props fall away; the great qualities will ripen into greater; and growing in consistency without losing in vigour and breadth, our colleague in this short campaign will find more and more satisfaction in the services of the pacific ideal.

For which much thanks! Mrs. Bradlaugh-Bonner reports that "the deep, immovable distrust of Mr. Stead" is more deep-seated even than the mistrust of Russia—which is sad indeed.

Blackwood.

THE pearl of the April *Blackwood* is Louise Lorimer's narrative of her tour in Galicia under the title "At the Back of Beyond." There is the inviting prospect held out of the Thames as a game-fish river, if not for salmon and sea trout, then certainly for brown trout and Lochlevens. The writer expresses the earnest hope that Londoners will at last awake to the splendid playground they possess in their great river, and to the possibilities of relieving by improved river-steamers the congested traffic of London streets. A grim document of war is presented in a letter by a young French officer describing his experience of the retreat from Leipsic in 1813. "Looker-on" speaks more seriously of efforts to promote international goodwill, but avers that they recur about every seven years, and that "there will be no United States of Europe and America till the wild-wood savagery . . . is tamed." That, he thinks, will not be until "the Christian nations, having no more barbarous hinterlands or effete empires to civilise, begin to civilise each other."

THE FORUM.

THE March number is above the average in interest and variety. It is principally concerned with the new responsibilities now being assumed by the United States, but some half-dozen of its articles are of sufficient importance to the non-American reader as to justify special notice elsewhere in these pages.

THE SECRET OF ENGLAND'S COLONIAL SUCCESS.

Among the many tributes to British rule of which American expansion has recently been the occasion, place must be given to President Charles Kendall Adams' study of "Colonies and other Dependencies." He passes under review the colonial history of the world. The Greek colonies were never an integral part of the Greek nationalities. The Roman colonial system showed its excellence in the marvellous development of provincial thrift which made the Roman world. The empire finally crumbled before the barbarians so readily, simply because the exactions of the central Government had become so oppressive that the dependencies were glad to transfer their allegiance to another Power. Spain kept up the later Roman exactions without the earlier Roman advantages, and lost all her colonies. No permanent prosperity has attended French, Portuguese or Dutch systems. But Great Britain has succeeded with her colonies :—

Here, then, were the three factors of British success; viz., (1) respect for the rights of the natives in the provinces ruled; (2) salaries which commanded the highest grade of character and talent for the chief offices; and (3) a Civil Service which attracted young men of ability and ambition to enter the subordinate positions. It has been with political machinery thus constructed that Great Britain has bound her colonies and dependencies to the home Government, and brought about a solidity and a loyalty which, with their ever-growing vitality, constitute perhaps the greatest political achievement in the history of the world.

The moral is that the United States should go and do likewise. The writer derides the idea of "the consent of the governed" being necessary, and shrewdly remarks that American women are governed by laws to which their consent has never been obtained. Therefore we suppose taxation without representation is no longer tyranny. Through the breach of the subjection of women all manner of despotism can enter the citadel of freedom.

SALUTARY MORAL EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

Professor L. S. Rowe discusses "the influence of the war on our public life." His view of the benefit it has conferred may be summed up by saying that it has burst the bonds of American individualism. It has broken down the national isolation, and shown the inherited prejudice against contact with the monarchical institutions of Europe to be without justification. It has made clear the necessity of adapting the Constitution to the national life, in place of adapting the national life to the Constitution; for the Constitution is "the clearest legal expression of the individualistic spirit"; and has been regarded as "the epitome of political wisdom,—a body of rules designed to guide a progressive nation for all time." But the new strong national feeling will most benefit civic life. The writer says :—

We have long required some influence to take us from the extreme individualism and spirit of self-aggrandisement that have characterised our growth since the Civil War. Our entry into the larger affairs of the world is destined to perform this service.

Humph! Let us hope so, but do not forget the beatitude: Blessed are they who expect nothing for they shall never be disappointed.

THE NAVY NEEDED BY UNCLE SAM.

Captain H. C. Taylor, of the *Indiana*, writes on "the future of our Navy." He reckons that the hostile force likely to contest the supremacy of the United States in the West Indies will be about twenty battleships with their usual following. "This estimate is based upon the probability that for a generation to come the relations of this country with England will be those of friends, if not of allies." To meet these twenty battleships, the United States will have to provide fifteen, based on the dockyards of their own coasts. In the Philippines they would have probably six battleships to face based on dockyards on the Asiatic coast. Until the United States have a naval base in the Philippines, they will need eight battleships. The direct result of "expansion" is thus computed to be a fleet of twenty-three battleships.

"THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII."

The Hon. Charles Denby's paper on "What shall we do with the Philippines?" is chiefly valuable for its summary of what the five Commissioners appointed for the purpose recommend to Congress as the most suitable form of government. They propose to erect the islands into "The Territory of Hawaii." They would admit to United States citizenship all white persons, including Portuguese and persons of African descent, and all persons descended from the Hawaiian race on either the paternal or maternal side who were citizens of the Hawaiian republic. They would erect two houses of legislature. A voter for a Representative must be a male citizen who has resided a year in the Territory, and among other qualifications can speak, read, and write English or Hawaiian. To vote for a Senator he must, besides, possess real property worth a thousand dollars or an income of six hundred dollars in the previous year. To be Senator or Representative he must possess certain property qualifications.

The Illustrated Missionary News.

I AM glad to welcome the paper under its new editorship, and hope I am not too sanguine in predicting for it a new lease of life and extended usefulness. In the April number there are papers by Mrs. Rendel Harris, describing the present state of things in Armenia, an interview with a missionary as to the future of China, an account of Uganda, and a paper by General Booth on Continental Christianity, from which I quote elsewhere. It is a brightly written magazine, up to date and full of life.

Pall Mall Magazine.

THE April number of the *Pall Mall Magazine* does not lack distinction. The frontispiece is a fine photogravure of Mr. Orchardson's "Farmer's Daughter." There is a short study by Mr. Joseph Anderson of Franz Lenbach, the famous Bismarck-portrait painter, who began life as a poor mason's son and left school at the age of eleven. His copies of the great masters soon won him repute and have permanently tinctured his style. Kensington Palace is the great house chosen for this month's sketch, and Mary Howarth's paper is set off by drawings from Mr. George Thomson's pencil. The Queen's furniture at Windsor is described by Mr. Ernest M. Jessop. There is a strange pathos in "The prayer of the cattle smitten by rinderpest," which W. C. Scully contributes from South Africa.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE article on "The Invasions of England," noticed elsewhere, naturally somewhat overshadows the other contents of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for March; the other articles however maintain its high reputation.

SOCIAL JUSTICE.

M. Fouillée writes in the first March number, with all the authority of a member of the Academy of Moral Sciences, on the idea of social justice according to contemporary schools of thought. He shows us that there are three main theories which nowadays control both thought and action in economics. The first, which may be called individualist naturalism, has taken root mainly in England, and its effect is to promote the omnipotence of the individual; the second, or collectivist naturalism, is mostly German, and it tends to the omnipotence of society; the third, which is mostly French, is a kind of moral and social idealism, and by the extension of the idea of justice it promotes the development of the individual and of the state simultaneously.

CHINA AGAIN.

M. P. Leroy Beaulieu continues his study of the Chinese problem, dealing this time with the relations between China and the Powers. There is a great deal about the insatiable appetite of England for concessions, territory, and similar advantages, and the events of the last few years are naturally related from a Franco-Russian point of view. M. Leroy Beaulieu believes, however, that the Powers realise the great dangers involved in the extreme instability of the Chinese Government, even to the extent of limiting their demands. He does not venture to prophesy what the future may have in store for China, but he regards the sharing up of her territory as the most deplorable and most dangerous of possibilities, which no one really desires and which each one fears to see realised by his rivals.

POLITICAL ELOQUENCE.

M. Faguet's paper on political eloquence, though it deals largely with minor French politicians of the last generation, whose names are hardly known in England, does nevertheless deal with a few of the great names of French statesmanship. Gambetta, he says, never used metaphors, yet he had the manner of 1790 and recalled Danton, Robespierre, and Mirabeau; indeed, he had all the defects of the latter's style. As for M. Feret, M. Faguet regards him as in no sense an orator: his speeches were destitute of a properly conceived plan, and though effective to their immediate purpose, inasmuch as he could always see clearly what he wanted, they deserved the title of eloquence hardly more than those of the late W. H. Smith. As to Parliamentary eloquence in general, M. Faguet notes the obvious change which the greater haste and stress of modern life has brought about, namely, the taste for very short informal speeches.

In the second March number M. Bellessort contributes some travel notes gathered in Ceylon. He says that Ceylon is not in any sense a country capable of arousing the patriotism of its inhabitants; it could no more be a nation than a *table d'hôte* at an hotel resembles a family.

CRIMINAL VAGRANTS.

M. Fourquet, *à propos* of the horrible murders committed by the shepherd Vacher, deals at considerable length with the social danger created by the large number of criminals who wander about France. M. Fourquet has interviewed one of these itinerant vagrants, apparently an aristocrat of the class, for he had never been convicted of murder or theft, and being firmly resolved never to steal, would, nevertheless, allow himself in case of need to have a meal at an eating-house and forget to pay. This vagabond philosopher said that the cure for the evil was to be found in the colonies, where the vagrants could be established and dealt with individually according to their particular needs and aptitudes. As for the much discussed colonial army, this vagabond declared that France had one ready made; she had only to offer the chance of service in the colonial army to the various prisoners in the French prisons.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE sagacious and moderate words of the Supreme Pontiff are frequently interpreted in opposite senses by interested parties. This is what is happening in Rome to-day over the recent papal encyclical on "Americanism." Both sides deduce a moral victory from his words. The *Civiltà Cattolica*, the organ of the Jesuits, who from the first have been among the adversaries of Mgr. Ireland, announces (March 18th) that Americanism has been condemned root and branch, and rejoices accordingly. On the other hand, "Monachus," writing in the *Rassegna Nazionale* (March 16th), carefully distinguishes between Americanism of native growth and Americanism as it has been interpreted in France and more especially by the Abbé Maignen in his volume "Le Père Hecker est-il un Saint?" True Americanism, he asserts, can only gain by being cleared from misrepresentation; it has been substantially approved by the Pope, and it will now flourish more than ever.

On "Italy in China" and the "yellow peril" Professor Lombroso has some weighty words of warning for his countrymen in the *Nuova Antologia* (March 16th). He maintains the Chinese are the one nation in the world uninfected by militarism—hence their inferiority in the arts of war; but that they constitute not only the vastest, but also the most politically compact, body in the world. China, he asserts, has been able to avoid our four great social evils—feudalism, militarism, sacerdotalism and capitalism. To-day, the great Chinese nation is asleep; but when it awakes, the European nations will have on their hands more than they bargained for. The interference of Italy he declares to be unpardonable, for she has not even the excuse of any commerce in the Far East. She will only be playing the game of England, as she played it at Kassala; and that "eminently egotistic" nation will carry off all the plunder. Prince B. Odescalchi contributes some amusing reminiscences of sport in his youth, from which we learn that fox-hunting in the Roman Campagna was first organised by the Earl of Chesterfield in 1842, and that owing to two serious accidents it was for many years prohibited by the paternal Pio Nono as too dangerous to human life! In the number for March 1st, Professor P. Fiore writes in a pessimistic vein concerning the Peace Conference, and Count F. Scheibler writes with animation of lion-hunting in Somaliland, making friendly mention of various English travellers.

The *Rassegna Nazionale* (March 1st), quoting from Mr. Purcell's Life, shows how Cardinal Manning in his later years ceased to believe in the Temporal Power of the Papacy with all his earlier convert zeal.

Two new Italian reviews have made their appearance since the new year. The *Rivista di Scienze Biologiche* is learned and well-printed, and boasts such eminent names as those of Lombroso, Haeckel, Lubbock, and Richet among its contributors. *Flegrea*, which is issued fortnightly, is mainly literary and artistic, and promises to give voice to the newest aspirations of modern Italy.

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

Architectural Review.—March.
Concerning Drawing. Illustrated. H. Wilson.
Some Thoughts on Clocks. Illustrated. E. Guy Dawber.
First Visions of Our Lady at Chartres. Illustrated. May Morris.
The Arts in Ancient Egypt. Continued. Illustrated. Rev. W. J. Loftie.
Frontispiece:—"Fetter Lane," by F. E. Emanuel.

Art Journal.—J. S. Virtue. 1s. 6d. March.
Frontispiece:—"The Departure from the Masquerade," after R. de Madrazo.
The Royal Academy in the Present Century. Continued. Illustrated. G. D. Leslie and F. A. Eaton.
Gordon Browne, Book-Illustrator. Illustrated. J. W. Darton.
Il Moretto da Brescia. Illustrated. P. Molmenti.
Front Doors. Illustrated. K. Warren Clouston.
Of Jewels, Ancient and Modern. Continued. Illustrated. Mrs. Bruce Clarke.
Louis Anquetin. Illustrated. R. H. Sherard.
April.
"Sir Galahad"; Etching after G. F. Watts.
Elihu Vedder. Illustrated. E. Radford.
The Berry Art School. Illustrated. A. Lawrence.
Francesco Jerace; an Italian Eminent Sculptor. Illustrated. Lorenzo Salazar.
The Portraits of Flora Macdonald. Illustrated. J. Penderel-Brodhurst.
The Royal Academy in the Present Century. Continued. Illustrated. G. D. Leslie and F. A. Eaton.

Art Journal Jubilee Series.—J. S. Virtue. 1s. 6d. No. 2.
"The Stag at Bay"; Engraving after Landseer.
"Dr. Johnson in the Ante-Room of Lord Chesterfield"; Engraving after C. W. Sharpe.
J. M. W. Turner. Illustrated. J. Dafforne.
The Rise of the Thames. Illustrated. S. C. Hall.
The Mill and the Studio of Rembrandt. Illustrated. F. W. Fairholt.
On the Crystals of Snow as applied to the Purposes of Design. Illustrated.
Edward Matthew Ward. Illustrated.
Marks of Gold and Silversmiths. Illustrated. F. H. Fairholt.
A Day at Chatsworth. Illustrated. Mrs. S. C. Hall.
The Fine Art Courts at the Crystal Palace. Illustrated.
No. 3.
"The Penny Wedding"; Engraving after Sir David Wilkie.
"Peace"; Engraving after Sir Edwin Landseer.
Sir David Wilkie. Illustrated.
The Hudson at New York, 1860. Illustrated B. J. Lossing.
William Dyce; the First of the Pre-Raphaelites. Illustrated. J. Dafforne.
The House and the Tomb of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Illustrated. F. W. Fairholt.
Gothic Metalwork. Illustrated.
St. Peter's and the Pantheon. Illustrated. J. Dafforne.
Renaissance Designs. Illustrated. F. W. Fairholt.
Lincoln's Inn Hall and the Fresco by G. F. Watts.
The National Flag of England. Illustrated.
The Royal Porcelain Works of Worcester.

Art Journal Easter Annual.—J. S. Virtue. 2s. 6d.
The Art of William Morris. Illustrated. Lewis F. Day.

Book-Buyer.—March.
On Some Illustrators of Dickens. Illustrated. F. Weitenkampf.
Frederick G. Kitton, Author and Artist. Illustrated. A. H. Garland.
Etienne Ficquet. Illustrated. Wm. L. Andrews.

Century Magazine.—April.
Gilbert Stuart's Portrait of Mrs. Wm. Rawle. Illustrated. Chas. Henry Hart.

Contemporary Review.—April.
Illustrated Journalism; Its Past and Future. Clement K. Shorter.

Critic.—March.
Edward Penfield and His Art. Chas. Belmont Davis.
Dickens and His Illustrators. J. L. G.

Dome.—Unicorn Press. 1s. March.
Etching:—"The Quai of the Rosary, Bruges," after Wm. Strang.
Art and Landscape. C. J. Holmes.

Fortnightly Review.—April.
The Spoiling of St. Paul's. Samuel Howe.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—March.
Sketching from Nature. Illustrated. H. Villiers Barnett.

Girl's Realm.—April.
Girl Students in the London Art Schools. Illustrated. Grace Cooke.

Good Words.—April.
G. F. Watts. Illustrated. Sir Wyke Bayliss.

House.—*Queen* Office. 6d. April.
Decorative Art at the Society of Women Artists. Illustrated.
Home Arts and Crafts at Ipswich. Illustrated.

McClure's Magazine.—April.
Sketches in Egypt. Illustrated. Continued. Chas. Dana Gibson.

Magazine of Art.—Cassell. 1s. 4d. April.
"Portrait of a Man," after Rembrandt.
An Inquiry into Two Pictures recently acquired for the National Gallery. Illustrated. H. P. Horne.
Edwin Austin Abbey. Illustrated. Concluded. M. H. Spielmann.
Is Photography among the Fine Arts? Illustrated. H. P. Robinson.
W. M. Thackeray, Graphic Humourist. Illustrated. G. S. Layard.
The Law of Artistic Copyright. Edwin Bale.
The Buildings for the Paris Exhibition in 1900. Illustrated. Henri Frantz.
Alphonse Marie Mucha, Decorative Artist. Illustrated.

Pall Mall Magazine.—April.
Franz Lenbach; a Famous Portrait-Painter. Illustrated. Joseph Anderson.
The Queen's Furniture at Windsor. Illustrated. Ernest M. Jessop.
Sketches in Egypt. Continued. Illustrated. C. Dana Gibson.

Parents' Review.—March.
A Trio of Rembrandt's Pictures

Strand Magazine.—April.
Letters of Burne-Jones to a Child. Illustrated.
Vasili Verestchagin; Interview. Illustrated. Arthur Mee.
A Peep into *Punch*, 1860-1864. Illustrated. J. H. Schooling.

Studio.—5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. 1s. March.
The Work of Gaston La Touche. Illustrated. Gabriel Mourey.
Palace Gate House; a Nineteenth Century House. Illustrated. G. H. Leonard.
Leaves from the Sketch-Book of William Thomson; Illustrations.
Decoration and Furniture for the New Palace, Darmstadt. Illustrated. M. H. Baillie Scott.
W. Goscombe John; a New Associate of the Royal Academy. Illustrated. A. L. Baldry.
The Proposed Artistic Copyright Bill. W. Reynolds-Stephens.
Supplements:—"La Barque" and "Le Pont Neuf," after Gaston La Touche; "The Signal-Bell," after Nico Jungmann; Design for Pianoforte Case, by M. H. Baillie Scott.

Temple Magazine.—April.
Leslie Ward, Cartoonist. Illustrated. Frank Forbes

A FREE STATE-PENSION FOR EVERY AGED PERSON:

THE DEMAND OF BRITISH ORGANISED LABOUR.

A CAMPAIGN OF CONFERENCES.

THE last four months have opened something like a new chapter in the public life of the nation. They have witnessed the rise of a new kind of political propaganda and the evolution of a new order of political agitator. The movement has been quiet and spontaneous, as is often the way with Nature in her creative moods and novel departures, but it has already attained dimensions which warrant the widest publicity.

It has all sprung out of the question of Old Age Pensions. The condition of the aged poor in this wealthy land has long been felt to be in the highest degree unsatisfactory. The report of a Royal Commission on the subject in 1895 set official seal to the general conviction: and it was countersigned by the Old Age Pensions Committee, which issued its findings last year. Two statements may be quoted, one from each report, which put the case in a nutshell. The Commission reported that of the total population of England and Wales above the age of sixty-five, poor law relief is received in the course of the year by nearly 30 per cent. The Committee estimated that the number of persons in the United Kingdom who were at least sixty-five years old on June 30th, 1898, amounted in round numbers to two millions, and that only one-third of that number "would not require aid." That is to say, two-thirds of the two millions actually required aid, whether they got it or not. Putting the two statements together, we find that of the population over sixty-five, one-third require no aid, about one-third are in receipt of poor-law relief, and one full third who receive nothing from the rates do yet stand in need of assistance. This is a sad record for the second wealthiest nation under heaven: 1,330,000 old men and women, all of them in want, only half of them helped by the poor law, the other half battling with failing strength for an escape at once from the degradation of pauperism and from the pangs of positive starvation! It is a dark blot on the national escutcheon.

But can it be removed? Only last summer men spoke as if it must remain. The hope of assistance from the State, which would relieve the misery while maintaining the self-respect of aged poverty, was dashed to the ground. The Committee of experts found no solution for the problem within the terms of their reference. Responsible statesmen were understood to pronounce the difficulties insuperable. A chill of despair crept over the social conscience.

Then we were taught afresh the value of our Imperial heritage. Not now in terms of military glory, or of lucrative markets, but in the way of social initiative and social experiment. The gloom which overhung the lot of our aged poor was suddenly split by the "thunderless lightnings" which sent the news along the cables that New Zealand had passed an Old Age Pensions Act. That resolute deed of our brothers at the Antipodes flung open again the gates of hope. No doubt the conditions were very different. The number of persons requiring Old Age Pensions in the Mother Country was nearly double the entire population of our "most progressive colony." But these considerations did not blunt the impress left on the popular mind by the accomplished fact. Men of our own tongue and blood, and under our own flag, had established the precedent. They had greatly dared. Why should we be craven?

(1) MR. W. P. REEVES IN WALWORTH.

The impetus imparted by the Colonial initiative to the movement at home is no matter of mere conjecture or inference. The line of its transmission can be clearly traced. As soon as the New Zealand Act was known to have passed, the Browning Settlement invited the Hon. W. P. Reeves, Agent-General for the Colony, to come and explain its provisions to the working men of Walworth. He kindly consented to do so. At Browning Hall, accordingly, on Sunday afternoon, November 20th, the first Old Age Pension Act passed within the Empire was expounded for the first time in the capital of the Empire by the official representative of the enacting State.

Mr. Reeves had before him a fine audience of representative working men. He had beside him on the platform some of the most influential leaders of British labour. His address was followed with the keenest interest and the most demonstrative sympathy. The proceedings were opened and closed with singing and prayer, and there was an unmistakable ring of religious enthusiasm both in the tone of the speakers and in the response of the hearers. There was a general feeling that new hope had dawned for the aged poor.

The suggestion was soon forthcoming that all this interest and enthusiasm should not be allowed to



Photograph by] [*Elliott and Fry.*
HON. W. P. REEVES.



GEORGE N. BARNES.

evaporate. Could not a conference be summoned to turn the New Zealand initiative to practical account? I talked over the idea with Mr. George Barnes, the Secretary to the Amalgamated Engineers. He heartily approved and promised his co-operation.

Now that we knew what New Zealand had decided on, there was one man whom above all others we wanted to hear—the foremost of living sociologists, the founder of the modern Science of Cities, who had with splendid audacity selected for his task of scientific investigation and description the very greatest city in the world, whose resulting work on the Life and Labour of the People in London had become the classic of civic study all the world over, and who had yet contrived amid these immense labours to make the question of Old Age Pensions peculiarly his own. Mr. Charles Booth very kindly accepted the invitation to the Settlement and fixed December 14th for a conference with trade unionists at Browning Hall.

(2) MR. CHARLES BOOTH AT BROWNING HALL.

There were some forty persons present. But they represented national trade unions numbering over a quarter of a million members. And they were mostly the leading officials of their unions. They came not from London only, but from the leading centres of provincial industry. Among those present may be mentioned Mr. F. Chandler, J.P. (Manchester), secretary to the Carpenters and Joiners; Councillor Holmes (Leicester), secretary to the Hosiers' and Dyers' Federation; Mr. J. Maddison, secretary to the Iron Founders; Mr. A. Wilkie (Newcastle), secretary to the Shipwrights; Mr. John Lamb, of the Operative Plasterers; Mr. William Stevenson, of the Bricklayers' Labourers; and Mr. G. N. Barnes. The Trades Councils of London, Bristol, Hull and Leeds were represented in each case by president or secretary. Mr. Will Crooks, of the London County Council, was there. The only member of Parliament present was Mr. Frederick Maddison.

Mr. Booth explained the principles on which any satisfactory system of Old Age Pensions must, in his judgment, be based, laying the greatest stress on the demands, (1) that all old persons should be entitled to benefit, and (2) that all should, through taxation, contribute to the cost. His address was a marvel of lucidity and cogency. The effect was seen in the discussion which followed. The conference to its great surprise found itself absolutely unanimous in its support of Mr. Booth's main contention.

Such an agreement among the responsible heads of some of the most powerful trade unions was at once felt to indicate a volume of national volition on the question which ought to find expression. Councillor Holmes of Leicester was the earliest to urge the holding of similar conferences in other great towns, if only Mr. Booth would consent to attend. But Mr. Booth at first was obdurate. The pressing claims of literary and other work compelled him to decline. On the request, however, being reduced to one for only four evenings during the winter, he consented to consider it, and a few days later yielded to our wishes. So undesignedly and unexpectedly did the movement I am describing take shape. No publicity was given to the proceedings. A "confidential" statement was printed of what had taken place, with the names of those present and the numbers they represented, and, by the request and aid of members of the conference, some three thousand copies were distributed among branches of the unions throughout the country.

(3) NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The first provincial conference was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne on January 17th. It was convened by Mr. Thomas Burt, M.P., who presided, and Mr. A. Wilkie. It numbered just about a hundred members. There were fifty-seven representatives from thirty-seven trade unions, twenty-nine from twenty co-operative societies, eight from three friendly societies, and three from two trade councils. The organised labour of Northumberland and Durham was there in the persons of its most trusted leaders. As is well known, the trade unionists, and notably the miners, of these two northern counties have often held aloof from schemes of State intervention which command the support of the rest of the labour world; and their attitude to Mr. Booth's demand for State aid on a colossal scale was a matter of some uncertainty. The Workmen's Compensation Act had, we knew, made a



Photograph by] [*R. H. Lord.*

CHARLES BOOTH, D.SC.

great change in their feeling, and the convening of the conference in the handsome council chamber, till that night sacred to miners' business alone, showed a hospitable readiness to consider the project. But we were hardly prepared for the result—that this conference, while comprising a great variety of opinion on minor points, was as completely unanimous as the Browning Hall Conference in supporting the demand for universal old age pensions from the State, to be given irrespective of the wealth or personal savings or character of the recipient. Not merely so, but in order to give practical effect to this unanimous resolve by co-operating with other committees similarly appointed elsewhere, a committee was elected, consisting of Mr. Burt (Northumbrian Miners), Mr. Johnson (Durham Miners), Mr. Burn (Amalgamated Engineers), Mr. Knight (Boilermakers), Mr. Wilkie (Shipwrights), and Canon Moore Ede.

How was this most significant agreement precipitated? That can best be shown by telling how Mr. Booth delivers his argument. The convincing, even the converting, power of his speech has been proved in every one of the conferences he has addressed. At the close of the first, one of the gravest of men, the responsible head of one of the strongest and wealthiest trade unions—a poor law guardian and a justice of the peace to boot—turned to me and said, "I came here in doubt about the whole subject. I go back to my centre a convert—nay more, a missionary in the cause." Yet in Mr. Booth's statement of his case there are no appeals to passion. Neither word nor gesture is allowed to indicate strong emotion. Declamation is entirely absent. There is no hint of "eloquence" or of climactic effect. The persuasiveness is the persuasiveness of logical arrangement, of transparent clearness, and of luminous sincerity. The style is not what you associate with the idea of a social reformer proffering a remedy for some burning grievance. It is rather the style of a professor of mathematics demonstrating to his pupils the solution of some problem in algebra or geometry. Mr. Booth is innocent of all trace of "donnishness" or academic "side"; yet the nearest analogy to his conferences is to be found not in Parliament or Town's meeting, but in the college class-room. Before Mr. Booth has spoken five minutes, the relation is established of professor and students. They are students any teacher might covet—hard-headed labour-leaders, veterans of industrial warfare, graduates in the stern school of reality, yet men enough to sit humbly and receptively at the feet of the expert. No specialist in a German university could show more profound reverence for the man who *knows* than do these "duly accredited representatives" of our working classes. Their confidence is inevitably increased by the teacher's rare gifts of exposition. As one of them said, "When Mr. Booth speaks, you do not think of what he says or how he says it: you see the thing itself grow before you." As a consequence they end by finding his conclusions engraved on their minds with a sort of intrinsic inevitableness. Perhaps Mr. Booth's addresses may best be described as a superlative series of University Extension Lectures in sociology. The resemblance is further borne out by the printed notes or outline of his lecture which he puts into the hands of his hearers, and to which he refers them point by point, number by number, as he proceeds. Is not this indeed a new kind of political propaganda? Mr. Charles Fenwick, M.P., discerned the importance of the innovation when he expressed the hope at the Newcastle Conference that henceforth in the popular discussion of political measures



THOMAS BURT, M.P.

the ground should be cleared, and fundamental principles laid down by social experts, after the manner of Mr. Booth. It would then, he argued, be an easier matter to proceed to details of actual legislation. That was a shrewd North Country glimpse into the future, which it is to be hoped Mr. Fenwick will live to see verified.

MR. BOOTH'S "NOTES."

Of the nature of Mr. Booth's argument it may be as well to reproduce here, slightly abridged, his printed "Notes." They are headed "Endowment of Old Age":—

(1) There is now a practical agreement as to the facts. The deplorable extent of poverty in old age is admitted by all. Pauperism is only one symptom of it.

(2) It is also recognised that the old are industrially at an increasing disadvantage, so that they do not, except indirectly, share in the general prosperity.

(3) The ideal condition in old age must provide for comfort, independence, the power to give as well as to receive.

(4) The maintenance of the old is now drawn from the following sources: accumulations (inherited or saved), present earnings, deferred payment for work done in the past, insurance, assistance from children, charitable aid, poor law relief.

(5) All these, together, are acknowledged in very many cases to be insufficient:—the last two are undesirable, and assistance from children is now often pressed too hard.

(6) PROBLEM—WHILE INCREASING THE WHOLE SUM, TO DISPENSE WITH THE UNDESIRABLE SOURCES.

(7) Any possible contribution of the State is only a small item in the total required.

(8) Contributory schemes are ruled out—(*a*), because they necessarily interfere with existing thrift agencies; (*b*), because they hardly provide at all for women or the poorest classes, and (*c*), because they (in any case) offer no benefit for a generation to come.

(9) The ESSENTIALS OF A NON-CONTRIBUTORY SCHEME (such as I favour) are—(*a*) Cost to be borne by general taxation: (*b*) Benefits to be for all who claim them.

(10) I hold that assistance from the State, under these conditions—(*a*), Would not check, but rather stimulate the accumulation of property by the people: (*b*) That it would not materially affect the chances of earnings by the old; nor rates of wages generally: (*c*) That deferred earnings would not be interfered with, and that small industrial or friendly endowments would be encouraged: (*d*) That insurance would still be needed, and



Photograph by] [*Wilkinson.*

GEORGE D. KELLEY, J.P.

its provision be facilitated : (*e*) That help from children would continue to be given : (*f*) That charity would be less needed, and begging become less fraudulent : (*g*) That the Poor Law might be reformed, and out-relief abolished.

(4) YORKSHIRE.

The next conference was held in St. James's Hall, Leeds, on February 23rd. It was convened by the Leeds Trades Council (Councillor Connellan, secretary), and included twenty representatives from the Trades Councils of seventeen of the principal towns in Yorkshire, with a total membership of 76,500 ; along with two score or more delegates from several independent trade unions, friendly and co-operative societies. Mr. P. Kennedy, chairman of the Leeds Council, presided. In the discussion which followed Mr. Booth's address, the socialism of Yorkshire showed up in suggestive contrast to the individualism of Northumberland and Durham. The tendency, manifest at all the conferences, was here very strong,—to ride off from the main issue on questions of the incidence of taxation. The "unearned increment" was much in evidence. How the money for pensions was to be raised seemed to be a more alluring subject of debate,—it was certainly the source of more widely divergent views,—than the preliminary consideration whether pensions should be given. But in the end the meeting pulled itself together and came to complete agreement in the demand for free pensions from the State for all aged persons. The sources of requisite revenue it decided to leave altogether unspecified. Seven gentlemen were elected as the Yorkshire contingent to the national committee : W. T. Grimes (York), F. W. Booth (Hull), Councillor Hobson (Sheffield), Councillor Parker (Halifax), R. Harvey (Bradford), C. Brumpton (Mexborough), and Councillor Connellan (Leeds).

(5) LANCASHIRE.

Two days later, at the offices of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Manchester, there were convened by the Lancashire Federation of Trades Councils, of which Mr. Geo. D. Kelley, J.P., is the secretary, about 100 delegates ; 46 represented the trades councils of 26 towns, 22 came from 12 trade unions, 13 stood for eight co-operative associations, and seven for three friendly societies. We had the very pick of the flower of Lancashire labour before us. Mr. J. R. Clynes, of Oldham, presided, and Mr. Booth's speech was followed by a vigorous debate. There was much variety of view about details and upon ulterior issues, but eventually the meeting declared by a unanimous show of hands in favour of a universal and non-contributory system of pensions for the aged. The executive of the Federation was appointed to represent Lancashire on the national committee. The organised labour of the great industrial counties of Northern England, as voiced in three most representative conferences, had gone "solid" in support of Mr. Booth's demand.

(6) WEST OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES.

On March 11th a conference representative of Trades Councils and other labour organisations in the West of England and South Wales met in Hannah More Hall, Bristol, by invitation of the Bristol Trades Council (Mr. J. Curle, J.P., secretary). Mr. Sheppard, president of the home council, took the chair. We were promised here the somewhat appetising variety of strong and active opposition. But Mr. Booth came, spoke, conquered. The final result was all but identically the same as in the previous conferences. There was one hand, and one hand only, held up at Bristol against the formula of an Old Age Pension from the State for every one. That solitary hand has the distinction of recording the only vote opposed to Mr. Booth's contention in the whole series of conferences. Its picturesque isolation makes the general unanimity stand out with the greater impressiveness. As local contingent to the national committee there were appointed nine :—Messrs. Sheppard, F. Freeman, J. Pearson, and J. Curle, all of the Bristol Trades Council ; Councillor Sharland (Engineers), Mr. S. H. Whitehouse (South-Western Miners' Federation), Councillor Baxter and Mr. W. R. Oxley (Bristol Socialists), and Mr. E. H. Jarvis (Bristol Labour Electoral Association).



Photograph by] [*Elliott and Fry.*

FREDK. MADDISON, M.P.

(7) SCOTLAND.

On March 14th Mr. Booth attended a conference in St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, convened by the Glasgow Trades Council (Secretary, Mr. Isaac Mitchell). It numbered between two and three hundred, and included representatives from many parts of Scotland. There were delegates from the trades councils of Aberdeen, Govan, Greenock, Falkirk, Ayr, Paisley, and Glasgow. There were also present members of the City Council. The University was represented by Professor and Lady Mary Murray, and by Dr. Smart, Professor of Economics. Mr. George Galloway, who presided, concluded his opening address with a reference to the religious aspect of the movement. 'In meeting as they did that night, they knew they were following in the footsteps of their Lord and Master Jesus Christ. The questions and speeches which followed Mr Booth's statement showed that his ploughshare had been turning up practically virgin soil. Many of the speakers were preoccupied with theories of fiscal expedients, and single-taxers were much to the fore. But they grew to see that their first business was to decide whether they wanted State pensions or not, leaving the question of ways and means for consideration at a later stage. The final vote was taken somewhat hurriedly as the hour was late, but it was entirely unanimous. Scottish labour, through its spokesmen there present, gave in its adhesion to the demand for universal old age pensions. Delegates were also elected to serve for Scotland on the national committee.

(8) THE MIDLANDS.

The movement was now assuming national proportions. After the Newcastle Conference the proceedings were thrown open to the press and reported at varying length. Mr. Booth's printed notes were being discussed in the lodges and unions which sent delegates. Newspapers and magazines began to burn with the question. Party recriminations forced it forward. An important stage in advance was taken in Parliament on March 22nd. Mr. Chamberlain then announced the intention of the Government to appoint a select committee to consider the subject again. He renounced his old schemes and in effect endorsed Mr. Booth's criticisms (No. 8 in Notes) of contributory systems. At the same time, he still regarded a universal system as impracticable on account of its enormous cost. But he proclaimed the subject as one henceforth outside the region of party politics, and appealed to "the best men of all parties" to co-operate in finding a solution. As the Leader of the Opposition heartily approved this irenicon, good citizens may feel at liberty to support the movement without fear of compromising themselves in partisan polemics.

Three days after Mr. Chamberlain had announced this new departure, the last of the series of conferences which originated at Browning Hall was held in Birmingham. It was convened by Mr. George Cadbury, and all the arrangements bore witness to his thoroughness and generosity. The area of representation covered nine Midland counties. The conference was held in the large and beautiful examination hall of the Technical School,—one of those municipal palaces which are the glory of Birmingham. The room, which accommodates over 600, was crowded almost to suffocation. The leaders of the organised labour of the Midlands were there in compact array, and the sight of their upturned faces, eager, intelligent, resolute, was an experience to be remembered. Prominent representatives of the philanthropic and civic life of Birmingham occupied the platform. The sudden and lamented death of Mr. Richard Cadbury, a few days before, prevented his brother presiding as had been intended; the chair was taken instead by Councillor Stevens, who had presided over the Birmingham meeting of the Trades Union Congress, and proved himself now, as then, a most admirable chairman. Mr. George Cadbury sent a letter insisting on our duty "as a Christian nation" to make better provision for the aged poor. He advocated the adoption of some measure like the New Zealand Act. He urged friendly societies and trade unions to agree on some definite pension scheme, and to make it a test question at the next General Election. "Christian men of all parties would be willing to forward such a Bill." Mr. Chamberlain also wrote, expressing the great interest with which he would await a report of the proceedings, and welcoming any discussion which would bring to light a practical remedy for an evil admittedly great. A letter from Sir Walter Foster, M.P., declared that "there is no scheme for pensions so good as Mr. Booth's," and that but for the cost he should "simply support it." The meeting soon showed that it was not so easily deterred. The chairman led off with a frank advocacy of universal pensions. Mr. Booth had a great reception, and was in excellent form. The half-hour of questions which came afterwards was the occasion of much crisp and lively repartee, which delighted the audience. At first it seemed as though Mr. Booth's refusal to discriminate, as the New Zealand Act discriminated, between rich and poor, or "deserving" and "undeserving," would prove a stone of stumbling. But the parallel of free education cleared the way. Just as you provide free schools for every child in the realm, argued Mr. Booth, so you may provide free pensions for every aged person in the realm. You do not compel a rich man to send his son to the Board School: you need not compel a rich man to receive the pension: but in both cases the State can make equal provision. Universality alone, he contended, would remove the pauper taint. But would he bestow the same pension on the idle and reprobate as on the thrifty and industrious? Mr. Booth replied with



GEORGE CADBURY.

a smile that already the reprobate got their subsistence out of society, and he did not propose to take away any of their rights. The subsequent discussion was remarkable for the resolute purpose which ran through it. The meeting showed itself thoroughly in earnest, bent on getting something done, and that speedily; fiercely, almost contemptuously, resenting the intrusion of merely partisan issues.

The conviction visibly deepened that the duty of the conference was not to suggest compromises or concessions in advance, but to make perfectly clear what it wanted in its entirety: to affirm a principle, not to draft a Bill.

Finally, a resolution was submitted, declaring that "this conference of duly accredited representatives" gave "a general and hearty support" to the principles set forth by Mr. Booth. And this resolution—printed in the agenda paper, which was in every one's hands, duly and deliberately moved, seconded, and supported—was carried with absolute unanimity. The enormous significance of this unanimous vote is confirmed by the following excerpt from the official register of attendance:—

There were present from—

Oddfellows' Lodges	175	delegates representing a membership of	40,843
Foresters' Courts	132	,, ,,	37,996
Co-operative Societies ...	47	,, ,,	54,37[illegible]
Trades Councils............	27	,, ,,	77,200
Trades Unions	96	,, ,,	84,028
Other economic societies .	47	,, ,,	25,121
Buffalo Lodges	10	,, ,,	4,612
Druids' Lodges	17	,, ,,	3,211
Rechabites' Tents	13	,, ,,	737
Total number of delegates	564	,, ,,	328,121
Number of visitors admitted by ticket.........	66		
Total present	630		

Representatives were present from the Trades Councils of Derby, Leicester, Worcester, Cheltenham, Smethwick, Northampton, Walsall, Kettering, Burton-on-Trent, Dudley, Wolverhampton, Coventry, West Bromwich and Birmingham.

Such a vote by such a conference cannot be explained away. Following as it does the equally unanimous vote of the six other conferences, it becomes a social portent of the first magnitude. These seven meetings have presented a demand from the organised labour of Great Britain which no Government can safely ignore. The national committee when it assembles next month, with its seven distinct contingents, will have behind it the consciousness of an immense volume of public opinion and purpose and hope. Its mandate is unmistakable. It is charged to promote the obtaining of a free State pension for every aged man and woman in the realm. And this universal principle it will have to embody in some definite and particular scheme for the guidance of its constituents.

The growth of this movement sheds strange light upon the changing times in which we live. It is a movement which seeks to remedy a great popular grievance. It attempts a reform of dimensions that are simply colossal. Yet how does it take its rise? The initiative of hope and courage comes not from the Imperial Government with all its resources of power and wealth, but from a small colony at the Antipodes. The statesman abdicates: the sociologist takes his place. Instead of Midlothian campaigns aflame with political passion, we have a series of conferences listening to exquisitely lucid University Extension lectures on a complex social problem. The platform pugilist and the political bravo are at a discount. The expert is in demand. People are actually becoming more interested in getting things done than in the palpable hits scored by political opponents. Even partisan chiefs find it expedient to disavow partisanship in the question. "The best men in all parties" are invited to co-operate. Similarly, in the promotion of reform, the nucleus of organisation is not the party caucus, but the trades council or the trades union. The professional politician recedes before the labour leader. Or the philanthropist shoulders the task which the Cabinet Minister has dropped in despair. These are symptoms of change which the student of affairs will do well to ponder.

F. HERBERT STEAD.

TWO VIEWS OF OLD AGE PENSIONS.

(1) MR. VAUGHAN NASH, writing in the *Contemporary*, remarks on the notable revival of the Old Age Pension movement during the last few months. In the autumn it seemed to have been dismissed from the region of practical politics, but now the position is altered, "the misgivings of theorists will not be suffered to determine the question."

The trade unions are organising meetings of their leading men to confer with Mr. Charles Booth, and these meetings are being attended by representatives of the friendly societies and the co-operative societies. Unions like the Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders', the Engineers' and the Durham and Northumberland Miners'—stalwart individualists and orthodox economists these Northerners—are making their views felt, and urgent resolutions in favour of pensions are being adopted. A large number of boards of guardians, too, are declaring for a State pension apart from the Poor-law. Since the question first began to be discussed, there have been no such demonstrations of opinion in its favour.

However the demand arose, there is no longer any serious question of its extent and sincerity. It does not happen to be a class agitation either, but a movement that appeals to all classes. People are haunted by the thought of the poor miserable and forsaken in their old age. The Pension movement stands for an acknowledgment of the obligation of society towards those who have spent themselves in its service and by its orders. We cannot allow men and women to suffer in this fashion.

Mr. Nash holds a universal system to be too costly. After dismissing Mr. Chamberlain's scheme and Mr. Lionel Holland's as both unsatisfactory, he says:—

Mr. Booth's scheme, after all, must be the sheet-anchor. Can his proposal be reduced within practical limits without spoiling its principle? Can we, for instance, lay down some test of income, as the New Zealanders have done, leaving it to a local pensions board to pass on to the relieving officer such applicants as seem properly to come within the purview of the Poor-law?

(2) Sir Spencer Walpole in the *Nineteenth Century* contends that Mr. Charles Booth's scheme is "removed by its cost from the area of practical politics," and that any practical scheme must be one of help added to self-help. From the Post Office Savings Bank return he concludes that there are "millions of working people who have laid by large sums of money":—

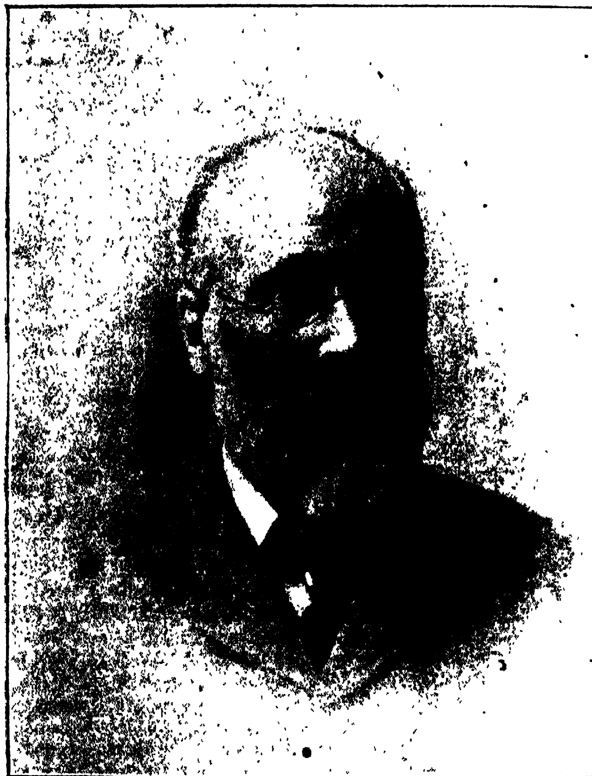
Why should not the Government say, if any of these thrifty people desire, on attaining the age of sixty-five, to purchase a small immediate life annuity, it will double the amount? An immediate annuity of 2s. 6d. a week can be purchased by a man, sixty-five years old, for £62 16s. 8d. There must be hundreds of thousands of working people who have this sum at their command; and, if the annuity were doubled by the Government, such people would be enabled, for the expenditure of this comparatively small sum, to ensure a provision of 5s. a week for the rest of their lives.

The writer would entrust the administration of pensions preferably to the Poor Law authorities, or, to obviate sentimental objections, the County Councils.

THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

THE TEMPERANCE PROBLEM AND SOCIAL REFORM.*

ONE of the crying needs of the present day is an Intelligence Department for Social Questions. We have theories and panaceas in abundance. They are as plentiful as blackberries in autumn. Some of them, no doubt, are theoretically and morally perfect, and are constructed with a scrupulous regard to all accepted laws of political economy. Their only defect is that in practice they are unworkable. Many of the locomotives which competed with Stephenson's "Puffing Billy" were built in accordance with recognised rules. They should have moved, but they did not. It is the same with many proposals for social reform which are enthusiastically supported to-day. They should solve the problem they are expected to settle, but they do not make any progress in doing so. It is too frequently forgotten that we have not to legislate for a race of human beings who have already reached a state of sweet reasonableness. The flaws and faults in human nature, as at present constituted, must radically affect the practical working out of the most perfect scheme ever framed to bring in the millennium. We have had sufficient experience of the social reformer "of the chair"; what we need to-day are social reformers who base their proposals on ascertained facts, no matter how illogical they may appear to the theorist pure and simple. The greatest need in all branches of social reform is facts, set forth impartially and in the due proportion they hold to the whole of national life. No greater service can be rendered to the community than a careful and exhaustive inquiry into the actual conditions of any pressing social question and its relations to the general life of the nation.



Photograph by] [*Devenham, Yo..*

JOSEPH ROWNTREE.



Photograph by] [*Elliott and Fry.*

ARTHUR SHERWELL.

This is what Mr. Rowntree and Mr. Sherwell have done for the temperance problem. In their book, "The Temperance Problem and Social Reform," they have set forth the results of a careful and thorough investigation into all aspects of the Drink Question. They have spared neither time nor trouble to arrive at accurate and reliable facts and figures. They have approached the subject from the point of view of the scientific investigator who desires to discover the essential facts of the problem, and not with any preconceived theory for which they hoped to find supporting evidence. A glance at the bulky appendices, to which they have wisely relegated the evidence they have gathered, will show how elaborate

* "The Temperance Problem and Social Reform," by Joseph Rowntree and Arthur Sherwell. 612 pp., with numerous appendices. Cr. 8vo. 6s. Hodder and Stoughton.

their inquiries have been. Having arrived at the facts, they proceed to consider them with the open mind of the practical reformer who desires to accomplish a definite purpose with as little delay as possible. In the closing chapter of their book they set forth a scheme which they hope may secure the adhesion of the mass of temperance reformers, and so lead to the adoption of practical measures of reform. Their proposals deserve the careful consideration of all who are interested in temperance reform. They do not regard temperance as a universal panacea. There are pressing economic questions, they admit, which it cannot solve. But they hold that, apart from temperance, the social problem will remain insoluble. Without further introduction I now proceed to give a summary of the contents of this book, which will undoubtedly be ranked as one of the most important contributions to the discussion of the temperance problem that has yet been published.

I.—THE DIMENSIONS OF THE PROBLEM.

Before discussing methods of dealing with the Drink Question it is absolutely necessary to ascertain as accurately as possible the dimensions of the evil to be combatted. It is as essential for the social reformer to make sure of his facts as for the soldier to "keep his powder dry." The writers have therefore devoted the opening chapter of their book to a carefully compiled "statement of the problem." They have brought together a striking array of facts and figures gathered from many sources, carefully tested and verified. At the very outset of their inquiries they are confronted with a very serious condition of affairs which has a vital influence upon the consideration of the whole problem. The temperance movement has now been in existence for over seventy years. No other social propaganda of the century has enlisted so much enthusiastic and unselfish effort. Much, no doubt, has been accomplished. Public drinking usages have disappeared, and there has been a noticeable advance of public sentiment on the question. This, however, only accentuates the importance of the extraordinary fact that the *per capita* consumption of alcohol in the United Kingdom is greater to-day than it was in 1840 when the temperance reformation was in its infancy. The following table, giving the *per capita* consumption of alcoholic liquor in the United Kingdom, will make this clear :—

	1840. Gallons.	1898. Gallons.
Spirits (proof) . .	0·97 . . .	1·04
Wine	0·25 . . .	0·41
Beer	28·59 . . .	31·41

Or, if the figures are reduced to a basis of Proof Spirit (50 per cent. alcohol), the result works out as follows :—

	Gallons of Proof Spirits.
1840 *per capita* consumption . . .	3·89
1898 " " " . . .	4·30

That is to say, the expenditure on alcoholic drinks has risen from £2 18s. 10d. per head in 1840 to £3 16s. 10½d. in 1898. During the present decade the consumption of alcohol has steadily risen, until in 1898 it stood at a higher figure than had been reached for a period of twenty years.

Striking as these figures undoubtedly are, they do not give an adequate idea of the consumption of intoxicating liquor. The figures are based on the total population, which is obviously misleading, for no account is taken of the abstainer and the children. In order to obtain an approximately accurate result it is necessary to deduct both these classes from the population. The non-drinking classes may be estimated at seventeen millions. One-half of the remaining twenty-three millions are women whom, it is safe to assume, do not drink, on an average, more than half the quantity consumed by men. Allowing for these cases the amount of absolute alcohol consumed in 1898 by men and women was :—

Men . .	4·92 gallons, or	787 fluid ounces.
Women .	2·46 " or	393 " "

Another indication which points to the increase of drunkenness is to be found in the judicial statistics. These demonstrate that while crime generally has shown a marked tendency to decrease, drunkenness, on the contrary, has increased. This, no doubt, is partly due to more efficient police supervision, but the tendency is too marked to be entirely accounted for in that way. While crime in England and Wales has decreased by 24 per cent. since 1857-61, drunkenness has increased 36 per cent.

The increased intemperance among women is another disquieting sign. On this aspect of the question it is difficult to get accurate figures. But if the number of deaths directly attributed to intemperance is studied we find that while within the last twenty years the ratio of mortality from alcoholic excess has increased 43 per cent. among men, it has increased among women by no less than 104 per cent.

No organisation can compete with the public-house in the thoroughness with which it covers the country. In England and Wales there are 125,000 places licensed for the retail sale of liquor. About 67,000 are fully licensed houses and about 30,000 are beer-houses. In the towns the excessive number of licensed houses is especially apparent. Take the case of London. In 1896 there were 11,811 licences issued, or one for every 50 inhabited houses. The rateable value of these premises was £1,754,335. This is a sum equal to one-twentieth part of the total valuation of London, or six times the total rateable value of all the Board and Voluntary schools in the metropolis. London is not exceptional in this respect. The same thing exists in all our large towns :—

Manchester has nearly 3,000 licensed houses, or one to every 180 inhabitants. Liverpool has 2,310, or one to every 279 inhabitants ; Birmingham 2,300, or one to every 215 inhabitants ; Sheffield has 1,841, or one to every 176 inhabitants; while Bristol has 1,173, or one to every 195 inhabitants.

In Scotland there are in round numbers 11,700 licensed houses, while in Ireland the retail licences number 18,532. In the Irish towns the figures are incredibly high. In Clonmel, for instance, one out of every 11 houses is a licensed house, in Waterford one out of every 15, in Limerick, Queenstown and Kilkenny one out of every 17, in Cork one out of every 19, while in Dublin and Belfast one out of every 33 houses is engaged in retailing liquor.

These figures are sufficiently striking to require no comment. They, however, mark the high watermark, as it were, for in many parts of the kingdom the number of licensed houses is either stationary or tends slowly to decline. This tendency is encouraging as far as it goes, but that is not very far. If the same rate of reduction were to continue which has been going on in London from 1886 to 1896, we may confidently look forward to the extinguishing of the last "on" license two centuries hence ! While temperance workers have concentrated their energy upon reducing the number of houses, the publican and the brewer have been equally diligent in increasing their size and attractiveness. "The fatal facility of recourse to the public-house" has been greatly

increased, making it "extremely difficult for multitudes of persons, in view of the hardships of their lives, to avoid or resist intemperance."

II.—CRIPPLING THE NATION'S EFFICIENCY.

Such is the cause. What is the effect? Upon this question Mr. Rowntree and Mr. Sherwell have much to say. They have not been content with collecting the opinions of the most competent authorities upon the subject, but have conducted an exhaustive inquiry on their own account. They have arrived at the conclusion that the excessive consumption of alcohol does and must impair the economic efficiency of the nation, and this altogether apart from the evil effect which alcohol produces on the consumer. This is not merely a question of academic or statistical interest; it is one which vitally affects the prosperity and industrial welfare of the nation as a whole. We are beginning to feel the pressure of competition from other nations which have been moving up to our standards of efficiency. We must grapple with the forces which undermine our national strength and weaken our industrial efficiency, or be content to fall behind in the struggle for commercial supremacy. A nation to be efficient must be well fed. That is a lesson which the giant strides America is making in the commercial field is teaching us. She is not a formidable competitor merely on account of her immense resources and more general utilisation of machinery, but largely because her workers are better nourished and therefore possess a relatively higher efficiency. The Drink Question has a very practical bearing upon the question of nourishment. The English workingman economises on the necessaries of life in order to be able to spend the money so saved on drink. Here he is at a hopeless disadvantage compared with the American workman, who consumes only about half the quantity of alcohol. If we could lower our drink bill to the American standard we should at once reduce it by more than £57,000,000 per annum, a sum the magnitude of which can more easily be realised by one or two concrete examples:—

It is a sum that is equal to more than one-half of the national revenue, or more than three times the amount of the share capital of all the industrial and provident (co-operative) societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Acts in the United Kingdom. Or, to put it in another way, the amount saved by this moderate reduction in the consumption of alcoholic liquors in the United Kingdom would be sufficient not only to provide all the funds needed for a national scheme of old age pensions (*i.e.*, £26,000,000), but also to secure the entire extinction of the National Debt in less than twenty-two years.

The economic effect of the consumption of alcohol Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell demonstrate by a carefully worked out argument, supported by a formidable array of statistics. The total expenditure on alcoholic beverages in the United Kingdom in 1898 amounted to £154,480,934, a sum equal to nearly one and a half times the amount of the national revenues, or all the rents of all the houses and farms in the United Kingdom. When we regard these figures in relation to the working classes they are still more significant. The writers say:—

It has been authoritatively estimated that of the total sum represented by the national drink bill, at least two-thirds are spent by the working classes, who constitute, approximately, seventy-five per cent. of the population. That is to say, of the £154,000,000 spent on drink in the United Kingdom in 1898 more than £100,000,000 must, according to this estimate, have been spent by 30,000,000 persons (representing 6,000,000 families) belonging to the working classes. In other words, every working-class family spent on an average, in 1898, no less than £16 13s. 4d., or 6s. 5d. per week, on alcoholic liquors, a sum which (assuming the average income of a working-class family to be thirty-five shillings per week) is equal to more than one-sixth of the entire family income.

These figures are supported by many authorities and by an inquiry covering forty-three general trades made by the writers, which convinced them that "when all possible deductions have been made it is doubtful if the average family expenditure of the working classes upon intoxicants can be reckoned at less than 6s. per week."

It is perfectly clear that the poor, whose means of subsistence are insufficient as it is, cannot afford this expenditure without the most disastrous results. This is the crux of the economic position as far as it stands related to drink expenditure. If we take the diet of indoor paupers at St. Pancras Workhouse as a standard of expenditure upon food, we find that the weekly outlay of a family of five persons would be 16s.:—

But it is clearly impossible for an ordinary unskilled labourer to feed himself and his family on this pauper scale so long as he spends even the average amount of his class on drink. For instance, a weekly expenditure of 15s. per family on food (the mean of the St. Pancras and Whitechapel Workhouse diets) added to an expenditure of 6s. per week on drink (the average of a working-class family) *would absorb the entire family income of one and a third million persons in London alone*, and leave absolutely nothing for rent, clothes, fuel, lighting, furniture, household utensils, etc. Even if we take the drink expenditure at a lower figure—namely, the 4s. 3d. per family quoted by Mr. Mundella as the average weekly expenditure of the poor in a district of East London—the result is practically the same, only 9d. *per week* being left out of an income of £1 per week for rent, clothes, fuel, lighting, etc. . . . Nor is it the poorer class of labourers' families only who suffer. Even if we raise the limit of income to thirty shillings per week, the economies necessary to provide the drink expenditure must still be severe. A drink expenditure of six shillings per week, added to a rent of six shillings—the cost of a room in Central London—would leave exactly eighteen shillings a week for food and all other purposes. If from this sum we deduct a further sum of fifteen shillings per week for food, there would remain a balance of *three shillings a week* for clothing, fuel, lighting, furniture, household utensils, medical attendance, recreation, thrift, and the hundred and one incidental expenses of ordinary domestic life, and even then the parents would only receive the diet of a workhouse pauper, and the children a little more than half the diet of a child in the St. Pancras Workhouse School. This, be it remembered, is for a family of *five* persons only—*i.e.*, husband, wife and *three* children. In the innumerable cases where there are more than three children in a family the level of subsistence must fall still lower. "How is it done?" it may be asked. The answer is that it is not and cannot be done. If one-fifth of a limited income be spent on drink, economies must be practised somewhere, and since rent, reduced to its lowest limits by unwholesome crowding, remains an inflexible quantity, food must be stinted, and expenditure upon clothing, fuel, etc., reduced to limits that are not only relatively, but absolutely destructive of efficiency.

The gravity of these facts can hardly be exaggerated. The economic position of nations is, to a large extent, one of food and of the standard of living. The expenditure on drink in this country by the working classes is limiting the amount of food consumed and reducing the standard of living. The result is a general lowering of industrial efficiency which cannot but have a disastrous effect upon national prosperity. This is going on at a time when Great Britain cannot afford to handicap herself in the struggle for commercial supremacy. "Whenever we see peoples and classes," says Professor Nitti, "descending in their diet below the standard necessary for a moderate labourer, or barely reaching that limit, we may be confident that in the fight for work these peoples and classes

will never fill but an inferior function, and will not reach the higher rungs of the industrial ladder."

Another direction in which the consumption of alcohol is impairing the efficiency of the nation is the amount of money which is wasted on intemperate drinking. On this point the writers say :—

No one will question the economic wastefulness of intemperate drinking, and yet this, to take only a basis of calculation that the "Trade" itself does not contest, must have represented an expenditure in 1898 of upwards of £22,000,000; while if we take as the basis of calculation the opinion of the Committee of experts appointed by the British Association in 1881 and 1882, out of a total expenditure of £154,000,000 in 1898, only £31,000,000 can be regarded as "necessary" expenditure, the remainder (*i.e.*, £123,000,000) "being either pure luxury or sheer waste." If these sums, or any considerable proportion of them, had been spent on useful or necessary commodities the economic gain to the nation would have been almost incalculable.

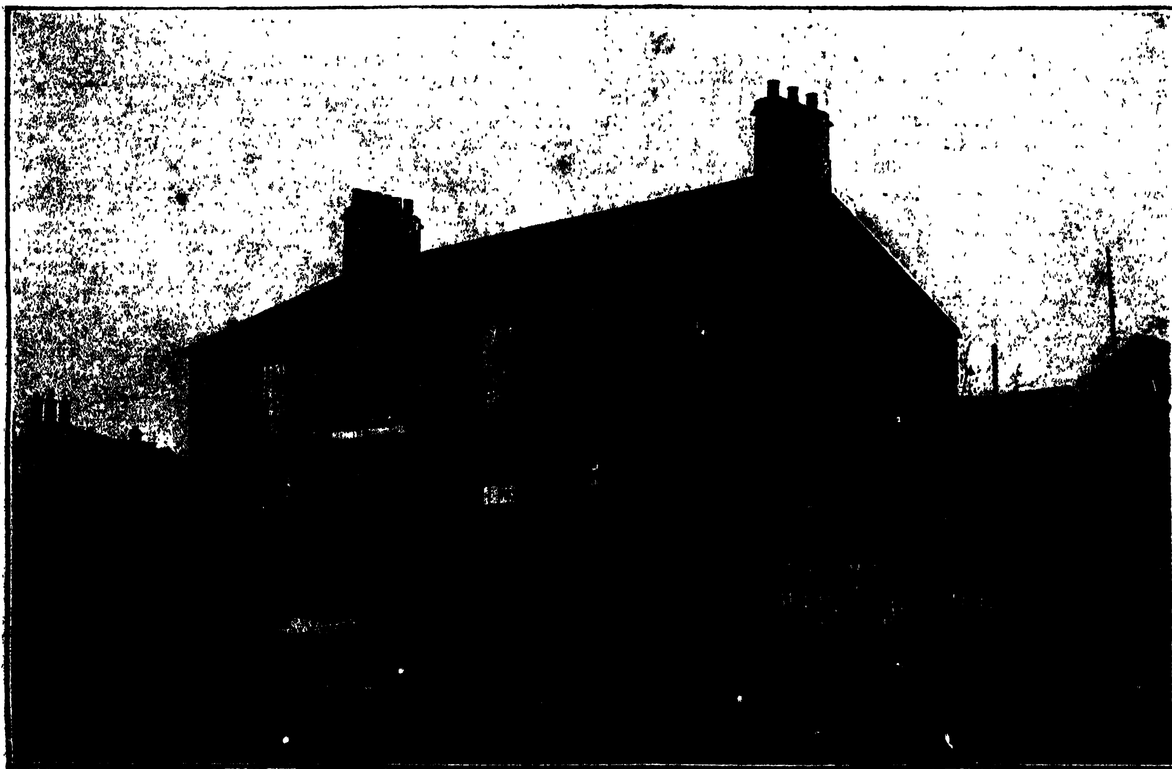
Considerations such as these led Richard Cobden to declare that "the temperance cause lies at the foundation of all social and political reforms."

III.—THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL MENACE.

"I see the danger coming nearer and nearer, that, owing to the enormous influence wielded directly and indirectly by those who are concerned in upholding the drink traffic, we are approaching a condition of things perilously near the corruption of our political system." In these words Lord Rosebery described a danger which is year by year assuming a more threatening aspect. The "Trade" is taking an active interest in both Imperial and municipal politics, and, to use an American expression, it does not go into politics for the "good of its health." It is an extremely grave menace to national and municipal life when a powerful and wealthy trade, possessing exceptional means of influencing the electorate, disregards the claims of civic patriotism and subordinates questions of public welfare to the return of candidates "favourable to trade interests." Lord Rosebery did not exaggerate the seriousness of the problem when he declared that "if the State does not soon control the liquor traffic, the liquor traffic will control the State."

The "Trade" is strongly entrenched in all sections of the community. The most serious obstacle in the way of any comprehensive measure of reform is to be found in the magnitude of the vested interests and the number of persons interested in the maintenance of the traffic. According to the *Brewers' Almanack* the total sum invested in the trade is £230,000,000. By means of the Limited Company system these millions are distributed among a large body of shareholders. How powerful a reinforcement this system has enlisted in support of the drink traffic is clearly demonstrated by examining the share lists of five large brewery companies :—

It appears that the ordinary and preference shareholders alone in five large Brewery Companies number 16,604. If the debenture capital be equally distributed the number of share and debenture holders will, together, be 27,052. Still more



THE "ORD ARMS" (NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE).

["THE PUBLICAN'S UNEARNED INCREMENT."—The public-house shown in this illustration is a plain, unpretentious building with about half an acre of land adjoining, situated opposite a gateway of a new yard the Armstrong-Whitworth Company are intending to open. It was sold in [illegible] for £28,100—a sum which the auctioneer afterwards acknowledged to be twenty times its value without the license. In the same week the [illegible] estate in Northumberland, comprising a mansion and seven hundred acres of land, was sold for £25,000.]

significant, as bearing upon the effect which the holding of these shares must have upon public opinion, is the social position of many of the shareholders. In the two first-named Companies, especially in Guinness and Co., peers and titled persons and doctors are, after women, the most numerous class. In the same Company are 178 persons bearing the title of "Rev." including Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, and Canons. In the other four Companies there are 133 persons designated as "Rev."

In 1896 there were in the United Kingdom 8,686 brewers and 173 distillers whose influence naturally is persistently exercised against legislative reform.

This powerful and influential body of persons financially interested in the increased consumption of alcohol has a centre in every locality through which it can influence public opinion. It can bring pressure to bear upon the electorate through every one of the 156,102 licensed houses in the United Kingdom, each of which has its own circle of customers. No other institution in the land can boast of so efficient a local instrument ready to obey its commands. It is only necessary to turn for a moment to the agencies which promote educational and moral progress to see how vast is the power wielded by the "Trade." In England and Wales there are 125,944 licensed houses, but only 19,848 primary day schools. That is to say, for every primary day school there are more than six licensed houses for the sale of liquor. Or to take another comparison, the clergy of the Established Church number 24,232, Roman Catholic priests 2,511, and ministers of other religious bodies 10,057, giving a total of 36,800. For every Christian minister, therefore, we have more than three places licensed for the retail sale of liquor.

The most striking instance of the power of the Trade in politics is supplied by an elaborate calculation by the writers as to the result of the liquor vote upon the last two General Elections. The writers assumed that in each case every "on" licensed house was able to influence one or two votes in favour of the Conservative candidate which otherwise would have been cast for his Liberal opponent. If, however, the influence of the "Trade" had not been exerted in favour of the Conservative Party, but had been neutral, the verdict of the country on both occasions would have been overwhelmingly in favour of the Liberal Party. The figures are very remarkable. They are worked out in detail for each constituency in an appendix. The writers say :—

> The Conservative and Unionist majority, after the General Election of 1895, reached the high figure of 152. It gives one some idea of the portentous power exercised by the Trade to note that but for its influence exercised through the assumed transfer by each "on" licensed house of but a single vote, the Conservative majority would have been swept away. For if 83 be deducted from the Conservative majority, and the same number be added to the Liberal return, the Conservatives are left in a minority of 14. Equally startling is it to see that, but for the influence of the Trade exercised through the assumed transfer by each licensed house of two votes, the Liberals instead of being in a minority of 152, would have had a majority of 152, obtained in about equal numbers from the borough and county constituencies

The result is equally striking if this method is applied to the Election of 1892:—

> The Liberal majority at the General Election of 1892 was 40. Apart, however, from the influence assumed to have been exercised by the Trade through the transfer by each "on" licensed house of but a single vote from the Liberal to the Conservative or Unionist candidate, the Liberal majority would have been not 40 but 184, while but for the influence exercised through a similar transfer of two votes, the Liberal majority would have been larger than any majority since the Reform Bill of 1832, viz., 302.

In this calculation the very low estimate of a maximum of two votes being influenced by each "on" licensed house is taken, and the influence of the "off" licensed houses has been ignored, although it must be very considerable.

This side of the problem has not received the amount of attention which its seriousness demands. One of the most urgent questions which confronts the temperance reformer is how best to avert this danger by eliminating the public-house interest as a political force, and by dissociating politics from the sale of drink.

IV.—EXISTING ATTEMPTS AT REFORM.

The largest section of the book is devoted to an exhaustive review of all existing attempts at reform. The question as to what extent prohibition in various States of the American Republic has been successful is examined in detail. The conclusion of the writers is that prohibition has a fair chance of success in rural districts, where it has the support of public sentiment; but that in towns prohibition has been a decided failure. They are not hostile to the principle of prohibition in so far as it can be made operative through a system of local option. On the contrary, they believe that such a system has a distinct place in the ultimate solution of the problem. But they are profoundly convinced that so far as the towns and cities are concerned, the policy of prohibition can have but occasional and limited application, and that for a complete solution of the problem resort must be had to other methods :—

> In the whole of the six prohibition States in the United States there is only one city containing 50,000 or more inhabitants (and only seven containing 30,000 and upwards). In England and Wales, on the other hand, there are no fewer than sixty-two towns and cities containing upwards of 50,000 inhabitants. Or, to put it in another way. Taking the whole of the six prohibition States only 50,093 persons, or *one per cent.* of the population, live in towns containing 50,000 or more inhabitants. In England and Wales, on the other hand, no fewer than 11,872,684 persons, or *forty-one per cent.* of the total population, live in such towns. It is therefore impossible to suppose that a system which has failed in the towns and cities of such sparsely populated States could meet the conditions of the more numerous and densely crowded urban districts of England.

Into the details of the way in which prohibition has failed to solve the drink problem it is unnecessary to enter here, but a mass of carefully marshalled information will be found in the chapter dealing with this aspect of the drink question.

The writers describe the working of the Spirit Monopoly in Russia, State Monopoly in South Carolina, and the system of High License in force in other States of the Union. Of the last the writers say :—

> Perhaps the gravest impeachment brought against High License is that it tends to strengthen the trade, because the elimination of the poorer and weaker traders concentrates the business in the hands of those who are best qualified to work it for their own advantage, and so confirms the political power of the saloon.

But it is to the Scandinavian experiments that the writers look with most approval. In a lengthy chapter they discuss the bearing of these experiments upon the temperance problem in this country. Much of the information contained in this chapter was obtained by personal investigation in Norway and Sweden. Amid the controversy which has raged about this subject, the broad fact

has not been disputed that in Sweden the consumption of spirits per head of the population is not more than about a third of what it was in 1850; and that in Norway the annual consumption of spirits is only one-third of what it was in 1876, and probably not more than a seventh of what it was in 1833. These results have been brought about by the joint action of temperance effort and wise national legislation. The Scandinavian experiments teach two practical lessons of value to this country:—

First, the bed rock upon which any fabric of effective licensing reform must be built is to take the trade out of private hands.

Second, that the trade when taken out of private hands should be worked locally, not by the State, and should be subject to no other State control than that which is necessary to secure honest administration and the complete carrying out of the conditions determined by statutory law, under which the localities carry on the traffic.

V.—THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

In view of the increasing power of the Trade and the greater consumption of alcohol, it behoves the Temperance Party to close its ranks and adopt a policy which will promise some practical results. In the past attention has been concentrated upon restrictive agencies, and far less thought has been given to the provision of constructive measures. It is twenty-eight years since Mr. Bruce, on behalf of the Government, brought forward a comprehensive scheme of licensing reform. Since that date all the advance that has been made is the adoption of a few minor reforms. Unless the Temperance Party intends to remain indefinitely in the barren wilderness of ineffectual protest, the different sections must seek for ground of united action. Mr. Rowntree and Mr. Sherwell outline a policy upon which they hope it may be possible to secure general agreement. They hold that any proposal attempting to deal with the drink problem must be both restrictive and constructive in its action. In the first place, they believe that local option must necessarily form a part of any measure of licensing reform which is to receive united support:—

If any village, town, or city, or any district of a town or city, wished to be without a public-house, it should be able by a popular vote to give effect to its wish independently of any previous decision of the licensing authority. The majority required to give effect to the veto should, however, in no case be less than two-thirds of those voting. If one or more wards in a city vetoed the placing of any licensed house within its limits, such licences should be actually cancelled, and not added to the number allotted to the other wards.

This proposal, if adopted by the Legislature, would undoubtedly lead to important reforms, but it by no means solves the problem of the drink traffic. Even if the additional proposal to reduce the number of public-houses to a proportion of not more than one to each 600 of the population in rural districts, and to not more than one to each 1,000 of the population in the towns were adopted, a large number of licensed houses would still remain. It is not to be expected that the owners of these houses would be made a free gift of the enormous addition to their value caused by the closing of the competing houses. The nation would therefore be compelled to adopt either a scheme of High License or one for taking the sale of alcohol out of private hands. No system of High License would divorce the drink traffic from politics. The only way to do so is to completely eliminate private interest from the conduct of the traffic. This the writers would do by conferring upon the

localities the power of granting a monopoly of the entire retail traffic within their borders either to companies formed for that purpose upon which the municipal councils shall be directly represented, or, under clearly defined safeguards, to the councils themselves.

These proposals, however, contribute nothing to the positive and constructive policy which is so urgently needed. They cannot alone be expected to solve the question. The problem which temperance reformers have to face is that men go to the public-house quite as much for social intercourse, and to escape from their surroundings, as for drink. It is not only necessary to shut up public-houses, but it is even more important to attract the young away from places where intoxicants are sold. The writers propose, therefore, that the second step of reform should be to—

establish and maintain *out of the profits of the traffic* efficient and attractive social institutes or "People's Palaces," in which full and even elaborate provision could be made for the most varied forms of healthful recreation, but in which no intoxicants would be sold. The attractions which we dread for the public-house should there be freely supplied, and the utmost enlightened effort be concentrated in an endeavour to meet the true recreative needs of the people.

In these People's Palaces the needs and tastes of all sections of the local community should be, as far as possible, consulted:—

While ample provision would be made for recreations of the simplest and least exacting kind, such as would specially appeal to those to whom the stress of their daily lives leaves little inclination for anything more than physical relaxation and cheerful intercourse, careful attention would be paid to the more complex needs of the less physically enervated and the young.

The recreative features would include winter gardens for free promenade and music; indoor concerts and entertainments, rooms for games, reading, etc. The buildings should provide accommodation for periodical loan exhibitions of art, antiquities, etc., as well as for exhibitions of local handicrafts and industries, mechanical inventions, etc. Another feature would be the provision of ample accommodation of social clubs, sick benefit societies, etc. Of the further developments in connection with these People's Palaces, the writers say:—

A further and greatly needed development in recreative agencies for the young would be the provision, in connection with the People's Palaces, of separate and well-equipped gymnasia, for working lads and girls. The admirable work that is now being done in Board Schools by means of musical drill could thus be efficiently followed up in the years when healthy physical development counts for so much. To ensure a full measure of success for the People's Palaces it would be necessary that the refreshment department should be established upon a liberal and satisfactory basis. There is clearly need to outbid the attractions of the public-house by providing ample facilities for legitimate refreshment under *brighter and more attractive conditions than the publican himself provides*. The policy would be to establish temperance *cafés* or saloons, thoroughly attractive in construction and decoration, properly warmed, ventilated, and lighted, in which non-intoxicating drinks and other refreshments of good quality would be served at reasonable rates.

The scheme would of course involve a very large annual outlay. This the writers propose to defray out of the profits of the drink traffic. These profits, or a fraction of them, they believe, would be ample to establish and maintain People's Palaces throughout the length and breadth of the land. In 1898 the total estimated expenditure upon intoxicants in the United Kingdom was £154,480,934. From this, in order to ascertain the probable amount of money available for distribution, must be deducted the £16,454,981 expended

Century Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. 4d. April.

Franklin as Printer and Publisher. Illustrated. Paul L. Ford.
The Famous Siege of Tyre. Illustrated. Benjamin Ide Wheeler.
American Discoveries at Corinth. Illustrated. Rufus B. Richardson.
Round about Jerusalem. Illustrated. J. J. Tissot.
General Sherman in Russia. With Portraits.
Absolute Zero; Liquid Air. Illustrated. Wm. Clark Peckham.
The Atlantic Fleet in the Spanish War. Illustrated. Rear-Adm. Wm. T. Sampson.
The Capture of Manila. Continued. Illustrated. Major-Gen. Francis V. Greene.
The Surrender of Manila. Illustrated. John T. McCutcheon.

Chambers's Journal.—47 PATERNOSTER ROW. 7d. April.

Warkworth Castle and Hermitage. Sarah Wilson.
The Marble Quarries of Carrara. Marchesi Ceresa Venuti.
The Problem of London.
Who Abolished Flogging in the Army?
Reminiscences. Continued. Sir R. Lambert Playfair.
Rowton Houses; In the Poor Man's Hotel, London.
Kowloon Peninsula; the Latest Jewel added to the British Crown

Chautauquan.—KEGAN PAUL, 10s. 10d. per annum. March

The City of Manchester. Illustrated. E. A. Davies.
John Bright. Prof. Carl Evans Boyd.
Recent Progress in Physical Science. Prof. L. H. Batchelder
The Liquor Interests in English Politics. Edward Porritt
Effect of Invention upon Labour and Morals. Edward C. Williams.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SALISBURY SQUARE. 6d. April

The Supply of Men and Means to the C M S. With Chart. G. F. S
The Coptic Church in the Soudan and Nubia. Sir W. Muir.
The Strategical Importance of Work amongst the Higher Classes of India Rev. J. P. Haythornthwaite.
Visits to the Missions on the East Coast of Hudson's Bay Bishop Newnham.

Classical Review.—DAVID NUTT. 1s. 6d. March

"Fourth Class Conditions." Wm. Cranston Lawton.
The Text of the "Iliad" T. W. Allen.
The Literary Discoveries of Poggio. A. C. Clark.

Coming Age.—COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON. 20 cents March

William D. McCrackan. B. O. Flower.
The Land and the People. W. D. McCrackan.
James A. Herne. B O. Flower.
The Present Outlook for the American Drama. James A Herne
Peace and Progress. Symposium
The World's Indebtedness to the Jew. George C. Lorimer.
Concerning the Sanity of Napoleon. E. P. Powell.
Music in Relation to the Spiritual. Prof. Daniel Batchellor.

Contemporary Review.—ISBISTER AND CO. 2s. 6d April

The English Church Union Declaration. Canon Gore
Trade Prosperity and Government Waste. A. J. Wilson.
The Old-Age Pension Movement. Vaughan Nash.
Servants and Served. Mrs. Haweis.
The London Government Bill. Dr. J. W. Collins.
The Welsh "Cornice." Joseph Pennell
The Future of Turkey. A Turkish Official
The Poetry of Santa Teresa and San Juan de la Cruz. Arthur Symons.
Indian Currency. H. Dunning Macleod.
Garibaldians and the Vatican. Prince Baldassare Odescalchi.
The Republic of the Body. Dr. Woods Hutchinson.
British North Borneo. Sir John Jardine.
The Irish University Question. Dr. George Salmon.

Cornhill Magazine.—SMITH, ELDER AND CO. 1s. April

The Sirdar's Camel Corps. Lieut. H. C. B. Hopkinson.
The Shakespeare First Folio; Some Notes and a Discovery. Sidney Lee.
Service Militaire: a Year with the Colours. Charles Regnier.
Music and Matrimony. J. Cuthbert Hadden
"Fell-Walking" Records. William T. Palmer.
Conferences on Books and Men.

Cornish Magazine.—5, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 6d. March.

The Narcissus in Scilly. Illustrated. James G Owen.
Prof. Shuttleworth. Illustrated. Clifton Kelway.
Recollections of Mataafa and the Samoan Civil War of 1893. Illustrated F. W. Christian.
The Good Old Days. Continued. F. E. A.

Cosmopolitan.—5, BREAM'S BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE. 6d. March.

Mohammed; the Building of an Empire. Illustrated. John B. Walker.
The Real "Arabian Nights." Illustrated. Anna Leach.
Flour and Flour-Milling. Illustrated. B. C. Church and F. W. Fitzpatrick.
Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Illustrated. Thomas B. Reed.
The North American Indian of To-day. Illustrated. George B. Grinnell.
In Southern Spain during the Cuban War. Illustrated. Grant Lynd.
Successful Attempts in Scientific Mind-Reading. Edmund W. Roberts
Oliver Cromwell. Illustrated. A. J. Gade.

Critic—G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 20 cents. March.

Gerhart Hauptmann and His Work. Thos. S. Baker.

Dial.—315, WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO. 10 cents. March 1.

The Literary Life.
Literary Standards. R. W. Conant.

March 16.

Author and Publisher.

Dome.—UNICORN PRESS. 1s. March.

The "Prometheus" of Mr. Bridges and the Poetic Drama Laurence Binyon.
A Field for Modern Verse. Fiona Macleod.

Economic Journal.—MACMILLAN. 5s. March.

Ought Municipal Enterprises to be allowed to yield a Profit. Edwin Cannan.
Is the English System of Taxation Fair? C. P. Sanger.
The Investment of Surplus Revenue. Dougal Renton.
Protective Tariffs in Australia and New Zealand. W. P. Reeves.
Futures in the Grain Market. H. C. Emery.
The Trade Unions Congress and Federation. S. J. Chapman.
State Railways and State Revenue in Prussia. Prof. G. Cohn.
The Chinese Salt Trade. E. H. Parker.

Educational Review.—203, STRAND. 4d. March.

The Schoolmaster and International Peace. Bernard M. Allen.
Co-Education; Comparisons between Boys and Girls. William Dyche.
Is there a Religious Question in Elementary Education? Continued. Canon the Hon. E. Lyttelton.
The Education of the Anglo-Saxon. H. T. Mark.
University Education for Women in America, Germany, and Switzerland. Dr. Eleanor Purdie.

Educational Review.—(AMERICA.) J M. DENT. 1s. 8d. March.

Scientific versus Poetic Study of Education. Charles de Garmo.
The High-School Principle. John Tetlow.
A School-Garden in Thuringia. Illustrated. Herman T. Lukens.
Educational Value of Bird Study. Frank M. Chapman.
Vacation Schools. Charles M. Robinson.
Report of the Chicago Educational Commission.
Fraudulent Diplomas and State Supervision. Henry Wade Rogers.
School Supervision in New York State. Walter S. Allerton.

Educational Times.—89, FARRINGDON STREET. 6d. April.

Humours of Training-College Life.

Engineering Magazine.—222, STRAND. 1s. March.

Readings from Experience in Naval Engineering. Commodore G. W. Melville.
America and Germany as Export Competitors and Customers. Louis J. Magee.
Railway Location and Surveys in Rajputana, India. Illustrated. C. H. Croudace.
Machine-Shop Management in Europe and America. H. F. L. Orcutt.
The Development of Wood Working Machinery. Illustrated. John Richards
Standard Specifications for Steel Illustrated. W. R. Webster.
Machine-Tool Depreciation as an Element of Manufacturing Cost. H. M. Norris.
A Review of the Nicaragua Canal Scheme. Illustrated. W. Henry Hunter.
Electricity at the Paris Exposition of 1900. Illustrated. Georges Dary.

English Illustrated Magazine.—198, STRAND. 6d. April.

Mimicry in Animals; the Safest Form of Flattery. Illustrated. R. I Pocock.
The World's Sport. Illustrated. F. G. Aflalo.
Voyaging under the Sea. Illustrated. Simon Lake.
Submarine Boats Illustrated Lieut G E. Armstrong
The London Missionary Society's Museum. Illustrated. Helen C. Gordon

Englishwoman.—8, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. April.

The Most Gorgeous Lady Blessington. Illustrated Halboro Denham.
Some Famous Types of English Beauty of the Early Thirties.
The Lady Guide: an Occupation for Women. Illustrated. Darley Dale.
An Expedition to the Pindari Glacier. Illustrated. L. Lloyd.
Our Morning Paper Illustrated
Ostrich Farming in California. Illustrated. E. H. Rydall.
Lady Russell · A Heroine of the 17th Century. Lucy Hardy.
An Easter Trip to the West Indies. Illustrated.

Etude.—T. PRESSER, PHILADELPHIA. 15 cents. March.

Popularity of Vocal over Instrumental Music. Florence M. King.
The Status of Music Study in America. W. H. Sherwood.
Music for Piano:—"To the Hunt," by G. Wartenstein; "Momento Giojoso," by M. Moszkowski; Serenade, by Miss C. Chaminade.

Expositor.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 1s. April.

The Doctrines of Grace; Repentance. Rev. John Watson.
Studies in the Criticism of the Psalms. Rev. Prof. T. K. Cheyne.
The Seven Seals. Rev. J. Monro Gibson.
The Genesis of Deuteronomy. Prof. George L. Robinson.
Errors of Interpretation of the New Testament. Prof. A. M. Jannaris.
The Devotional Reading of Isaiah. Rev. W. Emery Barnes.
Notes on Acts IX 19 ff. Rev. P. Mordaunt Barnard.

Expository Times.—SIMPKIN MARSHALL. 6d. April.
Recent Literature on the Text of the New Testament. Ada Bryson.
The Temptation of Christ. Rev. A. E. Garvie.
The Undeciphered Hittite Inscriptions. Prof. P. Jensen.
Was Our Lord crucified on the 14th or 15th of Nisan? Dr. E. W. G. Masterman.
The Great Text Commentary. Continued.

Fireside.—7, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 6d. April.
The History of Spectacles. G. L. Apperson.
The Evangelisation of the World. Illustrated. Rev. Chas. Bullock.

Folk-Lore.—DAVID NUTT. 5s. March.
Australian Gods; a Reply. Andrew Lang.
Australian Gods; Rejoinder. E. Sidney Hartland.
Britain and Folk-Lore. Alfred Nutt.

Fortnightly Review.—CHAPMAN AND HALL. 2s. 6d. April.
Lord Salisbury's New Chinese Policy. Diplomaticus.
Sir Robert Peel. Francis Allston Channing.
The Debt and the Deficit. Hugh Chisholm.
France since 1814. Continued. Baron Pierre de Coubertin.
The Great Central Railway. Charles G. Harper.
The Present Peace Demonstrations. V. Tchertkoff.
Romanism in Fiction. W. Sichel.
Lawlessness in the Church.
The Origin of Totemism. J. G. Frazer.
The Unity of the Religious Idea. Oswald John Simon.
Bonapartism. Anglo-Parisian Journalist.

Forum.—G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1s. 6d March.
The Future of the American Navy. Capt. H. C. Taylor.
Is the American Army Degenerate? Col. Alexander S. Bacon.
Diplomatic Pay and Clothes. Mark Twain.
Colonies and Other Dependencies. Chas. Kendall Adams.
What will America do with the Philippines? Charles Denby.
Influence of the War on American Public Life. Prof. L. S. Rowe.
The Borough System in Municipal Government. Edmond Kelly.
Life in Other Worlds. Prof. D. T. MacDougal.
Needed Reforms in the American Monetary System. W. D. Bynum.
Cuba; a Lost Eden. Dr. Felix L. Oswald.
Wheat; Crookes *vs.* Atkinson, Dodge, *et al.* C. Wood Davis.
The Negro and African Colonisation. O. F. Cook.
A Theory of Dramatic Criticism. Norman Hapgood.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—141, FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. 10 cents. March.
The Nicaragua Canal. Illustrated. E. A. Fletcher.
Queen Wilhelmina and Women's Work in Holland. Illustrated. S. M. D'Engelbronner.
The Head and Front of Mormon Offending. Illustrated. Mrs Frank Leslie.
Campaigning with Gomez. Illustrated. Thomas R. Dawley, Jun.
Women in Wall Street. Mrs. Finley Anderson.

April.
The American Flag in the Philippines. Illustrated. Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt.
Aguinaldo, and the Filipino Envoys. Illustrated.
The Romance of Rome. Illustrated. F. M. Crawford.
Bethlehem. Illustrated. John P. Ritter.
American New Colonies and Sugar. M. W. Mount.
Through Mexico in a Private Car. Illustrated. Capt. C. H. Wilson.
Women in the Pulpit. Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford.

Genealogical Magazine.—ELLIOT STOCK. 1s. April.
Gretna Green.
The Seals of the Diocese of Bath and Wells. J. Gale Pedrick.
De Bellamonte and Hamilton. John Hamilton.
A Treatise on the Law concerning Names and Changes of Names. Continued.
The Lords and Marquises of Raineval in Picardy. Continued. Marquis de Ruvigny and Raineval.
Notes on the Walpoles, with Some Account of a Junior Branch. Continued. H. S. Vade-Walpole.
Duchy of Lancaster Inquisitions Post-Mortem. Continued. Ethel Stokes.
Royal Descent of Henry William Knight Erskine, of Pittodrie, C. Aberdeen, and His Sister, Mrs. Flower, from Alfred the Great, King of England.

Gentleman's Magazine.—CHATTO AND WINDUS. 1s. April.
Early Tuscan Poets. Norley Chester.
Froissart's Chronicles. W. Forbes Gray.
George Crabbe. Maude Power.
Renduel; An Honest Publisher. C. E. Meetkerke.
Mary Cromwell, Lady Fauconberg. R. W. Ramsey.
The Seasons; Suite. C. Trollope.
The Princess Charlotte. Miss A. Shield.

Geographical Journal.—EDW. STANFORD. 2s. March.
The Plan of the Earth and Its Causes. With Diagrams. J. W. Gregory.
Explorations in Iceland during the Years 1881-98. Illustrated. Dr. Th. Thoroddsen.
On the Sub-Oceanic Physical Features off the Coast of Western Europe, including France, Spain, and Portugal. Prof. Edw. Hull.
Former Trading Centres of the Persian Gulf. Capt. A. W. Stiffe.

Geological Magazine.—DULAU AND CO. 1s. 6d. March.
On the Eastern Margin of the North Atlantic Basin. Illustrated. W. H. Hudleston.
Notes on the Geology of West Swaziland. With Map. Prof. T. R. Jones.
The Age of the Vale of Clwyd. A. Strahan.

Girl's Own Paper.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. April.
The Princess of Wales's Dairy at Sandringham. Illustrated. Ernest M. Jessop.
Easter Eggs. Illustrated.
Lessons from Nature. Continued. Illustrated. Jean A. Owen.
Our Lily Garden. Continued. Illustrated. Charles Peters.

Girl's Realm.—HUTCHINSON AND CO. 6d. April.
The Girlhood of Florence Nightingale. Illustrated. Mrs. S. A. Tooley.
A Physical Culture College in Kent. Illustrated. Sybil C. Mitford.
Amateur Theatricals at School and at Home. Illustrated. John Nix.
St. Hilda. Illustrated. Rev. S. Baring Gould.
Easter Customs. Illustrated. Margaret Meadows.
A Talk about Fencing. Illustrated. Miss E. M. Symonds.
What a Musical Girl should know. Dr. Annie W. Patterson.
Bird Glimpses in Springtime. Illustrated. Isabel Fry.

Good Words.—ISBISTER AND CO. 6d. April.
Carnival Time in Russia. Illustrated. A. Nicol Simpson.
Frederick Denison Maurice. Canon Page Roberts.
The Play of the Dead Folk at Westminster. Illustrated. Rev. W. J. Ferrar.
Rudyard Kipling. With Portrait. Neil Munro.
Some Self-Burying Seeds. With Diagrams. Rev. T. Bird.

Great Thoughts.—28, HUTTON STREET, FLEET STREET. 6d. April.
The Life Story of Joseph Arch. With Portrait.
Cutcliffe Hyne; Interview. Illustrated. Raymond Blathwayt.
Rev. Robert Machray and Miss F. Bright, Authors of "The Vision Splendid": Stage Life Unveiled; Interview. Illustrated. Raymond Blathwayt.

Harmsworth Magazine.—HARMSWORTH. 3½d. March.
Some Terrible Shipwrecks. Illustrated F. A. Talbot.
Jewel Wearers and How They wear Their Jewels. Illustrated. Mrs. F. Nevill Jackson.
Baby Railways. Illustrated. Alfred Arkas.
Extraordinary Scenes in Jerusalem. Illustrated. Henry J. Temple.
Clever Families. Illustrated
How to blow a Wine Glass. Illustrated. Gavin Macdonald.
Acres of Daffodils in the Scilly Isles Illustrated. Walter E. Grogan.
Ben Nevis Observatory: the Highest House in Great Britain. Illustrated. Wm. T. Kilgour.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.—45, ALBEMARLE STREET. 1s. April.
Aspects of Rome. Illustrated. Arthur Symons.
The Trial of the *Oregon*. Illustrated. L. A. Beardslee.
The Blockade of Cuba. Henry Cabot Lodge.
Thirteen Days in Unexplored Montenegro. Illustrated. May McClellan Desprez.
Cromwell and His Court. Illustrated. Amelia Barr.
Sleep: the Ape of Death. Dr. Andrew Wilson.
The Rescue of Admiral Cervera. Peter Keller.
Honour to Whom Honour is due. Illustrated. Rufus F. Zogbaum.
The Equipment of the Modern City House. Continued. Illustrated. Russell Sturgis.

Harvard Graduate's Magazine.—5, BEACON STREET, BOSTON. 75 cents. March.
Problems of the Higher Education. J. W. White.
Colonel Henry Lee. With Portrait. C. W. Eliot.
David Ames Wells. With Portrait. E. L. Godkin.
Henry Clarke Warren. With Portrait. C. R. Lanman.
A Plea for a Department of Civics. O. G. Villard.
Debating at Harvard. G. P. Baker.
Prof. Lane's Scope and Methods. C. L. Smith.

Homiletic Review.—44, FLEET STREET. 1s. 3d. March.
Jean Baptist Masillon; the Star of France. Prof. W. Garden Blaikie.
The Fatherhood of God as a Theological Factor. Dr. Washington Gladden.
The Great Want of the Age. Dr. Robert F. Sample.
Dominant Factors of the Age which affect the Theological Tendencies. J. H. W. Stuckenberg.

Humanitarian.—DUCKWORTH, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 6d. April.
The Social Problem in East London, by Canon Barnett; Interview.
Prolonged Youthfulness. Dr. W. Ainslie Hollis.
Degeneracy and Genius. Dr. James G. Kiernan.
Fall River, Mass; a Typical New England Factory Town. Harriet Stanton Blatch.
The Cult of Physiognomy. R. Carnsew.
Commercial Morality. John Mills.
Vegetarianism and Its Critics. W. H. Godfrey.

International.—A. T. H. BROWER, CHICAGO. 10 cents. March.
Martinique; the Isle of Romance. Illustrated. Lillian D. Kelsey.
The Beginnings of Photographic Science. T. W. Bankes.
Scandinavian Affairs. Julius Moritzén.

International Journal of Ethics.—SWAN SONNENSCHEIN AND CO. 2s. 6d. April.
The Relations of the Sexes. Jas. Oliphant.
The Ethics of Intellectual Life and Work. Thos. Fowler.
The Teachings of Friedrich Nietzsche. Chas. M. Bakewell.
"The Merchant of Venice" as an Exponent of Industrial Ethics. J. Clark Murray.
The Ethics of Prohibition. Rev. D. J. Fraser.

Irish Ecclesiastical Record.—24, NASSAU STREET, DUBLIN. 1s. March.
Music and the Work of the Priesthood. Rev. R. A. O'Gorman.
The New Legislation on the Index. Rev. T. Hurley.
St. Columba, Metropolitan of Caledonia. Rev. Philip Burton.
The Celtic Revival of To-day. Rev. J. O'Donovan.
April.
Americanism. J. F. Hogan.
The Church and Human Perplexity. Rev. Wm. A. Sutton.
Rev. Thomas Edw. Bridgett. Rev. T. Magnier.
The Ethics of Spiritualism. Rev. Thomas F. Macken.
The New Legislation on the Index. Continued. Rev. T. Hurley.
Was St. Augustine an Evolutionist? Rev. Patrick F. Coakley.

Irish Monthly.—M. H. GILL AND SON, DUBLIN. 6d. April.
Father Bridgett; In Memoriam.

Irish Rosary.—WILLIAMS AND BUTLAND. 3d. April
The Ruined Abbeys and Strongholds of the Shannon. Illustrated. Dr T. M. Madden.
Blessed Imelda Lambertini, of the Order of St. Dominic. Illustrated

Journal of the Board of Agriculture.—1, ESSEX STREET, STRAND 1s. March.
British Crops of 1898.
Imports of Agricultural Produce.
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.
The Goldfinch.
Anthrax.
The Large White Butterfly.
Indian Agricultural Exports.
Importation of Dogs.
Belgian Agricultural Enquiry of 1895.

Journal of Education.—3, BROADWAY, LUDGATE HILL 6d. April.
The Board of Education Bill.

Journal of Finance.—EFFINGHAM WILSON. 1s March.
The South-West African Co With Map Dr Leonard H West.
The Industrial Boom in Germany C. H. Palmer
Banking Reflections and Convictions. H. Steevens
Life Assurance Topics. Actuarius.
Illuminating Gas Statistics. A. Still.

Journal of Political Economy.—P. S. KING AND SON. 75 cents March.
The Charge for Railway Mail Carriage. George G. Tunell.
The Development of Credit. Chas. A. Conant.
Industrial Democracy. Chas. Zueblin.
Some Social Applications of the Doctrine of Probability Otto Ammon
Further Data of Anthropo-Sociology Carlos C. Closson

Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.—JOHN MURRAY. 3s. 6d. March.
The Brothers Colling. Maps and Diagrams. Cadwallader J Bates.
Flower and Fruit Farming in England. Continued. Wm E Bear.
Hedges and Hedge-Making. Illustrated W. J. Malden.
Maize and Its Uses. Illustrated. Robert W. Dunham
The Making of the Land in England. Continued Albert Pell

Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute. — NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE. 6d. March.
The Relative Growth of the Component Parts of the Empire. Sir Robert Giffen.
April.
South Australia as a Federal Unit. J. A. Cockburn.
British New Guinea. Sir Wm. MacGregor,

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.—J. J. KELIHER AND CO 2s. March.
Notes on Musketry Training of Troops. Illustrated. Capt H R Mead.
The Relation of Persistence of Vision to Modern Rapid Visual Signalling. Eric Stuart Bruce.
Charles XII.'s Treatment of Lieut.-General Baron Peikel. Charles Dalton.
The Official Report on the Salisbury Manœuvres in 1898. Illustrated.

Knowledge.—326, HIGH HOLBORN. 6d April.
On the Treatment and Utilisation of Anthropological Data. Continued. Illustrated. Arthur Thomson.
The Love-Gifts of Birds. Chas. A Witchell.
The Acetylene Industry. George T. Holloway.
The Oldest Fauna of the Globe. Illustrated. Grenville A. J. Cole.
Wide Angle Photography in Astronomy. Illustrated. E. Walter Maunder.
The Karkinokosm, or World of Crustacea. Continued. Rev. T. R. R Stebbing.
Customs of Shakespeare's Greenwood. George Morley.

Ladies' Home Journal.—CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., PHILADELPHIA. 10 cents. April.
The Magnificent "Madam" Rush. Illustrated. William Perrine.
The Life of a Japanese Girl. Illustrated. Onoto Watanna.
Easter Morn in a Coloured Convent at Baltimore. Illustrated. Julia Truitt Bishop.

Lady's Realm.—HUTCHINSON AND CO. 6d. April.
The Queen of Portugal. Illustrated.
Women Violinists of the Victorian Era. Illustrated.
The Art of Forbes Robertson. Illustrated.
Women's Dress in Many Lands. Illustrated. Evelyn Wills.
Some Pets of the Princess of Wales. Illustrated. W. M. Elkington.
A Chat about Earrings. Illustrated. Robert Machray.

Land Magazine.—149, STRAND. 1s. March.
Land as an Investment. Robert E. Turnbull.
Stock-Breeding on Scientific Principles. J. P. F. Bell.
Imports and Exports and Their Lesson. W. J. Harris.
The Cultivation and Price of Wheat. Christopher Hammond.
The Law of Fences. Judge Steavenson.

Leisure Hour.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. April.
Blue-Coat Girls. Illustrated. Alice Graveson.
The Port of London. Continued. Illustrated W. J. Gordon.
The Possibilities of Agriculture. Prince Kropotkin.
A Slander upon John Wesley. Sir Reginald F. D. Palgrave.
Horses That work Underground. J. Rees.
French Presidents. With Portraits. E. Harrison Barker.

Library Association Record.—HORACE MARSHALL. 1s. March.
Marsh's Library, Dublin. Rev. Newport J. D. White.
Free Public Library Lectures. Peter Cowell
The Library and the School. Wm. E. A. Axon.

Library World.—4, AVE MARIA LANE, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. April.
The London Government Bill and the Public Libraries.
The History and Description of Library Charging Systems. James D. Brown.
J. Y. W. MacAlister. Illustrated
The Classification of Fiction. E. A. Baker.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.—6, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 1s. April.
The Men Who impeached Andrew Johnson. Frank A. Burr.
How an Earthquake looks and feels. Fred. H Dewey.
The Second Duke of Buckingham; an Ignoble Nobleman. Chas. Morris.
Legends of Lost Mines Mary E. Stickney.
Over, Under, and Through Boston George J. Varney.

London Quarterly Review.—CHAS. H. KELLY. 2s 6d. April.
Dr. Dale. P. T. Forsyth.
Pessimism and Thomas Hardy's Poems May Kendall.
Present-Day Philosophy and Religion. Prof. John S Banks.
The Proposed Roman Catholic University for Ireland. Dr. Wm. Nicholas.
Lord Selborne. Dr. Jas. H. Rigg
The Communion of Saints. Dr. Wm F. Moulton
Spain after the War. Franklyn G Smith.
The Origin of Our Universities H. B. Workman.
The American Revolution Walford D. Green
The Mission of Methodism. Rev Dr. Rigg.

Longman's Magazine.—LONGMANS. 6d. April
A Farmer's Year. Continued. H Rider Haggard.
Lord Chesterfield as a Letter Writer. S G. Tallentyre.'
More Superstitions and Some Humours of Arcady. Miss C Trollope.

Lute.—PATEY AND WILLIS. 2d. March.
Mr. Theodore Werner. With Portrait
Anthem:—"Christ the Lord is risen To-day," by J. F. Barnett.

McClure's Magazine.—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 10 cents. April.
Lincoln and Emancipation Proclamation. Illustrated. Ida M. Tarbell.
The Guard set over Cervera and the Watch kept on Cámara. Capt. A. T. Mahan
The War Kite Illustrated Capt B. Baden-Powell.
Henry Drummond as His Friends knew Him Dr. Geo. A. Smith.
The New Struggle for Life among Nations. Brooks Adams.

Macmillan's Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. April.
Hânem.
Miss Ferrier Stephen Gwynn
The English in Toulon in 1793 David Hannay.
Frederick the Noble. Henry Oakley.
With the Camel Post to Damascus. Edmund Candler.
A New Version of the American Revolution Hon. J. W. Fortescue.

Madras Review.—THOMPSON AND CO., POPHAM'S BROADWAY, MADRAS. 2 rupees. Feb
Indian Legislative Councils, their Constitution and Functions. Ganjam Vencataratnam.
Hindu Religious Endowments.
Hyderabad Finance. A Hyderabadee
Early Accounts of Travancore and Malabar. K. Padmanabhan Tambi.
The Tamils; Eighteen Hundred Years Ago. V. Kanakasabhai Pillai.
Currencies and Mints under Mahratta Rule. Hon. Justice M. G. Ranade.

Medical Magazine.—62, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C. 1s. March.
The Proposed Disqualification of Medical Offenders.
The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Bill.
Medical Titles. Major Greenwood.
Medical Organisation; the First Step. P. Napier Jones.
The Plague in Bombay and Western India. Concluded. Lieut.-Col. George Waters.
The Temperance Fallacy. Concluded. G Archdall Reid.
Cycling; Its Effect on the Future of the Human Race. Concluded. S. S. Buckman.

Metaphysical Magazine.—GAY AND BIRD. 25 cents. March.
What is Genius? Dr. R. Osgood Mason.
The Tyranny of the Dead. Benj. Fay Mills.
Prayer considered as a Thought-Wave. P. J. Sherman.

Missionary Review of the World.—44, Fleet St. 1s. 3d. March.
The Movement toward Church Union. A. T. Pierson.
Cuba; Her Present Condition and Needs. Illustrated. Rev. A. McLean.
Some Features of the History of the C. M. S. Rev. T. A. Gurney.
The Passion Play in Mexico. Illustrated. Rev. H. W. Brown.
City Missions seen from the Other Side. W. E. Willis.

Month.—Longmans. 1s. April.
"Via Lucis," by Kassandra Vivaria. Rev. C. J. Clifford.
The Silence of Dante. Edmund G. Gardner.
Phases of Theological Thought. Rev. J. Rickaby.
Philosophical Talks in Secondary Schools. T. F. Willis.
Ownership and Railway Fares. Rev. T. Slater.
Fatalism as a Creed. G. H. Joyce.
Mr. Conybeare again. Rev. Sydney F. Smith.

Monthly Musical Record.—Augener. 2d. April.
From a Critic's Point of View. F. Peterson.
Dom Lorenzo Perosi in Paris. J. S. S.
"Giga," by Robert Valentine, and "Sarabanda," by Daniel Purcell, for Violin and Piano.

Monthly Packet.—A. D. Innes and Co. 1s. April.
Women of Italy. Evelyn M. Phillipps.
Fuller's "Worthies"; a Forgotten Book. E. H. Lacon Watson.
The Order of the Garter. Grace Johnstone.

Music.—186, Wardour Street. 2d. March.
Musical Dresden. Continued. Illustrated. Kathleen Schlesinger.
The History of the Violincello. Continued. E. van Der Straeten.
April.
The Violincello. Continued.
On the Revival of Mozart's Works. E. R. Kroeger.
William Shield. M. K.

Music.—1402, Auditorium Tower, Chicago. 25 cents. April.
Burmester's Reminiscences. Wm. Armstrong.
Widor's Organ Symphonies. T. C. Whitmer.
William Mason. Illustrated. Egbert Swayne.
John S. Dwight. With Portrait. W. S. B. Mathews.
The American Singing Girl in Italy. F. H. Potter.

Musical Herald.—J. Curwen. 2d. April.
Rev. J. R. Lunn. With Portrait.
Court and Alley Open-Air Concerts.
"O Brother Man" in Both Notations, by A. G. Colborn.

Musical Opinion.—150, Holborn. 2d. March.
The Instrumentation of Haydn's Symphony in D; No. 2. Dr. A. T. Froggatt.
Mr. Henry J. Wood. With Portrait.
The Tyranny of the Piano. J. C. Hadden.
The Antiquity of Bagpipes. P. H. MacEnery.
Gustav Merkel's Organ Works. Continued. J. Matthews.
April.
A Few Nonconformist Churches. "Amphion."
The Tyranny of the Piano. Continued.

Musical Times.—Novello. 4d. April.
Ebenezer Prout. With Portrait.
Recollections. Continued. Joseph Bennett.
W. Weissheimer and Wagner. H. T.
Pergolesi and "Tre Giorni Son Che Nina." W. B. S.
Four-Part Song:—"Beware," by J. E. West.
"Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis," by Dr. E. J. Hopkins.

National Review.—Edward Arnold. 2s. 6d. April.
The Established Church. Lord Hugh Cecil.
A Disease in Imperial Finance. Hon. George Peel.
The Balfour Legend. A Conservative M.P.
Some Hints to Young Bowlers. Gilbert L. Jessop.
The War Correspondent at Bay. Admiral Maxse.
American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.
King Alfred. Sir Frederick Pollock.
Anarchy in Uganda. E. H. Thruston.
Mr. Coleridge's Attack. Prof. Schäfer.
Dropmore. Hon. Mrs R. Cavendish Boyle.
General de Boisdeffre? F. C. Conybeare.

Naval and Military Magazine.—Horace Marshall. 6d. April.
Elswick; Our Northern National Arsenal. Illustrated. Col. E. Mitchell.
First Cadet Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps. Illustrated.
The British Light Cavalry, 1745-1768. Illustrated. P. Sumner.
Nelson and East Anglia. Illustrated. F. W. Wilson.
The Hampshire Carabineers Yeomanry Cavalry. Illustrated. P. Sumner.

New Century Review.—434, Strand. 6d. April.
William Morris and Prince Kropotkin.
A Plea for the Antique. J. Lee Osborn.
The Poetry of Sir Lewis Morris. V. E. M.
Educational Authorities from Thring's Standpoint. A. Bridge.
The "Confessee": A Study.
Sunday in London. C. E. Byles.
Lord Curzon and the Work before him in India. Sir William Rattigan.
The Falsity of Fiction. Kinston Parkes.
The Disraelis of Fact and Fable. T. H. S. Escott.
Goethe. Continued. Joseph Forster.

New England Magazine.—5, Park Square, Boston. 25 cents. Mar.
The Massachusetts Society of Sons of the Revolution. Illustrated. Walter G. Page.
An Electrical Farm. George Ethelbert Walsh.
Portraits of Walt Whitman. Illustrated. R. M. Bucke.
The Philanthropist's Legislative Function. Joseph Lee.
Norwich University. Illustrated. N. L. Sheldon.
The Old Granville and the New. Illustrated. Francis W. Shepardson.

New Ireland Review.—Burns and Oates. 6d. March.
Remedies and Compensation for Ireland's Over-Taxation. Nicholas J. Synnott.
Matthew Arnold and His Poetry. H. M. Beatty.
Our Primary Schools and their Inspectors. Continued. "A."
Along the Coast of Alaska. W. F. Bailey.
The Lovers of Launcelot. George Newcomen.
The Intermediate Education Commission. W. Magennis.
April.
Is Ireland Doomed? Rev. J. O'Donovan.
The Irish Railway Problem. Chas. A. Stanuell.
Dublin and Louvain; a Contrast. Rev. M. O'Riordan.
A University for Irish Catholics. Rev. M. McPolin.
Blocking Land Purchase. Wm. Field.
Irish Primary Schools and their Inspectors. Continued. Thos. C. Murray.
The Religious Songs of Connacht. Continued. Douglas Hyde.

New Orthodoxy.—30, Paternoster Row. 6d. April.
The Permanent Value of Revivals. Geoffrey Pole.
The Work of the Spirit in the Lord Jesus. Rev. Robert Tuck.
Christ's Model Piety.
Fatherhood. Rev. T. Gasquoine.

New World.—Gay and Bird. 12s. per annum. March.
The Study of Early Church History. A. C. McGiffert.
Archæology and the Higher Criticism. John P. Peters.
The Re-organisation of the Faith. William De Witt Hyde.
The Reconstituted Church. Charles F. Dole.
Prometheus. Henrietta M. Selby.
How Gods are made in India. E. Washburn Hopkins.
Religion and Modern Culture. Auguste Sabatier.
The Spiritual Development of Paul. George A. Barton.
The Growth of the Prophetic Literature. G. Buchanan Gray.

Nineteenth Century.—Sampson Low. 2s. 6d. April.
Germany as an Object Lesson. Charles Copland Perry.
The Cry for New Markets. Frederick Greenwood.
Australian Federation. Lord Brassey.
The "Lawless" Clergy of "this Church and Realm." Sir George Arthur.
The Natural Decline of Warfare. Alexander Sutherland.
The Thames as a Salmon River. R. B. Marston.
A Sample of Chinese Administration. R. P. Cobbold.
Ladies' Clubs. Hon. Mrs. Anstruther.
The New Planet, "Eros." Rev. Edmund Ledger.
The Naval Situation. H. W. Wilson.
Woman as an Athlete. Dr. Arabella Kenealy.
The English Bible from Henry the Eighth to James the First. H. W. Hoare.
Higher Education and the State. Dr. T. J. Macnamara.
Winged Carriers of Disease. Lady Priestley.
Old Age Pensions; a Suggestion. Sir Spencer Walpole.

Nonconformist Musical Journal.—29, Paternoster Row. 2d. March.
Music at Queen's Road Wesleyan Church, Northampton. Illustrated.
The London Sunday School Choir. Illustrated.
Anthem:—"In the Beginning was the Word," by Charles Darton.
April.
Music at Westbourne Park Chapel.
Chorus:—"Come, Christian Youths and Maidens," by A. Berridge.

North American Review.—Wm. Heinemann. 2s. 6d. March.
The Dissolution of the Chinese Empire. Demetrius C. Boulger.
Necessity and Responsibility. Alexander Sutherland.
The Opportunity of the Sugar Cane Industry. Chas. A. Crampton.
The Three Phases of Coloured Suffrage. Walter C. Hamm.
The Sources of National Revenue. Nelson Dingley, Jr.
A Republic in the Philippines. W. A. Peffer.
The Opposition to Railway Pooling. H. T. Newcomb.
British Rule in India. Rev. J. P. Jones.
"Christian Science" and Its Legal Aspects. W. A. Purrington.
Americanism v. Imperialism. Continued. Andrew Carnegie.
Gunpowder as a Lesser Evil. F. L. Oswald.
The New Diplomacy. Leon Mead.
War Correspondents. J. Gilmer Speed.

Open Court.—Kegan Paul. 10 cents. March.
The Encyclopædists. Illustrated. Prof. L. Lévy-Bruhl.
The Cross and Its Significance. Illustrated. Dr. Paul Carus.
The General Ideas of Infants and Deaf-Mutes. Prof. Th. Ribot.
The Moral Education of Children. Dr. Paul Carus.
The Oxyrhynchus MSS. Illustrated. Clifton Harby Levy.

Organist and Choirmaster.—9, Berners Street. 3d. March.
In Defence of Modern Organs. Dr. G. F. Vincent.
Anthem:—"God That madest Earth and Heaven," by W. W. Winton.
"Te Deum," by J. A. Benson.

Our Day.—112, LA SALLE AVENUE, CHICAGO. 20 cents. March.
Chas. M. Sheldon; Interview. G. T. B. Davis.
Conducting the *Times-Herald*. Illustrated. Thompson Brown.
Mr. Zangwill; Interview. Illustrated.
Henry Drummond and His Influence. E. C. Cleveland.
America's Duty in Regard to the Philippines. W. H. Rice.

Outing.—5, BREAM'S BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE. 25 cents. March
A North Greenland Walrus Hunt. Illustrated. G. H. Clark.
The Boston Terrier. Illustrated. H. W. Huntington.
Sports of the Samoans. Illustrated. Llewella P. Churchill.
Types of Yachts. Illustrated. Capt. A. J. Kenealy.
Winter Sports in Switzerland. Illustrated. Alice C. Hall.

Overland Monthly.—SAN FRANCISCO. 10 cents. March.
Lake Chelan. Illustrated. W. D. Lyman.
In Old Santa Barbara. Illustrated. J. Torrey Connor.
Pacific Coast Light Service. Illustrated. J. M. Baltimore.
Campaigning in the Philippines. Continued. Illustrated. Pandia Ralli
The Wonderful Tides of the Bay of Fundy. Illustrated. Granville F Foster.
Samoa. Illustrated. J. F. Rose-Soley.
At Home with Aguinaldo. Muriel Bailey.
Grand Opera in San Francisco. Illustrated. S. W. Wilson.

Pall Mall Magazine.—18, CHARING CROSS ROAD. 1s April
Dr. Busch's Book on Bismarck; Prince Bismarck's Witches' Kitchen Karl Blind.
The Ship; Her Story. Continued. Illustrated. W. Clark Russell
Kensington Palace. Illustrated. Mary Howarth.
Old Memories of Afghanistan. Continued. Illustrated. Gen Sir Hugh Gough.

Parents' Review.—KEGAN PAUL 6d March.
On Military Training as a Factor in Education. A. W Gundry.
The Physiology of Education. Continued J. Strachan.
Ayrshire Nature Lore and Handicrafts Classes. M. A. Clapperton.

Paris Magazine.—12, BURLEIGH STREET, STRAND. 6d. March.
The Pocket Bible of Snobbism. G. Sinclair.
A Tramp through Provence. Continued. Charles Sibleigh.
Shakespeare on the Continent. L. A. Gartan.

Pearson's Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. April
Mrs. Main; the Champion Lady Mountaineer. Illustrated. Marcus Tindal.
Central Africa; Where Men eat Men. Illustrated. Captain Guy Burrows.
Horse and Man as a Fighting Unit. Illustrated. Levin Carnac.
The New Art of Self-Defence. Continued. Illustrated. E. W. Barton-Wright.
Grasse; the Metropolis of Flowers. Illustrated. Herbert Vivian
Infant Prodigies. Illustrated. Austin Fryers.
The Ming Tombs, China; an Avenue of Animals Illustrated Major Hanham.

Physical Review.—MACMILLAN. 3s. Feb
The Hysteresis of Iron and Steel at Ordinary Temperatures and at the Temperature of Solid Carbon Dioxide. A. H Thiessen.
A Calorimetric Determination of Energy dissipated in Condensers. Edw. B. Rosa and Arthur W. Smith.
A New Transformer Diagram. Frank G. Baum.
Influence of the Surrounding Dielectric on the Conductivity of Copper Wire. J. F. Merrill.

Poet-Lore.—GAY AND BIRD. 65 cents. March
"The Soubrette." Poem. Richard Burton.
A Propaganda for Poetry. Ferris Greenslet.
Sun Symbolism in Browning. Miss Helen A. Clarke.
The Literary Influence of Mediæval Zoology. Oscar Kuhns.
Banquo: a Study in "Macbeth." Colin S. Buell.
Fatherhood in Literature. Charlotte Porter and Miss Helen A. Clarke.
Cyrano de Bergerac; What It is and Is Not. Charlotte Porter

Political Science Quarterly.—HENRY FROWDE. 3s. 6d. March
Government of Distant Territory. Prof. J. W. Burgess.
Dependencies and Protectorates. Prof. Ernst Freund.
England and Her Colonies. Prof. John Davidson.
Defects of the Old Radicalism. Wm. Clarke.
The Sugar Situation in Europe. J. F. Crowell.
Taxation of Securities. Prof. F. W. Taussig.
Adams's Science of Finance. Prof. E. R. A. Seligman.

Positivist Review.—WILLIAM REEVES. 3d. March.
The Crisis in the Church. Frederic Harrison.
Jingoes and Imperialists. E. S. Beesly.
The Day of All the Dead. J. Kaines.

Practical Teacher.—33, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. April.
Cambridge and Its University. Illustrated.
Some Cambridge Colleges and Schools. Illustrated. F. L. Green.
Lope de Vega.

Primitive Methodist Quarterly Review.—48, ALDERSGATE ST. 2s. April.
Recent Primitive Methodist Literature. Arthur S. Peake.
Apostolic Succession. R. G. Graham.
Charles Lamb. Joseph Ritson

The Elmira System of Criminal Reform. Continued. John D. Thompson.
The Objective Reality of the Religious Ideal. John W. Rodgers.
The Gospel of Joy. B. Haddon.
Robert Wm. Dale. Robert Hind.
Edmund Spenser. T. Wood.
Emerson's Poetry. Henry J. Foster.
Side Lights on the Conflicts of Methodism. Albert A. Birchenough.
The Free Church Catechism. J. Tolefree Parr.
Animal Suffering. Alfred H. Vine.

Psychological Review.—MACMILLAN. 3s. March.
On Certain Hindrances to the Progress of Psychology in America. George Trumbull Ladd.
The Evolution of Modesty. Havelock Ellis.
The Material versus the Dynamic Psychology. C. L. Herrick.

Public Health.—129, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE. 1s. March.
A Few Public Health Possibilities. W. L. Hunter.
Diphtheria. Francis J Allan
London Welsh Water Supply. R. E. Middleton.
On the Marriage-Rates and Birth-Rates of the Chief Countries of Europe. Henry May.
On the Prevention of Nuisances from Black Smoke.
The Practical Application of Porous Earths and Porcelain Clays for the Filtration and Purification of Water and Foul Steam. W. H. Barr.
April.
The Prevention of Tuberculosis and Meat Inspection.
The Duties of Medical Officers of Health in Relation to Small-Pox in view of the Altered Law of Vaccination. Alfred Ashby.
The Housing of the Working Classes. W. Arnold Evans.

Puritan.—JAMES BOWDEN, HENRIETTA STREET, W.C. 6d. April.
Oliver Cromwell. Illustrated. Miss C. Fell Smith.
The High Church Party in Parliament. Illustrated. A Conservative M.P.
A Protestant Pilgrimage to Rome Joseph Hocking.
The Sunday Reading of My Childhood. Shan F Bullock.
Union Chapel, Islington. Illustrated. H. B Philpott.
The *Freeman*. Illustrated. Thomas Stepney
Three Days at Agra. Illustrated Rev. F. B Meyer.
For a Sober Empire. F. A McKenzie.
Then and Now, Liberationist Reminiscences. J. Carvell Williams.
Oliver Cromwell in Scotland. George Jackson.

Quiver.—CASSELL. 6d. April.
The Centenary of the C. M. S. Illustrated. Rev. A. R. Buckland.
Easter Egg-Rolling in Washington. Illustrated. Elizabeth L. Banks
Some Famous Easter Hymns Illustrated.
A Visit to the Earlswood Asylum; Light through Dull Panes. Illustrated. D. L. Woolmer.

Railway Magazine.—79, TEMPLE CHAMBERS 6d. March.
Robert Armstrong Dykes; Interview. Illustrated.
Some Wonderful Little Engines. Illustrated. Chas. Rous Marten.
The Country Termini of the Local London Railways. Illustrated. Concluded. W. J. Scott.
The Liskeard and Caradon Railway. Illustrated. F. Goodman.
The Great Eastern Railway Electrical Passenger and Guard Communication. With Diagrams. F. T. Hollins.
"Westralian" Railways. Illustrated and Map. Brunel Redivivus.
The Histon Jam Traffic. Illustrated. A. C. Chauncey.
April.
Wm. Pollitt; Interview. Illustrated.
How the Railways deal with Flowers. Illustrated. V. L. Whitechurch
From Cheltenham to Andover by the Midland and South Western Junction Railway. Illustrated. P. A. Lushington.
Jubilee of the First Section of the Waverley Route. Illustrated. Robert Cochrane.
Some Early Locomotives of the North Staffordshire Railway. Illustrated. Brunel Redivivus.
Via Queenboro' and Flushing. Illustrated. D. T. Timins.
Notes on the Railways of Holland. Illustrated. Ernest C. Pulbrook.
Sheffield District Railway. Illustrated. T. Booth.
Some Wonderful Little Engines. Continued. Chas. Rous-Marten.

Reliquary.—BEMROSE AND SONS. 2s. 6d. April.
"The Bat House" near Ambergate, Derbyshire. Illustrated. John Ward.
On the Decoration of Scottish Spindles and Whorls. Illustrated. F. R. Coles.
The Abbey of Timoleague. H. Elrington.
The Instrument of the Rosary. Illustrated. Henry Philibert Feasey.
Bas-Relief on Cross at Monasterboice. Illustrated. Margaret Stokes.

Review of Reviews.—(AMERICA.) 13, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. 25 cents. March.
President Faure. Illustrated.
Maj.-Gen. Elwell Stephen Otis. Wm. Conant Church.
Philippine Types and Characteristics. Illustrated.
The Native Population of the Philippines. Illustrated. Juan Caro y Mora.
The Condition of Porto Rico. Illustrated. Dr. W. H. Ward.
Some Young Cuban Leaders in Cuban Reconstruction. Illustrated. George Reno.
An American Farmer's Balance-Sheet for 1898. Illustrated. F. H. Spearman.
Characteristics and Possibilities of Middle Western Literature. Johnson Brigham.

Royal Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 3d. April.
The Art of the Camera. Continued. Illustrated. Roderick Grey.
Heroes of the Rail. Illustrated. G. A. Binnie.
Sir David Salomons; a Man and Mansion of Many Marvels. Illustrated. Hector Maclean.
Cliquot; the Sword-Swallower. Illustrated. H. J. Holmes.
Martyrs to Science. Illustrated. J. Montgomery M'Govern.
Standing-Room Only. Illustrated. J. Holt Schooling.
Sandgate; a Town That is slipping into the Sea. Illustrated. Fred A. Talbot.
What I picked up in the Sandwich Islands. Illustrated. F. E. Burnley.
Where Ghosts walk. Illustrated. Edmund F. Ball.

St. Martin's-le-Grand.—GRIFFITH AND SON, PRUJEAN SQUARE, OLD BAILEY, E.C. 3s. per annum. April.
Sir Spencer Walpole. Z.
From St. Malo to Monte Carlo. Continued. J. Scott Stokes.
Women in the Post Office. Miss M. Filsell.
Post Office Improvements in 1898.
"Ocean Penny Postage." Illustrated.

Saint Nicholas.—MACMILLAN. 1s. April.
Fire-Making. Illustrated. H. I. Jerome.

Saint Peter's.—37, ESSEX STREET, STRAND. 6d. April.
The Irish College, Rome. Illustrated. Bishop of Canea.
Two Paris Charities. Illustrated. M. Hallé.
Catholic Organisation in Italy. Wilfrid Ward.
Strange Customs in Roman Churches. Illustrated. Clara Marcelli.
Recent Books of Verse; the Fourpenny Box. James Britten.

School Board Gazette.—BEMROSE AND SONS. 1s. March.
Manual Instruction.
Child Labour.
Commercial Education.
Schools of Science.
School Boards and Higher Instruction.
School-Planning.

School Music Review.—NOVELLO. 1½d. April.
Songs in Both Notations:—"The Little Carpenters," by M. B. Foster; "John Barleycorn," arranged by W. A. Barrett. "Come, Happy Spring," by Giordani, etc.

School World.—MACMILLAN. 6d. March.
Commercial Education in Secondary Schools. Rev. W. H. Keeling.
Re Classification. F. E. Kitchener.
The Schools of Dignitaries of the Church.
On the Early Teaching of French. Continued. Prof. Walter Rippmann.
The Teaching of Algebra. Continued. Prof. G. B. Mathews.
The Teaching of History. Continued. A. Johnson Evans.
Physiognomical Signs indicating Normal or Subnormal Development in Boys and Girls. Continued. Dr. Francis Warner.
The Teaching of English Literature. Walter H. Weedon.

Science Gossip.—110, STRAND. 6d. April.
Preservation of Croham Hurst. Illustrated. Edward A. Martin.
Fish-Lice. Illustrated. Fred Noad Clark.
Lepidoptera in South-East Essex. F. G. Whittle.
British Freshwater Mites. Illustrated. Charles D. Soar.
Succulents at Kew. Illustrated. E. H. Wilson.
The Metric System. With Diagrams. James Quick.

Scots Magazine.—HOULSTON AND SONS. 6d. March.
Carlyle and Ecclefechan. Edward J. Thomson.
Byron. E. L. T. Harris-Bickford.
Robert Pollok, Author of "The Course of Time." Rev. P. Mearns.
Henry Mackenzie. Oliver Harebell.
Alexander Nicolson, Sheriff and Songster.

April.
The "Adventures of Baron Munchausen" and Its Author. G. W. Niven.
A. K. H. B.
Robert Pollok; Author of "The Course of Time." Rev. P. Mearns.
Oliver Cromwell. Kenneth Mathieson.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—E. STANFORD. 1s. 6d. March.
With the Yachts *Blencathra* and *Princesse Alice* to the Barents and Greenland Seas. Wm. S. Bruce.
Natural Resources of the Barren Lands of Canada. J. B. Tyrrell.
The Khedivic Possessions in the Basin of the Upper Ubangi. Continued. S. H. F. Capenny.

April.
The Caroline Islands. Illustrated. F. W. Christian.
Olkhon and the Buriats.
The French Niger Territory.

Scribner's Magazine.—SAMPSON LOW. 1s. April.
The Cavalry at Santiago. Illustrated. Col. Theodore Roosevelt.
Some Political Reminiscences. Geo. F. Hoar.
A Winter Journey to the Klondyke. Illustrated. Fred. Palmer.
The Letters of R. L. Stevenson. Continued. Illustrated. Sidney Colvin.
The Gospel of Relaxation. Wm. James.

Strand Magazine.—GEORGE NEWNES. 6d. April.
Two Railway Sensations. Illustrated.
Liquid Air. Illustrated. Ray Stannard Baker.
Masquerades and Disguises; In Nature's Workshop. Illustrated. Grant Allen.

Sunday at Home.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. April.
The Centenary of the C. M. S. Illustrated. Rev. A. R. Buckland.
York and Its Memories. Illustrated. Mrs. Mayo.
A Sunday at Niue. Illustrated. Rev. R. W. Thompson.
Henry Drummond. With Portrait.
John M. Weylland; a Rare City Missionary. G. H. Pike.
Handwriting of Dr. Thomas Fuller. Illustrated. Rev. A. B. Grosart.

Sunday Magazine.—ISBISTER AND CO. 6d. April.
The Higher Criticism applied to a Poem by Burns. Rev. Canon Hayman.
Red-Letter Days. Wm. Wheatley.
"There is a Fountain Filled with Blood," by Cowper. Illustrated. Rev. Alexander Whyte.
A Century of Christian Missions. Dr. Geo. Smith.
The Convent of Mar Saba. Illustrated. Rev. Hugh Macmillan.
The Archbishop of York. Illustrated.
A Chapel in the Fossil Woods. Illustrated. W. Walford Moore.

Temple Bar.—MACMILLAN. 1s. April.
In Vienna, in the Mad Year '48. Miss Edith Sellers.
Alexander Poushkin. E. F. C.
London Doctors and Their Work.
The Earlier Letters of Horace Walpole.
Hartley Coleridge. M. R. Hoste.

Temple Magazine.—HORACE MARSHALL. 6d. April.
The Famous Streets of the World. Illustrated. George A. Wade.
Sir Wm. Thomas Lewis and Cardiff. Illustrated. Owen Griffiths.
The Manufacture of a Tinplate. Illustrated. Robin Phillips.
Remarkable Continental Pulpits. Illustrated. Fred Hastings.
Police Court Missionary Work by Thomas Holmes; Interview. Illustrated. Wellesley Pain.

Theosophical Review.—26, CHARING CROSS. 1s. March.
The Traditions of the Templars revived in Masonry. Mrs. Cooper-Oakley.
The Secret Sermon on the Mountain. Continued. G. R. S. Mead.
Clairvoyance. Continued. C. W. Leadbeater.
Scattered Scraps of Ancient Atlantis. Mrs. Hooper.
The Theosophic Ideal. Dr. A. A. Wells.
The Ethics of the Solitary. Miss Hardcastle.
Theosophy as a Religion. A. Fullerton.

Travel.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. March.
Our World's Cycling Commission. Continued. Illustrated. John F. Fraser and Others.
On the Irrawaddy. Illustrated. Edwin Chill.
Easter at Megara. Illustrated. John Ward.
Christmas and the New Year in the High Alps. Illustrated.

United Service Magazine.—CLOWES. 2s. March.
Robert Blake, Admiral and General-at-Sea. Captain and Hon. Major E. J. Blake.
Bristol Privateers of the Eighteenth Century. Captain R. B. Nicholetts.
The Evolution of Naval Recruiting. Tramp.
"The Inner History of Cervera's Sortie." Admiral Sir Richard Vesey Hamilton.
Turennne and the War of the Fronde. Continued. William O'Connor Morris.
Manœuvres of the XIV. German Army Corps. Major-General A. F. Turner.
Machine-Guns in the Spanish-American War. Lieut. John H. Parker.
The Press-Gang in India. Punjabi.
Slang Terms and Familiar Expressions in the German Army and Navy. Count Alfred Bothmer.
The Case of Pedro—"Public Property." C. Sidney Clark.
Life Insurance in Relation to Military and Naval Risks. An Actuary.

April.
Admiral Richard Earl Howe. Viscount Curzon.
The Engineering Department of the Royal Navy. Charles M. Johnson.
A Practical Submarine Boat. J. W. Gault.
Turenne and France against Condé and Spain. William O'Connor Morris.
The Double-Company System in Battalions. Lieut.-Col. R. L. A. Pennington.
The Musketry Training of the Volunteers. Capt. de la Bère.
The State Burden of a Standing Army. "B."
Compulsory Service. Capt. H. Bannerman-Phillips.
Egypt and the Nile Dams. J. Stuart Horner.

Werner's Magazine.—43, EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEW YORK. 25 cents. March.
Contemporary Drama in Germany. Prof. K. Francke.
Music in the Primary Department of the New York Public Schools. Frank Herbert Tubbs.
Shakespeare's Songs and Dances. H. E. Krehbiel.

Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.—2, CASTLE STREET, CITY ROAD. 6d. March.
Methodism in Central Canada. Dr. Wm. H. Withrow.
Popular Notes on Science. Continued. W. H. Dallinger.

Westminster Review.—F. WARNE. 2s. 6d. April.
Towards Universal Peace.
The Primate, the Press, and the People. Arthur Oldham.
Social Problems. W. B. Columbine.
Cruising on the French Treaty Shore of Newfoundland. A. C. Laut.
The Future of the Niger. Fredk. A. Edwards.
Obedience to the Law. Rev. John Page Hopps.

Maurice Maeterlinck, Mystic and Dramatist. D. M. J.
A Spinster's Salon in the 18th Century. Camilla Jebb.
The Crisis in the Church. Dudley S. A. Cosby.
Tolstoy's "What is Art?" R. W. W. Cryan.
The Injury inflicted on the Toiling Classes by the Sunday Opening Movement. Charles Hill.

Wide World Magazine.—GEO. NEWNES. 6d. April.

The Holy Week Procession in Seville. Illustrated. Herbert Vivian.
A Naturalist in Cannibal-Land. Illustrated. R. H. Mackellar.
My Klondike Mission. Illustrated. Mrs. Lilian Agnes Oliver.
Through Pygmy Land. Illustrated. A. B. Lloyd.
The Heroes of Niagara. Illustrated. Orrin E. Dunlap.
The Martyrs of Ku-Cheng. Illustrated. Henry Mostyn.
My Cycle Ride to Khiva. Continued. Illustrated. R. L. Jefferson.

Windsor Magazine.—WARD, LOCK AND CO. 6d. April.

The Great Chamois Preserve of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Illustrated. A. de Burgh.
The Strange Story of Lady Hester Stanhope. Illustrated. Walford D. Green.
The Launching of a Battleship. Illustrated. Fred. A. Talbot.
The Secret of Long Life. Illustrated. Fred. A. Mackenzie.
The Romance of a Railway Ticket. Illustrated. A. Wallis Myers.
The Marquis Ito; the Father of Modern Japan, Interview. Illustrated. J. F. Fraser.

Cave-Dwellers in the Canary Islands. Illustrated. Cutcliffe Hyne.
The Wool Industry of South Africa. Illustrated. James Cassidy.
Some Football Favourites. Illustrated. C. B. Fry.

Woman at Home.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. April.

Miss Clara Butt; Interview. Illustrated. Marion Leslie.
Dressmaking; an Employment for Educated Women. Illustrated. Miss Frances H. Low.
Miss Kate Pragnell, Photographer: Interview. Illustrated. Ignota.
Famous Bachelor Women. With Portraits. Mrs. Sarah A. Tooley.

Yale Review.—EDWARD ARNOLD. 75 cents. Feb.

The Socialistic Municipalities in Northern France. L. S. Rowe.
Dynamic Standard of Wages. John B. Clark.
Value and Its Measurement. D. I. Green.
The Coin Shilling of Massachusetts Bay. Continued. Wm. G. Sumner.
Workmen's Compensation Acts. Morris F. Tyler.
Denmark and Its Aged Poor. A. W. Flux.

Young Man.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. April.

A Sunday in Dartmoor Prison. Illustrated. W. Scott King.
The Life Story of Clement K. Shorter. Illustrated.
How China is governed.
Do Public-Houses prevent a Revolution? Symposium.

Young Woman.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. April.

Should Married Women follow Professions? Mme. Sarah Grand.
The Life Story of Baroness Burdett Coutts. Illustrated.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Allgemeine Konservative Monatsschrift.—E. UNGLEICH, LEIPZIG. 3 Mks. per qr. March.

The Plain of Jezreel. Pastor Stonjohan.
Juvenile Crime. W. D. Morrison.
Berlin Music. B. Horwitz.
Living Christianity. H. Jahn.
Samoa. U. von Hassell.

Alte und Neue Welt.—BENZIGER AND CO., EINSIEDELN. 50 Pf. March.

Switzerland. Illustrated. J. Odenthal.
Weather Prophets. Dr. E. Auer.
Bishop Paul Wilhelm von Keppler. With Portrait.
Adalbert Stifter. With Portrait. H. Federer.

Daheim.—POSTSTRASSE 9, LEIPZIG. 2 Marks per qr.

March 4.

The Financial Transactions of the German Post Office. A. O. Klaussmann.
Motors. Illustrated. F. Bendt.
The Bastille. Karl Witte.

March 11.

Schleswig-Holstein: 1848–1851. Illustrated. F. Heyck.
Ironclad or Torpedo-Boat? Capt. G. Wislicenus.

March 18.

Schleswig-Holstein. Continued.

March 25.

Bartholomäus Ringwaldt. R. Hoffmann.
The Causes of Mild and Severe Winters. Dr. Klein.
The German and Russian Colonies in South Brazil.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—F. PUSTET, REGENSBURG. 40 Pf. Heft 8.

Samoa. Illustrated. Herr Englert.
Feats of Memory. E. Isolani.
Across the Schwarzenstein. Illustrated. J. Odenthal.
Princess Maria Louise of Bulgaria. With Portrait. C. Thomassin.

Deutsche Revue.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART. 6 Mks. per qr. March.

Conversations with Windthorst. Geheimrat Klamm.
The Social Democrats in the Eastern Alps. P. Rosegger.
Which Planets are inhabited? W. Schur.
Jacob Burckhardt and Gottfried and Johanna Kinkel. Continued. R. Meyer-Krämer.
An Italian on Devil's Island. Arnaldo Cervesato.
On Exercises in Hearing. Prof. V. Urbantschitsch.
On "Quickborn." Concluded. Klaus Groth.
A Visit to Charles van Der Stappen. A. Runemann.
Ancient Colours and Festivals. Concluded. Louise von Kobell.
The United States and the Philippine Islands. M. von Brandt.
Nursing in Country Districts in England. Lady Margaret Vane.
Fevers. L. Fürst.

Deutsche Rundschau.—GEBRÜDER PAETEL, BERLIN. 6 Mks. per qr. March.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. A. Frey.
A Word on behalf of Morality. R. Eucken.
National Songs and Beliefs of the Finns. A. Gercke.
Carl Schurz. Marie Jüssen.
The Schlegel Brothers. Ricarda Huch.
The English Agricultural Labourer. X.
Friedrich Spielhagen. Eugen Zabel.
New Style in Art. Willy Pastor.
Dr. von Döllinger. Lady Blennerhassett.
German Biography. O. Hartwig.

Gartenlaube.—ERNST KEIL'S NACHF., LEIPZIG. 50 Pf. Heft 3.

Eugenie John Marlitt. Moritz Necker.
Antelopes. Illustrated. Paul Matschie.
On Giddiness. Dr. O. Dornbluth.
The Vienna Rathauskeller. Illustrated. B. Groller.
Hildesheim. Illustrated. Dr. A. Vogele.

Gesellschaft.—J. C. C. BRUNS, MINDEN. 75 Pf. March 1.

Goethe in the Reichstag. M. G. Conrad.
The Development of German Historical Science since Herder. Concluded. K. Lamprecht.

March 15.

Women and Politics. Elisabeth Gnauck-Kuhne.
Elisabeth Gnauck-Kuhne. With Portrait. Charlotte Broicher.
Edgar Steiger. Karl Bleibtreu.
Hermann Schell and Veremundus. E. Gystrow.

Kunstgewerbeblatt.—SEEMANN AND CO., LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. March.

The Winter Exhibition at the Imperial Museum of Art and Industry, Vienna. Illustrated. Concluded. F. Minkus.

Neue Deutsche Rundschau.—S. FISCHER, BERLIN. 1 Mk. 50 Pf. March.

Woman. Lou Andreas-Salomé.
August Strindberg's "Inferno." Felix Poppenberg.
Hans Thoma. Franz Servaes.
Individual Freedom. Ellen Key.

Nord und Süd.—SCHLESISCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, BRESLAU. 2 Mks. March.

J. J. David. With Portrait. Karl Bienenstein.
Freedom of Will or Determinism? Karl Biedermann.
The Bastille in Legend and in History. F. Funck-Brentano.
Space Perception. F. Wegmuller.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—HERDER, FREIBURG, BADEN. 10 Mks. 80 Pf. per annum. March.

Prof. Paulsen's Philosophy. R. von Nostitz-Rieneck.
Church Legislation on Forbidden Books. J. Hilger.
Easter in the Catholic Church. Illustrated. J. Braun.
The Gunpowder Plot Controversy. Concluded. O. Pfulf.
Researches on the Upper Nile. Continued. J. Schwarz.
The Poems of Aurelius Prudentius. A. Baumgartner.

Ueber Land und Meer.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART. 1 Mark. Heft 8.

The Munich Carnival. Illustrated. C. Merk.
Intemperance: Blue Monday. Julius Stinde.
Wilhelm Jordan. With Portrait. F. Colberg.
The Planet Mars. J. R. Ehrlich.
The Restoration of the Roman Forum. Illustrated.

Ver Sacrum.—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 15 Mks. per ann. March.

On Art. R. M. Rilke.
Art Enthusiasm. W. Schäfer.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—UNION DEUTSCHE-VERLAGSGESELLSCHAFT, STUTTGART. 75 Pf. Heft 14.

North Sweden. Illustrated. Dr. G. Zieler.
Furniture. Illustrated.

Heft 15.

Lighting in the Nineteenth Century. Illustrated. Dr. G. Lehnert.
On the Rhine. Illustrated. Rheinanus.

Die Zeit.—Günthergasse 1, Vienna IX./3. 50 Pf. March 4.
The Szell Ministry. Arpad.
The French Presidential Election. Rollex.
March 11.
Old Age Insurance for Servants. H. A.
Emerson as a Critic. K. Hamsun.
March 18.
The Philippine Islands. Prof. F. Blumentritt.
Ibsen's Individualism. Ellen Key.
March 25.
Szell and the Tariff. Dr. O. Lecher.
Jacob Frohschammer. Dr. K. von Scherzer.

Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst.—E. A. Seemann, Leipzig. March.
Roger van Der Weyden. Illustrated. E. Firmenich-Richartz.
The Lombard School at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, 1898. Illustrated. Concluded. G. Pauli.
Portraits of J. J. Winckelmann. Illustrated. J. Vogel.
An Address of Congratulation in Marble. Illustrated. F. Studniczka.

Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde.—Velhagen und Klasing, Leipzig. 3 Mks. March.
The Moscherosch Library. Illustrated. Dr. A. Schmidt.
Artistic Advertisements. Illustrated. P. Rath.
The "Salle A. Lullin" in the Geneva Municipal Library. Dr. R. Bec.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Annales de Géographie.—5, Rue de Mézières, Paris. 5 francs. March 15.
The Beginning of a Course of Geography. P. Vidal de la Blache.
Observations on the Eastern Parisian Region. With Map. O. Barré.
Geology and Orography of Languedoc between Hérault and Vidourle. F. Roman.
Russian Colonisation in Ufa and Orenburg. P. Camèna d'Almeida.

Annales des Sciences Politiques.—108, Boulevard St. Germain, Paris. 3 frs. 50 c. March.
British Protectorates in India. J. Chailley-Bert.
French Rights in the New World. E. Bourgeois.
Colonisation in New Caledonia. E. Payen.
Councils of Prefectures and Proposed Reforms in France. J. Imbart de la Tour.

Association Catholique.—3, Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris. 2 frs. March 15.
German Socialism. G. de Pascal.
Land and Property in Spain. Abbé Lemire.
Charity, Justice, Property. Ch. de Ponthière.
Tolstoy and His Social Work. C. Calippe.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—18, King William Street, Strand. 20s. per annum. March.
An International Language. Ernest Naville.
Mickiewicz in Switzerland. L. Léger.
Japanese Life. Concluded. Ernest Tissot.
The Political Theories of Socrates. A. Wellauer.

Correspondant.—14, Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris. 2 frs. 50 c. Mar. 10.
The Bossuet Monument.
The Moral Health of the French Army.
The Jacobin Club under the Third French Republic. P. Nourrisson.
The Emigration of French Clergy during the Revolution. Abbé Sicard.
China in 1898. A. Laroche.
Finland. P. Morane.
March 25.
The Organisation of Private Charity in France. L. Lefébure.
The American Danger. Octave Noël.
The Catholic Renaissance in England in the Nineteenth Century. P. Thureau-Dangin.
The French Concession of Chang-Haï. With Map. A. A. Fauvel.
The Moral Health of the French Army. Concluded.
China in 1898. Concluded. A. Laroche.

Humanité Nouvelle.—15, Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris. 1 fr. 25 c. March.
The History of French Literature in Belgium. G. Ramaekers.
The Hyperpositivism of M. de Roberty. O. d'Araujo.

Journal des Économistes.—14, Rue Richelieu, Paris. 3 frs. 50 c. March 15.
The Present Rate of Interest and Its Connection with the Production of Precious Metals, &c. R. G. Lévy.
Scientific and Industrial Progress in France. D. Bellet.
The Military Expenditure of France and Germany. Gaston Moch.

Ménestrel.—2 bis, Rue Vivienne, Paris. 30 c. March 5, 12.
The History of the French Lyric Theatre, 1851—1870. Continued. A. Soubies.
March 26.
Magdeleine Marie Desgarcins; the Life and Death of a Tragedian. Arthur Pougin.

Mercure de France.—15, Rue de l'Echaudé-Saint-Germain, Paris. 2 frs. March.
The Church of To-morrow. Albert Delacour.
The Rhythm of Verse. Adolphe Rette.
Vacher de Lapouge and Emile Durkheim. Henri Mazel.

Monde Moderne.—5, Rue Saint Benoit, Paris. 1 fr. 60 c. March.
The Twenty Most Celebrated Pictures in the Louvre. Illustrated. Arsène Alexandre.
Baalbek. Illustrated. L. de Launay.
The Photography of the Invisible. Illustrated. Marcel Molinié.
Napoleon Bonaparte and Mlle. du Colombier. Illustrated. G. de Beauregard.
The Paris Opera. Illustrated. G. de Dubor.

Nouvelle Revue.—18, King William Street, Strand. 30s. per half-year. March 1.
Port Arthur and the French. Demousyne.
Some Personalities of the Second Empire. G. Guyho.
The Budget of 1899. De Saint Genis.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.
March 15.
The First Abstentionists. The Duchess of Fitz-James.
Personalities of the Second Empire. G. Guyho.
Michelet as Artist. A. Albalat.
The Art of Advertising. E. Van Biema.
The Homes of Mme. de Sévigné. H. Buffenoir.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—23, Boulevard Poissonière, Paris. 3 frs. 50 c. March 1.
Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Béranger. Octave Lacroix.
Abbé Lorenzo Perosi. J. T. de Belloc.
Chevalier de Ressequier and Marquise de Pompadour. Jean de l'Hers.
March 15.
Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Urbain Rattazzi. Mme. Urbain Rattazzi.
Chevalier de Ressequier and Marquise de Pompadour. Continued. J. de l'Hers.

Réforme Sociale.—54, Rue de Seine, Paris. 1 fr. March 1.
The Idea and Sentiment of Patriotism.
Child Labour in Germany. Victor Brantz.
The Slavs of the Adriatic and Their Social Evolution. Concluded. A. Leroy-Beaulieu and Others.
Student Corporations of Germany. H. Primbault.
March 16.
French Universities. Henri Joly.
The Idea and Sentiment of Patriotism. Concluded.
The Evolution of Trade Unionism. A. Gigot and Others.

Revue Blanche.—1, Rue Laffitte, Paris. 1 fr. March 1.
Stendhal. Donato Bucci.
The Swiss Army. Gaston Moch.
March 15.
Letters of E. Manet and A. Sisley. Théodore Duret.

Revue Bleue.—Fisher Unwin, Paternoster Square. 6d. March 4.
The Political Crisis and Political Parties in Belgium. G. d'Alviella.
The Reform of Secondary Education. P. Foncin.
March 11.
Classification of the Ethical Theories of To-day. A. Darlu.
Historic Monuments of Tunis. P. Monceaux.
March 18.
Guy de Maupassant. Gustave Larroumet.
The Journal of Marquis d'Argenson.
March 25.
The Duty of Young Men in France To-day. F. Buisson.
Brumaire 18th at Marengo. Gilbert Stenger.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—18, King William Street, Strand. 30s. per half-year. March 1.
Theories regarding Social Justice according to Contemporary Schools of Thought. A. Fouillée.
The Duchess of Burgundy. Comte d'Haussonville.
The Chinese Problem; China and the Powers. P. Leroy-Beaulieu.
On Political Oratory. E. Faguet.
France and the Levant. E. Lamy.
The Correspondence of Frederick the Great and Marshal Grumbkow. G. Valbert.
March 15.
The Invasions of England.
One of the Theatres of the Ancients. G. Boissier.
Napoleon III. and Italy. G. Rothan.
Criminal Vagrants. E. Fourquet.

Revue d'Économie Politique.—22, Rue Soufflot, Paris. 20 frs. per annum. Feb.
Compulsory Insurance for Workmen. R. Jay.
Effects of the English Workmen's Compensation Bill. Henry Wolff.

Revue Encyclopédique.—18, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND. 7s. per qr. March 4.

The Upper Nile; French Expansion, etc. With Map and Illustrations. G. Regelsperger.
The Psychology and Pathology of the Will. F. Le Dantec.

March 11.

Byzantine Studies in France. Illustrated. C. Diehl.
Playing Cards. Illustrated. R. Deberdt.

March 18.

Electricity. Illustrated. G. Dumont.
Playing Cards. Illustrated. Concluded. R. Deberdt.

March 25.

Félix Faure. Illustrated. Henri Castets.

Revue Française de l'Étranger et des Colonies.—32, RUE DE LA VICTOIRE, PARIS. 2 frs. March.

The Massacre of the Cazemajou Mission in the French Soudan. G. Vasco
The Sahara Question. J. Simian.
The Development of China. Houdang.
Chinese Railways. With Map. J. Servigny.

Revue Générale.—16, RUE TREURENBERG, BRUSSELS. 12 frs. per annum. March.

Florence. Continued. Illustrated. Arnold Goffin
The Siege of China. Concluded. J. Van den Heuvel.
Madame Swetchine. Concluded. A. Chevalier.
Labour Associations in Germany. V. Brants.
The American People. Comte C. de Buisseret.

Revue Internationale de Sociologie.—16, RUE SOUFFLOT, PARIS. 18 frs. per annum. Feb.

Professional Colleges at Rome. E. Levasseur.
Social Progress in Switzerland. Virgile Rossel.

Revue pour les Jeunes Filles.—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS. 1 fr. 25 c. March 5.

Comte de Chambrun and His Work. A. Lichtenberger.
Theatrical Glory; the Other Side. May Armand-Blanc
China and the Chinese. E. Bard.

March 20.

The Working Girl and the Girl of the World. H. Mazel.
Davos; Tuberculosis and High Altitudes. E. Renoir.
Emmanuel Chabrier and His Work. G. Servières.

Revue Métaphysique et de Morale.—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS. 3 frs. March.

Is Marxism Utopian? G. Sorel.
Association of Ideas in the Formation of Metaphysical Concept of Mechanism. J. Andrade.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—76, RUE DES SAINTS PÈRES, PARIS. 2 fr. 50 c. March.

Jean Bon-Saint-André and the French Navy, 1793-4. Bonnal de Ganges.
The Vendée Insurrection. Continued. Dom Chamard.
The Transportation of the Priests of Nièvre in 1794. A. Laveille.
The History of Property. Urbain Guérin.
The Rouen Insurrection, 27 and 28 April, 1848. I. Cantrel.
Education in Delaware. C. Barneaud.

Revue de Paris.—ASHER, 13, BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 60 frs. per annum. March 1.

Notes on Life. A. Daudet.
Rudyard Kipling. A. Chevrillon.
Notes on the History of Japan. Marquis de la Mazelière.
Twenty Hours of Colonial Policy. Anonymous.

March 15.

Notes on Life. Continued. A. Daudet.
Commercial Technical Schools. G. Geffroy.
The Débuts of Bernadotte. C. Schefer.
American Imperialism. P. de Rousiers.
Dom Lorenzo Perosi. R. Rolland.

Revue Politique et Parlementaire.—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS. 3 frs. March.

The French Constitution of 1875; Letter to M. de Marcère.
Income Tax. Continued. G. Manchez.
Algeria. Louis Paoli.
The Suppression of Taxes. P. Guillot.
Co-operation and Association in France. J. Mathorez.

Revue des Revues.—12, AVENUE DE L'OPÉRA, PARIS. 1 fr. March 1.

Parisianisms. Frédéric Loliée
The Jewish Population of France. P. Pottier.
Martine de Bertereau; the First Woman Engineer in France. P. d'Estrée
Europeans in Siam. Illustrated. Concluded. F. Mury.
John W. Keely. Illustrated. Dr. G. Wallon.
The Work of the Musée Social. Illustrated. A. Lichtenberger.

March 15.

The Massacres in Italy, May, 1898. A. O. Olivetti.
The Teaching of Physics. Illustrated. A. Binet.
University Reform in France. Prof. P. Mielle.
Countess Tolstoy at Home. Illustrated. Mme. A. Duc-Quercy.
Submarine and Aerial Navigation. Illustrated. J. Roux.

Revue Scientifique.—FISHER UNWIN, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 6d. March 4.

Anthropomorphism and Final Causes. Sully Prudhomme.
The Population of Madagascar. M. Gallieni.

March 11.

African Origins of the Civilisation of Ancient Egypt. M. Zaborowski
Finality and Adaptation. J. W. Spengel.

March 18.

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March 25.

The Teaching of Mathematics. F. Duclaux.
Mathematical Initiation. M. Laisant.

Revue Socialiste.—78, PASSAGE CHOISEUL, PARIS. 1 fr. 50 c. March.

Anglo Saxon Imperialism. Paul Louis.
Money, Credit, and Banking. G. de Greef.
Tolstoy and the Social Question. O. Lomić
Party Politics and Agriculture in Italy. G. Gatti.

Revue Universitaire.—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS. 10 frs. per annum. March.

Report of the Examination in Grammar, 1898. G. Morel.
University Association. Prof. C. Cornil.

Université Catholique.—BURNS AND OATES. 20 frs. per annum. March.

Letter from Pope Leo XIII. to Cardinal Gibbons.
Buddha and Jesus. J. M. Bourchany.
The Triple Alliance. Comte J. Grabinski.
The Historical Novel. Abbé Delfour.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

Civiltà Cattolica.—VIA DI RIPETTA 246, ROME. 25 frs. per annum. March 4.

Letter of Leo XIII. to Cardinal Gibbons. Latin and Italian Versions.
Catholic Action in Germany and Italy.
Boniface VIII. and a Celebrated Dante Commentator.
The Trieste Conference on Social Questions.

March 18.

Leo XIII. and Americanism.
The Concordat between Pius VII. and the First Consul.
The Primitive Tribes of Latium.

Nuova Antologia.—VIA S. VITALE 7, ROME. 46 frs. per annum. March 1.

With Sword and Pen. Continued. L. Pullè.
The Convention of September 14th, 1864.
Lion-Hunting in Africa. F. Scheibler.
The Tsar and the Peace Conference. Prof. P. Fiore.
Italian Art and the Artists' Guild.

March 16.

Recollections of an Old Sportsman. Prince B. Odescalchi.
Benares. Prof. G. Fano.
Italy in China. Prof. C. Lombroso.
The Bay of San Mun. Prof. G. Cora.

Rassegna Nazionale.—VIA DELLA PACE 2, FLORENCE. 30 frs. per annum. March 1.

Parliamentary Corruption. R. Raffaello.
Machinery and Karl Marx. Continued. S. Luigi.
More Concerning Savonarola. G. Alessandro.
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March 16.

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The Two Americanisms. Monachus.

Riforma Sociale.—PIAZZA SOLFERINO, TURIN. Feb. 15.

The Present State of Economic Studies. P. Jannaccone.
The Ministerial Crime. F. Arduino.

Rivista Internazionale.—VIA TORRE ARGENTINA 76, ROME. March.

The Monetary Problem. Dr. A. G. Badini
Rural Banks in Germany. L. C. di Chiusano
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Rivista Musicale Italiana.—FRATELLI BOCCA, TURIN. L4, 50. No. 1

Notes on the History of the Lute in France. M. Brenlt.
The Origin of Music. B. Grassi-Landi.
Mascagni's Opera "Iris." L. Torchi.
Experiments in Musical Imagination. G. C. Ferrari.
Richard Strauss's "Enoch Arden." A. Engelfred.

Rivista Politica e Litteraria.—3, VIA MARCO MINGHETTI, ROME.

Bismarck and Custom Duties in Germany. L. Fontana-Russo.
Alfred Krupp. F. Mariani.

Rivista di Scienze Biologiche.—3, VIA CARLO ALBERTO, TURIN.

Problems of Biology. F. Delpino.
Ortogenesis. G. Cattaneo.

THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE MAGAZINES.

Ciudad de Dios.—REAL MONASTERIO DEL ESCORIAL, MADRID. 20 pesetas per annum. March 5.
Economic Schools in their Philosophical Aspect. José de las Cuevas.
What do We know of Magnetism and Electricity? Justo Fernandez.
Psychologists and the Psychological Phenomena. Marcellino Arnaiz.

March 20.
Americanism in Religion; Letter from the Pope to Cardinal Gibbons.
Modern Anthropology. Z. Nunez.
Is Custom to be regarded as a Right? P. Rodriguez.

Espana Moderna.—CUESTA DE SANTO DOMINGO 16, MADRID. 40 pesetas per annum. March.
The Psychology of the Spanish People. Rafael Altamira.
The Canals of the Central American Isthmus. N. P. Merino.
University Extension. Michael E. Sadler.

'O Instituto.—UNIVERSITY OF COIMBRA. 9d. March.
The Revolution of 1820 and the Congress of Verona. Antonia Vianna.
The Five Senses. Marc Legrand.
The Centenary of the Birth of Almeida Garrett.

Revista Contemporanea.—CALLE DE PIZARRO 17, MADRID. 2 pesetas. February 28.
An Imitator of Cervantes in the 18th Century. Emilio Cotarelo.
Menelik II. Marquis de Nadaillac.
The Causes of Germany's Superiority in Industry and Commerce. Dr. G. Le Bon.
Public Works in Spain. G. de Castro.

March 15.
Our Spanish Blood. B. de los Rios de Lamperez.
Art in the Churches of Madrid. M. M. Romanos.
The Work of Women and Children. M. G. Maestre.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

Elsevier's Geïllustreerd Maandschrift.—LUZAC AND CO., 46, GREAT RUSSELL STREET. 1s. 8d. March.
Cornelis Springer. Illustrated. Johann Gram.
Some Things I saw in West Africa. Illustrated. G. Bloch.

De Gids.—LUZAC AND CO. 3s. March.
Robert Fruin; His Life and Work. Dr. Byvanck.
Concerning Prisons and Prisoners. Dr. Meijer.
France and the East India Company; a Chapter of History. Dr. Colenbrander.
The Aim of the Feminist Movement. Dr. Aletta Jacobs.

Vragen des Tijds.—LUZAC AND CO. 1s. 6d. March.
Religious Toleration in our Elementary Schools. J. B. Meerkerk.
The Crisis in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. J. B. Breukelman.

Woord en Beeld.—ERVEN F. BOHN, HAARLEM. 16s. per annum. March.
How Wild Ducks are caught. Illustrated. H. M. Krabbe.
H. Pierson and Social Problems. F. Smit Kleine.
Heldring's Charitable Institutions at Zettenand. Illustrated. M. W. Maclaine Pont.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Kringsjaa.—OLAF NORLI, CHRISTIANIA. 2 kr. per quarter. Feb. 28.
Henri Dunant on the Tsar's Rescript. With Portrait.
John Ruskin. With Portrait.
Moritz von Egidy. With Portrait.

March 15.
Zionism. Illustrated.
Natural Death.

Nordisk Tidskrift.—P. A. NORSTEDT AND SONS, STOCKHOLM. 10 kr. per annum. No. 2.
A Glimpse into Caucasia. Illustrated. Anton Stuxberg.
Trade Conditions in Iceland during the Last Twenty-Seven Years. Jon Krabbe.
John Tobias Sergel. With Portrait. Karl Warburg.
Arnold Böcklin. Georg Nordensvan.

Tilskueren.—ERNST BOJESEN, COPENHAGEN. 12 kr. per annum. March.
The Danish Element in South Jutland. Georg Brandes.
Davos; the White City. Otto Larssen.
Letters from Karl Verner. Edvard Brandes.
Carl Bagger. Emil Sloman.

HISTORY OF THE MONTH IN CARICATURE.

(APRIL.)

I.—TWO INTERESTING CARTOONS.



Jugend.] [Munich.

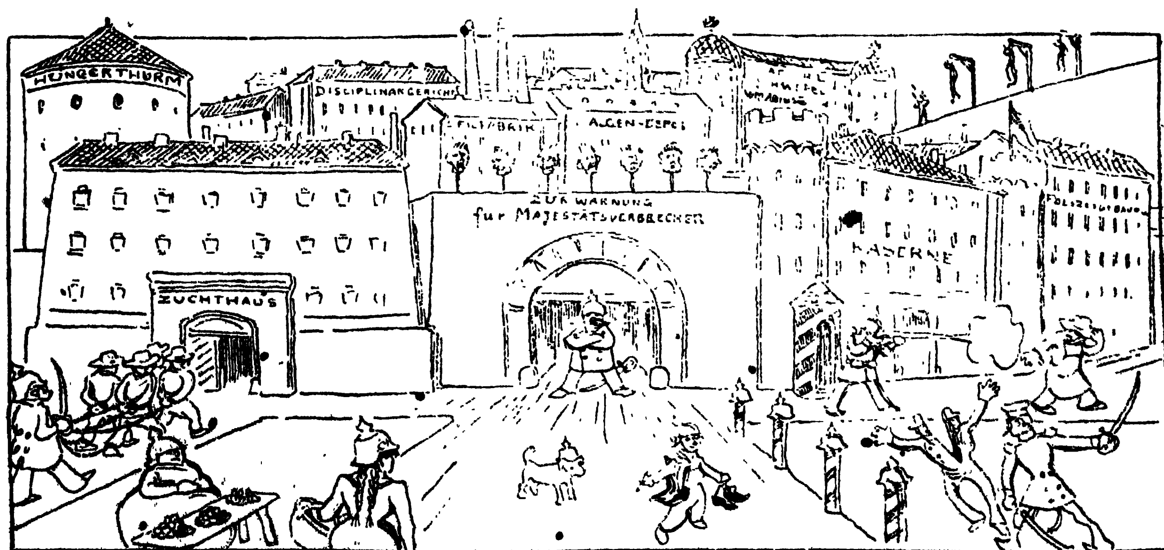
THE LION AND THE OTHER ANIMALS GO HUNTING.

(Æsop's Fables.)

The lion, a sheep, and other animals went out hunting. The lion swore that he would divide everything with the others.

A stag had been caught in a swamp, where the sheep was watching, and the latter informed the lion at once. The lion hurried to the spot, killed the stag, and divided it into four equal parts.

"The first part belongs to me," he said to the others, "because I am your king; the second part equally belongs to me, because I am the bravest of you all; the third part you must naturally concede to me as the strongest; and I will at once destroy any one who disputes my right to the fourth part."



Neue Glühlichter, Vienna.] [April 13.

PICTURE OF A GERMAN TOWN IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY; OR, WILLI'S IDEAL.

II.—RHODES AND THE KAISER.





Lustige Blätter] [Berlin.

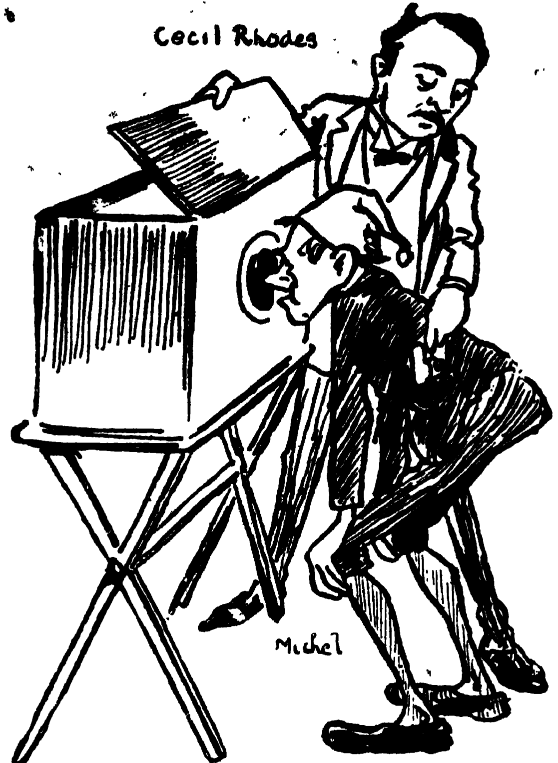
RHODES AND THE GERMAN DIPLOMATS.

THEN:

"If we only could get that rascal, Cecil Rhodes, into our hands, we would—

NOW:

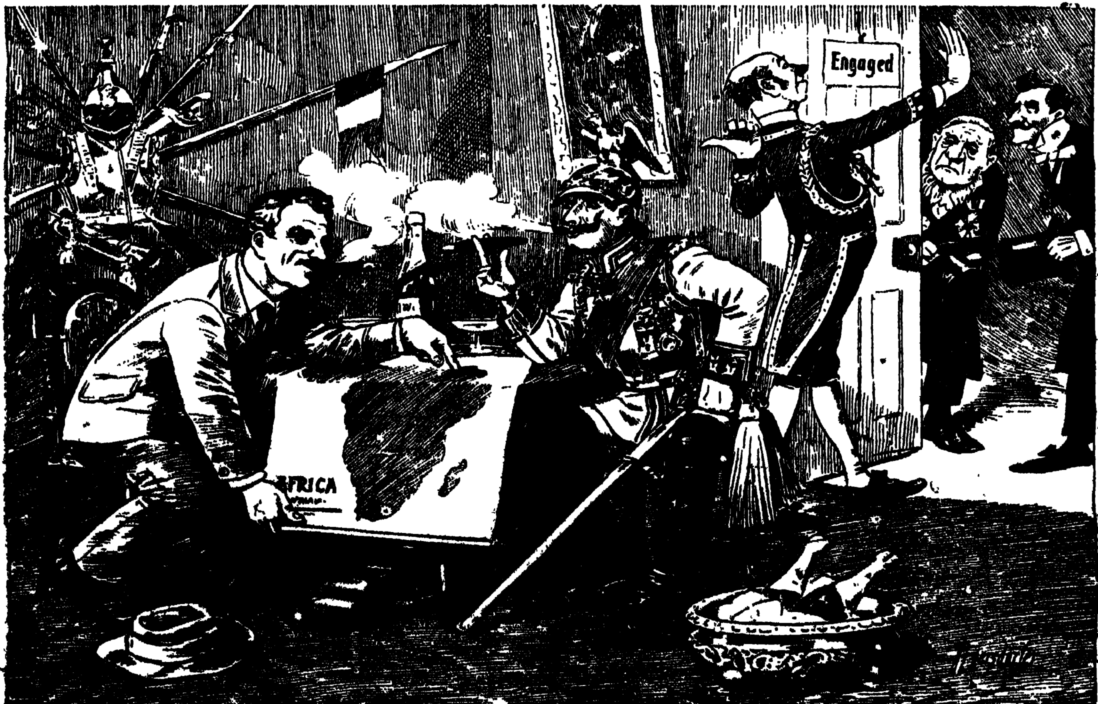
—make him every concession to allow him to take his railway through German East Africa.



Der Floh.] [Vienna.

AN ENGLISH PEEPSHOW MAN.

"You see here the whole of Africa; and only five pfennigs. You have never travelled so cheaply before. There is no need at all to take a pocket-book with you."



III.—COLONIAL POLICY—GERMAN AND OTHER.



Judy, London.] [April

SHADE OF BISMARCK: "An understanding with England! Ah, times are altering."



Lustige Blätter.] [Berlin.

THE LION'S RIDE.

(After the English French African Convention.)



Amsterdammer.] March 26.

THE COLONY-HUNGRY GERMAN AND GENEROUS UNCLE SAM.

WILHELM: "Your dish is so full and I am so hungry; may I not have one or two?"
UNCLE SAM: "Certainly, Willy, and even more!"

IV.—SAMOA.



Nebelspalter, Zurich.] [April 15.

QUITE COMFORTABLE!

JONATHAN: "Well, brother of my heart, haven't we thrown him out nicely?"



Henri d'Orléans. Paul Déroulède.

Amsterdammer.] [April 23.

A SOLUTION TO THE SAMOAN QUESTION!

DON QUIXOTE (to the three Powers): "Isn't it time for Sancho Panza to have his Island?"

V.—MISCELLANEOUS CARTOONS.



Psst, Paris.] [April 22

MARCHAND'S RECEPTION.

THE REPUBLIC (to Madame France and to M. Dupuy): "Don't be astonished if you learn that I have eloped."



Amsterdammer.] [April 16.

THE EXCLUSION OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE AND THE TRANSVAAL FROM THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

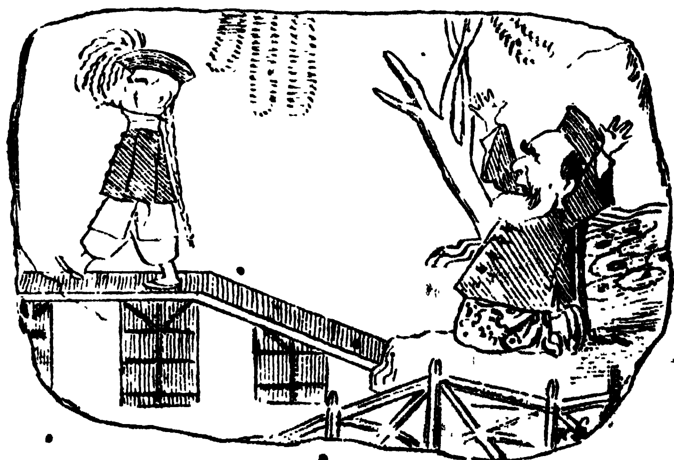
KRUGER AND STEYN: "Why are you leaving us out?"
HOLLAND: "Ask John Bull. I am only the postman."



Montreal Daily Witness.] [March 17.

IN THE FAR EAST.

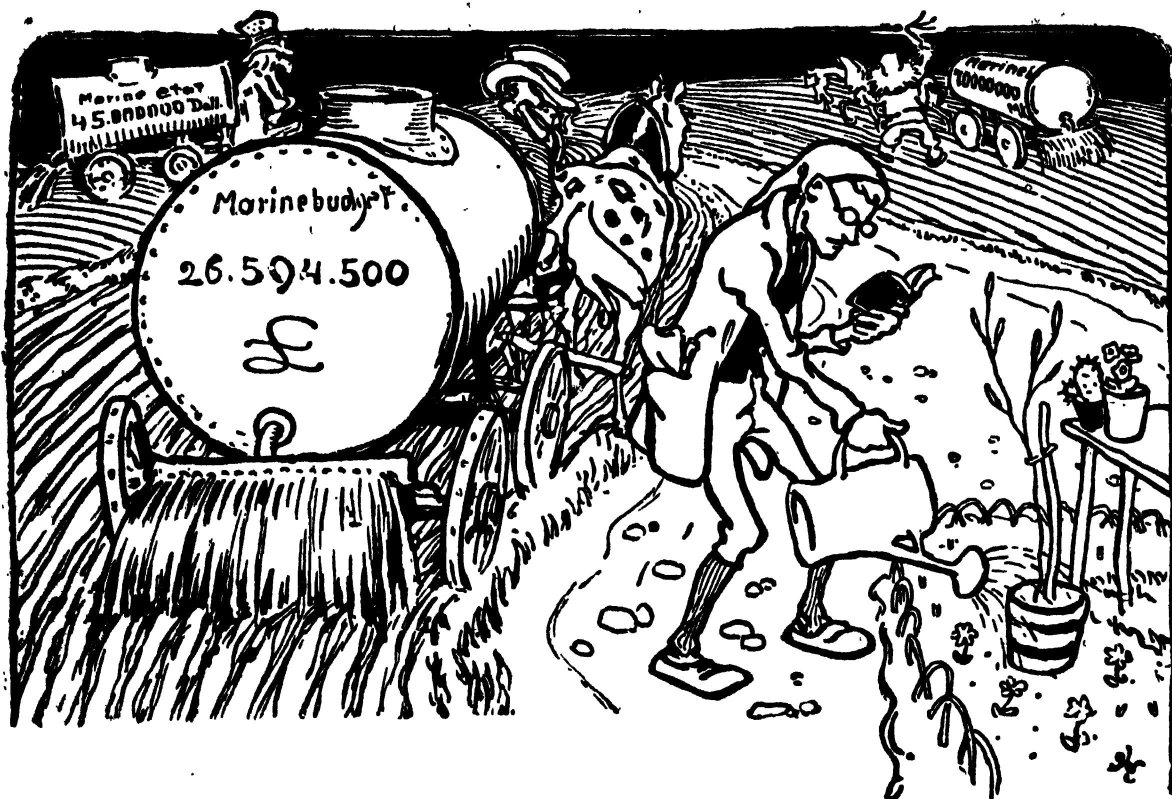
JOHN BULL: "Come in, Sam! I can't pay so much attention to this door in future, and it is my opinion that the whole blooming shop is going to be looted, so anything you don't seize will only go to some one else."



Picture Politics.]

A CHINESE FRAGMENT.

Mr. Courtney imploring Italy to come off the Chinese Bridge.



Jugend, Munich.] [March 20.

MICHEL AND THE OTHERS; OR, MAKING THE NAVIES GROW!

"Little wonder that the others' seeds grow: they water them from their plenty."



Moonshine, London.] [April 22.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

(Canada proposes to enrol a thousand soldiers for Imperial defence.)

CANADA: "Permit me."
JOHN BULL: "Delighted, I'm sure."



Judy, London.] [April 19.

REAPING WHAT WAS SOWN.

English firms are now placing large orders for locomotives in America and Belgium. As a result of the strikes English firms are unable to compete in price or time.

CONTENTS.

☞ For INDEX TO ADVERTISERS see pages vi. & vii.; and GENERAL CONTENTS INDEX, page xxiii.

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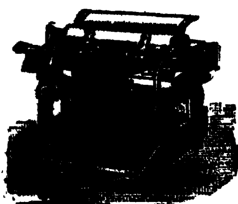
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[After Lely.

OLIVER CROMWELL,

Lord Protector of the Commonwealth.



THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, May 3rd, 1899.

Good News for Merry May-Day.

The merry month of May has opened with a welcome piece of good news. On the eve of the meeting of the Peace Conference, the summoning of which Lord Salisbury rightly held as "a good omen for future peace and an augury upon which all those who value the influence of peace, civilisation, and Christianity may fitly dwell," we have the welcome announcement that the much talked-of agreement between Russia and England on the Chinese question has been finally arrived at and formally signed. This is good news indeed, nor is it less welcome because it is somewhat belated. There has been no reason why such an agreement should not have been arrived at eighteen months ago. If instead of allowing Sir Claude MacDonald to play tricks about Talienwan and arouse the suspicions of the Russians as to our designs on Port Arthur, Ministers had met the Russian Government frankly in the same spirit as that with which Mr. Balfour promised them an ice-free port three years ago, Port Arthur might not have been occupied to this day, and we should have been spared the nuisance of the occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei. It is, however, no use crying over spilt milk. We have at last concluded the bargain, and although its terms may not be as advantageous to us as they would have been had we concluded the arrangement sooner, they are quite good enough to be a cause of congratulation. In dealing with the Russians, and not with the Russians only, John Bull always reminds us of the old Roman who made such a bad bargain in the purchase of the Sybilline books.

The Russo-English Agreement.

The nature of the agreement arrived at is very simple. Its details have not been published, but its main outlines are perfectly well-known. It proceeds upon the basis of a definition of spheres of interest, which must never be confounded (as Mr. Balfour will tell us) with spheres of influence. Those who doubt the difference between a sphere of interest and a sphere of influence will be told that a sphere of interest is to a sphere of influence as a sphere of influence is to a Protectorate, or as a Protectorate is to an annexation. There are four stages in the art or science of appropriation. A sphere of interest does not involve the recognition of any political authority, which is distinctly involved in the recognition of a sphere of influence. In order to make this perfectly clear the sphere of interest is defined in the new agreement as "a sphere of concessions"—a truly happy phrase. In practice it amounts only to this: a certain department of Chinese territory is ear-marked as taboo to any other Power save one, so far as financial or commercial concessions carrying political influence are concerned. That is to say, England and Russia have practically agreed to a mutual self-denying ordinance. England promises to abstain from any attempt to push for railway concession[illegible] are practically the only concessions under disc[illegible] north of the Great Wall. No one but Russi[illegible] have railway concessions in Manchuria. In return for this Russia promises not to push for railway concessions, and not to support any other Power which may attempt to obtain railway concessions in the basin of the Yangtse-kiang. But both the province of Manchuria and the basin of the Yangtse-kiang remain subject to

the stipulations of the Treaty of Tientsin. In both there is the open door secured by the clause fixing the maximum of import duty, and in both there is full equality of opportunity alike for Russians and for Englishmen in all departments of commerce and industry which do not entail the establishment of political domination.

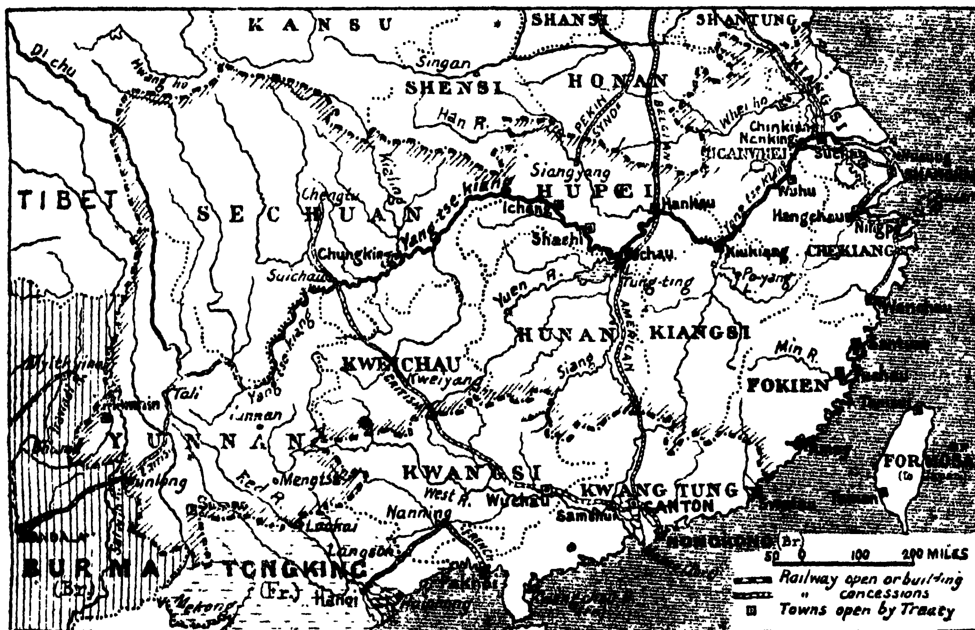
Spheres of Concession and of Influence.

Mr. Balfour last year was very vehement in emphasising the difference between the sphere of interest and the sphere of influence. To those who scoffed at the somewhat Gladstonian hair-splitting of his fine distinction he replied that he difference between the two was vital, and so no doubt it is. For the sphere of interest, now defined as the sphere of concessions, only implies the exclusion of the political influence of other Powers. It does not necessari[illegible] imply the exercise of direct political infl[illegible] ourselves. Everything turns upon the exte[illegible]e degree of political interference by the For[illegible]owers in the Chinese Province. The objec[illegible]th Russia and England being to minimise or even to av[illegible] the break-up of China, [illegible] have wisely agreed [illegible] base their agreement u[illegible] the maintenance of the *status quo*, merely provid-ing for the elimination of causes of riv[illegible] which might have precipitated the break-up wh[illegible] Lord Charles Beresford believes to be inevitab[illegible]

Lord Salisbury was in such high spirits over the conclusion of this agreement, that he abandoned himself to rollicking joviality in his Academy speech, which did not even disdain consigning the lady wearers of rational dress to the lowest depth of the Inferno. Such instances of relaxation are so rare, that Lord Salisbury's hearers marvelled, and felt that it must indicate a rebound from a period of great anxiety.

Other Questions still Outstanding.

There has been some talk in the newspapers concerning an all-round agreement between the Russian and British Governments on all questions that may hereafter arise; but this is mere newspaper nonsense. There has been no attempt to arrive at any such agreement, nor in the nature of things is it likely that such a comprehensive arrangement could be seriously discussed between the Foreign Offices of the two countries. There is nothing pressing excepting China, and if that question is settled, there are practically no points of friction in the relations between the two governments. M. Lessar's favourite scheme of connecting the Indian and Russian railways by a short line passing through Southern Afghanistan has not yet made sufficient progress to [illegible]turb anything excepting the equanimity of certain Russian newspapers which are in a [illegible] frenzy lest the Afghan Junction Railway



THE BASIN OF THE YANGTSE-KIANG.

should enable the British Indian merchants to flood the Central Asian market with English goods. Our real difficulty in China will now lie not with Russia but Germany. In order to allay German jealousy, Lord Salisbury practically made over to them the province of Shantung, and in return for his complaisance they immediately informed him that while they accepted the exclusive right of railway-making in Shantung, they had no intention whatever of recognising a similar exclusive right of the British Government in the valley of the Yangtse-kiang. Lord Salisbury contented himself at the time with repudiating this peculiarly German method of bargaining; but so far the Germans have shown no inclination to accept Lord Salisbury's point of view. Our sphere of interest in the Yangtse-kiang is therefore secured against Russia, but not against Germany.

A Cause for Thanksgiving.

Important as the Anglo-Russian agreement concerning China is in itself, its chief value nevertheless lies in the evidence which it affords of the desire of our Government to cultivate good relations with Russia. Lord Salisbury, in making his statement concerning the agreement in the House of Lords, remarked that the agreement was a sign of good feeling between the Governments of the two countries, but added: "What is still more to be desired is that good feeling should grow up between the Russian and the English peoples." That, no doubt, is true, and hence we are justified in appealing to all supporters of Lord Salisbury to assist in combating, as the worst enemy of the interests of the British Empire, the persistent efforts of the malignant Russophobists who never lose an opportunity of exciting hatred, malice and all uncharitableness on the part of the English people against their Russian brethren. The *Times*, for instance, actually complains of "the frequency with which Russia has gone out of her way to obstruct English policy in matters with which she has no direct concern." This is the pot calling the kettle black with a vengeance, and no mistake. For the last fifty years one of the few principles discernible under the varying phases of British foreign policy has been a determination to play Russia a nasty trick whenever and wherever she makes any move in any part of the world. Such, at least, is the fixed belief of the Russians, based upon a painful recollection of the results of this policy. It would be interesting to have a specification of the cases in which Russia has interfered with us where her interests are not directly concerned. All these recriminations, however, are calculated to defeat the object which Lord Salisbury, speaking in the name of the British Government, profoundly deplores.

How to get on with your neighbour.

Nothing is easier than to excite prejudice against a Government, even when that Government is our own. How much easier is it when the Government which is being run down is a foreign Government, dealing with the affairs of a country and the interests of an empire the exigencies of which it is impossible for us to understand. What we have to do in relation to Russia, or any other country, is to be sedulously on guard against prejudiced judgments, always to endeavour to put ourselves in their place, and to beware lest, in the guise of Pharisaic morality, we are really compounding for sins we are inclined to by damning those we have no mind to. If we look at all the faults of our neighbour through a microscope, we shall have no difficulty in persuading ourselves that he is a monster not fit to live; whereas, if we were to adopt in our dealings with the Russian or German Governments the principle of being to their faults a little blind and to their virtues very kind, we should get on a great deal better in the long run. What we have never recognised as a people is that we have got to put up with the peculiarities, the idiosyncrasies, and the defects of our neighbours. We are, at least, quite as difficult to get along with as any foreign Government that could be named.

How not to do it.

If we wished for a concrete illustration of how not to do it, we should not easily find a more handy instance of the prevailing defects of our people in dealing with the affairs of their neighbours than the hue and cry which has been raised against the Russian Government on account of its proposal to bring the military law of Finland into accord with the military law of the rest of the empire. This may be a good thing or it may be a bad thing in itself. What is quite certain is, first, that it is none of our business; secondly, that if we were in the Russians' place we should have done what they are doing long ago; and, thirdly, that we stand as a people convicted of absolutely refusing, even at this moment, to concede to the Irish the same measure of local autonomy which the Finns are guaranteed, even in the very ukase against which all the uproar is being made. When you find such lamentable absence of consideration for the circumstances of our neighbour, even on the part of those who honestly wish for a *rapprochement* between the peoples, it must be admitted that Lord Salisbury and those with him will have their work cut out if they

are to lend us a hand in the task of promoting friendship and good understanding between the English people and the Russian Government. It is necessary to say "the Russian Government," because many of our people who profess most friendship for the Russian people are most malignant and persistent in their efforts to excite prejudice against the Russian Government. We have yet to learn that if we are to get on with the people we must be on civil terms with the Government, which, with all its faults, is nevertheless the only possible government which could, on a plebiscite, command the votes of ninety-nine out of every hundred of the Russian people.

To Avoid the Breakage of China.

Another excellent thing about the agreement is that it begins with a preamble setting forth that it is the intention and desire of both empires to hold the integrity and independence of China. That is as it should be, and it is to be hoped that in the face of this definite statement there will be no more encouragement of Italian or Belgian or Austrian encroachments upon Chinese territory. Kiao-Chau, Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei may be regarded as more or less sets-offs against each other. The time has surely come when we should call "halt" to any further aggression by lease or otherwise upon the fabric of the Chinese Empire. This reversion to the saner policy which prevailed both in St. Petersburg and London, before the fatal day when the German Emperor was allowed to seize Kiao-Chau, is an augury of good. Let us hope it will postpone what Lord Charles Beresford calls the "break-up of China" for many years to come. A good understanding between England and Russia will do more than anything else to reinforce the shaky, but by no means extinct, authority of the Government at Peking.

How to Help the Chinese.

In this task it is possible for the British public to take a hand. The Rev. Gilbert Reid, an American missionary, is now in Europe with a practical scheme, well deserving popular support, which, if carried out in the spirit in which it is conceived, will enable private enterprise to confer an immense benefit upon the Chinese people and, indirectly, upon all nations that do business in the Far East. Mr. Reid is getting up an International Institute in China, the design of which has been cordially approved by all the best authorities in Peking, both Chinese and European. He proposes to found an International Institute consisting of a Public Library, a Permanent Exhibition of the arts, manufactures, and sciences of the Western world, also class-rooms and social halls for the purpose of enabling the various classes of foreigners to come into friendly relations with the leading people in China. Another department of his scheme is directed towards the establishment of closer relations between Chinese women and their European sisters. It is no wild cat scheme. It is, on the contrary, an international project of the very highest importance. Its distinctive aim is to reach and influence the ruling classes of China. Mr. Reid has secured an "open door" in the shape of an emphatic certificate of approbation from the Tsung-li-Yamên. He has the hearty support of Li Hung Chang, and those who are backing him at Peking are high in favour with the Empress. It is the first time in which an international co-operation of the peoples has been proposed for the purpose of benefiting the Chinese race on grounds quite independent of sectarian propagandism.

International Co-operation in Good Works.

Mr. Reid is at present in Russia, whither he has gone to secure the co-operation of the Russians in an enterprise which ought of all others to commend itself to the English and Americans. Before Mr. Reid left China he had secured subscriptions to the amount of £3,000. In the United States he raised £8,000, in Holland £3,000, but in this country, although he has spent nearly eight months in going to and fro among the leading people, political, financial, and philanthropic, he did not succeed in securing any adequate financial support for his scheme. He has, however, secured the appointment of a very influential committee, with a prospect of still more adhesions when he returns from Russia. He is absolutely opposed to the break-up of China, and has great faith in what may be done if the Western nations will pull together for the benefit of China with anything like the same energy with which they have hitherto pulled against each other to the detriment of China.

The Need for Commercial Museums.

The idea of establishing a great industrial museum at Peking, a kind of International South Kensington, in which the Chinese can see with their own eyes all the best inventions and all the triumphs of our applied art and science, must commend itself to all those who are anxious to develop our trade with China. It would be well for our own people to realise the advantage of having such a sample of exhibits. We have in this country nothing at all corresponding to the Commercial Museum which exists at Philadelphia, a report on which was recently published by our Board of Trade. In this respect as

in many others, we shall find ourselves hopelessly left behind in the race by our ingenious and enterprising cousins across the water. One of the unofficial ambassadors of the American trading community passed through London last month on his way to St. Petersburg. He will spend some time travelling over Russia and visiting Siberia for the purpose of reporting to his countrymen in the States, through the agency of the Philadelphia Museum, the most likely means by which the Americans can secure command of the Russian market. Everywhere the same thing is going on. The Americans and Germans are alert, vigorous, as pushful as "pushful Joe" himself, and when John Bull wakes up, unless he wakes up very soon, he will find he has got to take a back seat and keep it.

The Uncrowned King of South Africa.

Mr. Rhodes's meeting of the shareholders of the South African Company at the Cannon Street Hotel on May 2nd proved once more the extraordinary hold which the uncrowned King of South Africa has upon the imagination of mankind, and upon the hearts of his shareholders. There is no spectacle like it in modern finance. Mr. Rhodes has never paid a dividend since the Chartered Company was started. At every fresh turn of affairs a savage *claque* in the Press and in Parliament has jubilantly proclaimed his coming downfall. There have been war, plague, famine, and the public pillory, and still this extraordinary man has only to summon his supporters to a rendezvous in the City, and the place is besieged by enthusiastic thousands; £5 is offered in vain for a seat in the place of assembly, and when the Great Wizard of Empire appears, and instead of distributing money asks for more, every demand is received with renewed acclamations. Against his armour of proof all the darts and arrows of his enemies fall blunted and broken. Explain it how we please, it is infinitely more marvellous on the hypothesis of his enemies than upon that of his friends. Wherein lies the secret of Mr. Rhodes's marvellous hold on the confidence of those who know him? I shall probably create much outcry when I say that after the thaumaturgic quality of earnest faith in what he believes, the chief secret of Mr. Rhodes's power is his courageous, almost audacious truthfulness. If only our politicians on the front bench had one tithe of Mr. Rhodes's pluck, and dared to speak as frankly to their supporters as Mr. Rhodes speaks to his shareholders, better days would dawn for England.



MR. GILBERT REID IN CHINESE DRESS.

A much-needed Warning.

No one has ever been less given to booming Chartereds than Mr. Rhodes. Over and over again he has deprecated the way in which their market price has been driven up by outside speculators, and even now, at the very heyday of his prosperity, he did not shrink from uttering weighty words of warning as to the futility of all his efforts, unless his countrymen at home awake to a sense of the perils threatening their industrial position. Mr. Rhodes has an abounding faith in John Bull, but then the old gentleman must take off his coat and put his back into his work. Otherwise he will be simply nowhere beside Uncle Sam. The following passage from Mr. Rhodes's speech might with advantage be written up in every place of business in the Empire :—

What, however, is the use of taking up new countries if you know that everything may be worked up and distributed by some one else? I want these things to be done by our own people, and I see these manufactured products from other countries increasing more and more. We believe that on the basis of free trade we shall acquire nearly the whole of the trade, and what I am desirous of doing is to warn you that that appears to be not the case. I will give you a practical illustration. The Atbara bridge had to be ordered in America. You may say, "Quite true, but we were not ready in that matter in England, and in America they were ready. That was a chance transaction." But the other day we gave an order for 250 miles of rails. We had a large number of tenders, and the lowest tender, you may be sorry to hear, was sent by an American, Mr. Carnegie. Fortunately, however, the tender was not in order, and we were therefore able to give the work to our own people. It may be said that this American tender was a question of workman and strikes, and it may be the fault of capitalists. I am afraid it is rather a habit, when a little wealth is accumulated, for the heir to it to disregard his father's work and spend what has been left to him between Piccadilly and the South of France. I think this question generally is worthy of consideration. It is as important as a London Municipal Council Bill or an Old Age Pension Bill; and it is a thought which I should like to give through you to the English people.

Sir W. Harcourt's Return.

It was rather unfortunate for Sir William Harcourt that the day for his great speech on his return to the familiar arena of St. Stephen's should have been the same as that on which Mr. Rhodes addressed the shareholders at Cannon Street. Although Sir William Harcourt spoke with much fire and eloquence, the British public, which is only capable of absorbing one idea at a time, read Mr. Rhodes's speech and let Sir William Harcourt's go by. Every one must be glad to have this evidence of Sir William Harcourt's renewed vigour, but it is doubtful whether he will be able to fulfil the prophecy which is attributed to him by some who sit on his own side of the House, that "he will clear out the lot" of the Liberal Imperialists. Lord Rosebery, whose daughter was married last month to the Earl of Crewe amid demonstrations of popular enthusiasm which a Princess of the Blood might sigh for in vain, has dined with the Eighty Club, and in a day or two will speak at the City Liberal Club, so called because it is not Liberal but neutral in politics. But of sign that he realises the responsibilities of the position, from which he can no more extricate himself than he can get out of his skin, there is as yet none.

A Cowardly Budget.

The probability, nay almost certainty, that we shall be hard pressed in maintaining our position in the keener industrial competition with which we are threatened in the markets of the world, is our chief reason for deploring the lack of moral courage with which our Ministers have met the financial situation. Trade at present is good, business is brisk, and there is no lack of employment, but the heavy expenditure on armaments, coupled with the policy of dealing out doles to distressed interests, agricultural and Anglican, have landed the Chancellor of the Exchequer in a deficit of nearly two-and-a-half millions. Instead of meeting this by imposing new taxes or by effecting economies, he dodged the difficulty by reducing the money devoted to the repayment of the National Debt by two millions sterling. The remaining half million of money he proposes to raise by clapping fifty per cent. interest upon the shilling duty now put on light wines. It is not quite clear why Sir Michael Hicks-Beach should have decided to penalise claret in this fashion. It has hitherto been spoken of as good policy on the part of statesmen and moralists to encourage the consumption of light wines. This sudden substitution of a 1s. 6d. for a 1s. duty is one of those irritating fiscal alterations which produce a much larger crop of complaints than of revenue. The Colonies, which find their growing wine industry threatened by the sudden increase of the wine duty, have issued plaintive protests, to which, however, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach turned a deaf ear. The policy of suspending the Sinking Fund, and reducing the sum annually devoted to the interest and reduction of debt from twenty-five millions to twenty-three millions, was challenged by the Opposition; but although the House of Commons was not particularly proud of the unheroic policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, there was a majority of 125 in favour of the Ministerial decision.

Automatic Couplings Abandoned.

The Government can hardly be congratulated upon having the courage of its opinions. The Railway Regulation Bill, in which it was proposed to lessen railway slaughter by introducing automatic couplings, has been dropped like a hot potato. As soon as the Bill was introduced it was evident that the great railway companies and the traders whose private trucks are hauled by the railway companies would not stand any interference such as was contemplated by Mr. Ritchie. Lord Claud Hamilton's explosion of wrath was only an outward and visible sign of the resentment with which this powerful vested interest regarded the proposed legislation. The Bill therefore has been abandoned. It is curious how blindly Governments sometimes blunder into an untenable posi-

tion. In war, ambushes are often unavoidable, but then it is the object of the enemy to lure the attacking forces into the ambush, whereas, in such a case as the present, last autumn the railway companies would have been only too glad to have warned Mr. Ritchie of their implacable hostility to his Bill. The railway magnates, however, will do well to be moderate in the use of their gigantic strength. Sooner or later there will be a day of reckoning, and if anything is to be done for the real development of Irish industry, the first move in the direction of the State acquisition of railways will take place in the sister isle.

Home Rule in Embryo. The Irish County Councils have all been elected, and, with the exception of five in the north-east of Ulster, they are all in the hands of the Nationalists. Therefore, of necessity, their first step was to pass resolutions declaring their unabated adhesion to Home Rule, and their absolute conviction that no system of county government is an adequate satisfaction of Ireland's claims for local self-government. These resolutions were carried unanimously everywhere outside the charmed circle of the five counties of north-east Ulster. Ulster as a whole showed a



Weekly Freeman.] [April 15.

KNOCKED OUT.

DEFEATED UNIONIST: "That's not toleration; you shouldn't hit back."

majority in favour of Home Rule, and no mistake could be greater than to think that Ulster is Unionist to the backbone. Belfast is Unionist, and the counties adjacent thereto, but, with the exception of the north-east corner, Ireland was, is, and will remain all solid for Home Rule. It is probable that the Home Rule councils—that is to say, all the councils excepting five—will elect representatives who will constitute a National Convention, sitting at Dublin, foreshadowing in embryo the Parliament that will yet sit on College Green. It might profitably direct its attention, firstly, to the prosecution of the campaign for the readjustment of the financial relations between England and Ireland, and secondly, to the purchase of the Irish railways. Some of the rates on Irish lines are at present simply too preposterous for anything.

The Case for a Catholic University. The question of the financial relations may be used with great effect if the Irish care to do it, in order to strengthen the demand for an Irish Catholic University. The English Nonconformists, with their ingrained hereditary hatred of denominational university education, and their still more deeprooted dislike of Roman Catholicism, are being rallied by their leaders in opposition to any proposals for the endowment of a Catholic University in Ireland. Upon the general question, nothing can shake their conviction that if the Irish Catholics want a Catholic University they must provide it out of their own pockets. But here comes in the immense opportunity which is afforded our Irish friends by the report of the Financial Relations Commission. The Nonconformists, as a party, profess to believe in justice and honesty. But neither honesty nor justice is the basis of our financial dealings with our Irish fellow-men. This is not adequately realised by the English Nonconformists. The Irish Catholic University question affords an admirable opening for pressing the matter home to the Nonconformist conscience. "You object," the Irish should say to the Nonconformists, "to endowing a Catholic University with your money. Well and good. You say that if we want a University with a Catholic atmosphere we must pay for it out of our own pockets. Agreed. Supposing we can prove to you that you have repeatedly emptied our pockets, and continue emptying them, to the tune of £2,750,000 per annum, what then? Have we not a good reason to ask that if you will not desist from picking our pockets, you will at least refrain from calling upon us to endow our own university from the pockets which you have carefully rifled?" This way of putting the matter places the British Nonconformist in a dilemma from which he will extricate himself by declaring that the financial relations must be re-adjusted, but that not a penny of national funds shall go to endow a Catholic University. Thus by the invincible reluctance of the Nonconformist to give a penny to Popery, the Irish may, if they are tolerably astute, succeed in gaining the readjustment of their contributions to the Imperial Exchequer. The Irish might gladly undertake to provide their own funds for a Catholic University, if they could be delivered from the unjust imposition of two-and-three-quarter millions which the Royal Commission reported was taken from them every year by the British Government.

Cromwell and the Catholics.

At the Tercentenary of Oliver Cromwell, which was one of the notable features of last month's history, an effort was made to exploit the cult of Cromwell in order to revive the expiring embers of religious intolerance. I was rather agreeably surprised to find the somewhat tepid response of the meetings to the invectives against Rome. At Huntingdon, Mr. Crook, of the *Echo*, made a special point in his speech of demanding the repeal of the test which prevents the Lord Chief Justice from being appointed to the Woolsack; and although there was considerable dissent when I protested against the injustice of refusing to establish a Catholic University while we were taxing the Irish to the bone, there was by no means that fierce vehemence of dissent which might have been expected. As a matter of fact, it is monstrous to invoke the memory of Cromwell for the purposes of religious intolerance. Even in relation to the Catholics he leant strongly in his later life towards toleration. The Pope is no longer a political danger; he is a religious influence which may be used for good or perverted for evil. We might as well, as the old saying goes, "punish the Pope for Cæsar's crimes," as justify the cry of "No Popery" to-day because of the measures which were necessary two hundred years ago against a Power which menaced the liberties, the independence, and the existence of our country.



Lustige Blätter.]

THE SITUATION IN SAMOA.

(When there are three cocks on the same dunghill, they will fight.)



Amsterdammer.]

A DUTCH VIEW.

The Present Condition of the French General Staff. After the *Figaro* Revelations.

The Eternal Affaire.

All through the month of April the *Figaro* has continued publishing the evidence taken before the Court of Cassation on the Dreyfus affair. It is unnecessary to say anything about it here, excepting that, so far as it has been read in this country, it has deepened the universal conviction that the worst crime of which Dreyfus was unjustly accused pales into insignificance when compared with the unspeakable infamies which have been practised in order to secure his conviction and prevent a revision of his sentence. What the issue will be it is impossible to doubt, unless the sentiment of human justice has absolutely perished from the heart of the French people.

The Samoan Trouble.

The news from Samoa last month was bad; nor is there at present any sign of improvement. The attempt of the British-American force to disperse the partisans of Mataafa, who appear to constitute the majority of the natives, and who are strongly backed by the German Consul, Mr. Rose, esulted in a regretable incident. The British-



CAPTAIN COGHLAN.

American force fell into an ambush, the friendly natives decamped, a machine gun jammed, and three officers lost their lives. As the ambush was laid in a German plantation, and there would have been no fighting at all but for the support given to the Mataafans by the German Consul, the incident excited considerable feeling in England and the United States, but probably more in the United States than in Great Britain. We are accustomed to these episodes; and when the foreign Power does not happen to be Russia, we bear them with equanimity. The Americans are not yet used to such tribulations, and resent them accordingly.

The Germans at Manila.

Before the irritation against Germany over the Samoan incident had subsided, an after-dinner speech of Captain Coghlan, of the *Raleigh*, in New York threatened still further to develop the ill feeling between Germany and America. Captain Coghlan, who took part in the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila, spoke in blunt, sailor-like fashion, concerning the worry Admiral Dewey had in keeping the Germans within bounds. According to Captain Coghlan, Admiral Dewey had been threatened with war by the German Admiral, and had frankly stated that he was well aware of the risks that he ran, and was prepared to take the consequences. There seems to be little doubt from Captain Younghusband's narrative, which is noticed in another page, that if the Germans had been left face to face with the Americans, without the friendly intervention of the captain of the British cruiser *Immortalité*, matters would have gone beyond mere words. As it is, Captain Chichester appears to have displayed in a signal manner the best qualities of an admiral of the old school, who, although a man of war to his finger-tips, was nevertheless a thoroughbred diplomatist. Thanks to him, peace was preserved with Germany and good relations between the United States and Great Britain established upon a solid basis of services willingly rendered and gratefully recognised.

The Americans and Foreign Powers.

The change that has come over the Americans by their entry upon the stage of international politics was very strikingly illustrated by the instant recoil from Captain Coghlan when the publication of his after-dinner speech made citizens realise the risk of war with Germany. Captain Coghlan was reprimanded; the American Government apologised for his indiscretion, and—what is more marvellous—the newspapers seem to have generally rounded upon the Captain, who from being a hero of yesterday was almost universally censured. It is not so long ago that any proposal to censure an American officer for speaking the truth plainly concerning a foreign Power would have created a howl of execration throughout the States, but the Philippines have changed all that.



GENERAL LAWTON.
(Second in command in the Philippines.)

The War in the Philippines. In the meantime the Philippines are continuing to remind Uncle Sam that they have got him rather than he them. All the month the Americans have been fighting the natives, who are always beaten, but have not yet been subdued. The unhealthy season is coming on; the American losses in killed and wounded have been considerable, and General Otis is said to have declared that he would need 100,000 men to hold the Islands. As this alarming declaration appeared side by side with the announcement that regiments of volunteers at present in the field were demanding to be sent home, as they enlisted to liberate Cuba, and not to conquer the Philippines, the outlook seemed somewhat dark in the Far East. Since then, however, rumours are rife as to the Filipinos having had enough of it, and wishing to make their terms. The Americans celebrated the anniversary of Admiral Dewey's victory with enthusiasm, but recent events have taken a great deal of the gilt off that gingerbread.

Anti-Expansion. Of course the continued resistance of the Filipinos has been used by the anti-expansionists as a continuing demonstration of the justice of their contention. Mr. W. J. Bryan, whose hold upon the Democratic party appears to be strengthening with time, has been making eloquent and fervent speeches against the abandonment of the traditional policy of the United States. There is still a great deal of angry recrimination in the Republican ranks as to the merits of the dispute between Mr. Alger, Secretary for War, and General Miles, Commander-in-Chief. The General maintains that the army was supplied with "embalmed beef" which was not fit to be eaten, and which occasioned great suffering and mortality. A departmental Committee has exonerated Mr. Alger from this accusation, and has condemned General Miles, but the American public is by no means satisfied with the whitewashing of the Minister for War. General Alger, it is known, had a pull on the President and the party for financial assistance rendered in former years, and Phil. Armour of Chicago, who was said to have supplied the "embalmed beef," also had a pull.

Mr. Croker once more. One of the sensational items of interest from across the Atlantic has been the opening of what is called the Mazet inquiry into the corruption which prevails in the administration of New York under the rule of Tammany. Dr. Parkhurst has nothing to do with this inquiry, which is being conducted by Mr. Moss, who rendered such good service to the State at the time of the Lexow investigation. The evidence taken before the Mazet inquisition seems to be very much like that which was extracted by the Lexow inquisitors, the only difference being that the Mazet Committee has had the good fortune to secure the attendance of Mr. Richard Croker. Mr. Croker did not appear before Senator Lexow; but waxing bold by his undisputed control of New York, he appeared in the witness-box and boldly justified the system under which Tammany governs the city of New York. Mr. Croker elaborated with great detail, face to face with his enemies, the thesis which he expounded to me when I crossed the Atlantic with him two years ago, a summary of which appeared in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Mr. Croker's evidence will constitute an instructive chapter in the history of the evolution or the decadence of democratic institutions.

Corruption nearer Home. While we are crying out indignantly concerning the corruption that prevails in New York and elsewhere in the United States, it is as well to be reminded, as we have been this last month, by the Lord Chief Justice of England, that England is by no means free from the charges of corruption, which perhaps are even more widespread than those brought against the American Municipality. In England, it is true, corruption is financial rather than political, but Lord Russell, in introducing in the House of Lords his Bill against secret commissions, painted a picture of the rottenness which is prevalent in all circles of English life by no means calculated to encourage us to play the Pharisee for our neighbours. The only reassuring thing is that Lord Russell thinks it is possible by legislation to strike a deadly blow at this fatal practice by which tips and secret commissions bid fair at present to make universal fraud the only basis of business in Britain. By extending the principle introduced by Lord Randolph Churchill's act of treating the receipt of commission as a criminal offence, Lord Russell thinks that something can be done to deliver us from this pestilent and growing evil.

The Licensing Commission. Another evil which afflicts the body politic in England is the dominance of the publican and the brewer. A nation which spends on alcoholic beverages three times as much as it finds necessary to pay for the heaviest army and navy estimates on

record affords a wide field for the Temperance reformer. Unfortunately, the Licensing Commission, over which Lord Peel presided, and to whose report many of us were looking forward with interest, and even with hope, has fallen to pieces. Lord Peel resigned when he failed to induce the majority to accept his recommendations, and we are now promised a minority and a majority report, which will do little more than emphasise the difficulty of the question, and the impossibility of arriving at a general agreement among those who think that something ought to be done. The book of Messrs. Sherwell and Rowntree, which we noticed last month, will probably be a more useful contribution towards the settlement of the drink question than the report of the Royal Commission.

Prohibition in Canada.

The Canadian Parliament has been severely exercised last month on the subject of Temperance legislation. The Temperance party in Canada clamours impatiently for the introduction of prohibition. It rests its claim for such legislation upon the recent plebiscite, when the electors were asked to vote on the subject of prohibiting the sale of drink, aye or no. There are in Canada about 1¼ million voters. Of these not quite 550,000 could be induced to vote. 700,000 expressed no opinion one way or the other. Of all those who did vote almost as many voted against prohibition as voted in its favour. The majority in favour of prohibition was barely twelve thousand, or just about one per cent. of the electorate. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, being a prudent man, naturally refused to attempt to lay violent hands upon the favourite poison of the whole people at the bidding of a majority of only one per cent. in a poll in which five-twelfths of the population could not be induced to vote, and the total number of the electors voting for prohibition was only twenty-three per cent. of the constituency. As our Temperance people have never ventured to ask for prohibition, except with a two-thirds majority, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is undoubtedly justified in the attitude which he has assumed.

Colonial Progress.

Two important items of progress from the colonies are reported last month. One is the announcement that New Zealand is about to introduce penny postage, which it is expected will carry the adhesion of that colony to the Imperial Penny Postage Agreement. The other agreement has been entered into for the construction of a cable between Canada and Australasia. The cable is to be laid by co-operation of the British Government with the Dominion of Canada and what it is hoped will be the Australasian Federation, although we shall not wait until Federation is accomplished. Canada and the United Kingdom pay between them five-ninths of the total cost, while Australasia pays the remaining four-ninths. Note also that the German Emperor has followed our example in establishing penny postage between the Fatherland and the Colonies.



M. DE BERNAERT.
(Belgian Representative at the Peace Conference.)



BARON BILDT.
(Representative of Sweden and Norway at the Peace Conference.)

DIARY FOR APRIL.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

April 1. A British-American column surprised in an ambush near Apia in Samoa.
Aguinaldo establishes his headquarters at Calumpit, six miles north of Malolos.
Li Hung Chang is received with distinction by the Dowager-Empress of China.
A meeting of railway men at Birmingham urges the Government to carry the Automatic Couplings Bill in its entirety.

3. The Independent Labour Party's annual Conference opens at Leeds, Mr. Keir Hardie presiding.

4. A "Unity Conference" of members from the various Irish Nationalist parties is held in Dublin.
General Otis and the American Civil Commission issue a proclamation to the Filipino people.

5. Herr Wolf, leader of the Pan-Germanic Party in the Austrian Reichsrath, with his whole family, embraces Protestantism.

6. The election of County and District Councillors takes place in Ireland.
A Conference opens at the Hôtel Metropole between the Engineer employers and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers on a dispute as to wages now going on in Lancashire, Halifax, and Newcastle-on Tyne.
Meeting of the British Empire League of Canada at Ottawa proposes to assist in the Naval defence of the Empire.
The Governor of Kiao-Chau orders the burning of two villages where a German patrol was fired on.
A Memorial to the memory of the late Empress Elizabeth of Austria unveiled at Cap Martin, Mentone.

7. The captain and officers of the *Pavonia* are presented, at Liverpool, with medals in recognition of their conduct during the gale in the Atlantic last February.
Lord Cromer's report issued on the finances and administration of Egypt and the Soudan.
Great fire in Sixty-seventh Street, New York; two large dwelling-houses burnt down, eight persons lost.

8. English telegraph authorities send messages by Wireless Telegraphy across the Channel to the Postmaster-General of France.
The Correctional Tribunal in Paris sentences the managers of the *Figaro*, MM. de Rodays and Borel, to pay 500 francs jointly and costs, for publishing the evidence in the Dreyfus case taken before the Court of Cassation.

10. Duke and Duchess of York arrive in Dublin.
The Centenary Celebration of the Church Missionary Society begins; meeting in Exeter Hall, London.
Sir Julian Pauncefote and Sir H. Howard are selected as British representatives at the coming Peace Conference at the Hague.
An exhibition of the paintings of Turner and his contemporaries opens at the Guildhall.
The city of Santa Cruz in the Philippines captured by the Americans.
The Duke of Connaught accepts the succession to the Duchies of Coburg and Gotha.
Lord Tennyson arrives at Adelaide, South Australia.

11. Funeral of Mr. T. E. Ellis, M.P., at Bala.
Mr. Birt, late Chairman and Managing Director of the Millwall Dock Company, committed to trial for falsifying the balance-sheet of the Company.
Complete returns of the Irish County Council Elections show that 546 Nationalists and 113 Unionists have been elected.
Suicide at St. Quentin of Adjutant Lorimer, formerly Private Secretary to Colonel Henry of the General Staff.

12. Telegraph line completed to Sennar on the Blue Nile.
M. Tsamados elected President of the Greek Chamber.
The King and Queen of Italy arrive in Sardinia.

13. The King of Greece accepts the resignation of the Zaimis Ministry.
Mr. Herbert Gladstone consents to become Chief Whip of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons.
The Federal Enabling Bill passes the New South Wales Legislative Assembly.

14. M. Theotokis forms a Greek Ministry.
The Landdrost, Johannesburg, discharges Messrs. Webb and Dodd.
Two Bond Candidates returned at Vryburg, Cape Colony.
The King and Queen of Italy entertained at luncheon by the French Admiral.
Deputation to Mr. Chamberlain at the Colonial Office on the liquor traffic in West Africa.
Disturbance in the Kau-lung extension territory in China.



Photograph by] [*Elliott and Fry.*

THE RT. HON. HERBERT GLADSTONE, M.P.

(New Liberal Whip.)

15. The Missionary Centenary Celebration ends with a meeting for children at the Albert Hall.

16. The Pope present at the deferred Coronation Mass in St. Peter's.

17. Dangerous fire at Hyde Park Court Mansions.
General Lawton returns to Manila.
British flag hoisted at Taipo-fu, China.
The National Miners' Federation of Belgium declare a strike.

18. Two more Bond Candidates elected in Cape Colony.
Spanish Parliamentary Election results in the Government retaining a majority.

19. Major Spilsbury is acquitted at Gibraltar in the Tourmaline Case.

20. The Earl of Rosebery elected Chairman of the Epsom Urban District Council.
The Canadian Postmaster-General gives notice of a resolution in favour of the construction of a cable between Canada and Australia, Canada offering to pay five-sixteenths of the cost.
New York Penitentiary destroyed by fire.

21. African Anti-Alcoholic Conference commences at Brussels.
A meeting of Miners who demand the Franchise is held at Johannesburg.

22. The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in Paris award Major Marchand the prize of 15,000 francs for "the greatest act of devotion of any kind."
The King and Queen of Italy lunch with Admiral Sir H. Rawson on board the *Majestic*.

24. The German Ambassador at Washington enters a formal protest against Captain Coghlan's attack on Germany.
Mr. Schroeder and Mr. Van Huyssten, both members of the Bond Party, elected to the Cape Parliament.
Railway communication established between Lagos and Abbeokuta.
Experiments in Wireless Telegraphy successfully tried on board the despatch vessel *Ibis* in the Channel.
Germany meets the Chinese Government with a conciliatory proposal regarding the Tient-sin and Chin-kiang Railway.

25. The Tercentenary of the birth of Oliver Cromwell is celebrated in London and in England generally.
A Deputation of the Peace Crusade waits on the Russian Ambassador.
Both Houses of Convocation meet in Westminster.
Lord Kitchener arrives at Berber after a camel ride of 800 miles.
At Johannesburg Mr. Theron is fined and censured for his assault on the Editor of the Johannesburg *Star*.

26. The American troops under General McArthur enter Calumpit.
A meeting at Westminster of the seceding minority of the Licensing Committee.
President McKinley receives the German Ambassador at Washington, and asks him to convey to the German Emperor his regrets for Captain Coghlan's conduct.

27. Demonstration at Huntingdon in honour of Oliver Cromwell's Tercentenary.
Great Cyclone sweeps over Kirksville, Missouri, U.S.A. 60 persons killed, 70 injured, and 1,000 homeless.

28. General Luna in command of the Filipino army sends emissaries to ask General Otis for an armistice in order to consider terms of peace.
First Cretan Government is formed under the autonomous *régime*.
Friendly telegrams pass between the Emperor of Germany and President McKinley on the establishment of direct communication by cable between Germany and the United States.

By-Election.

April 5. Owing to the appointment of Mr. W. Ambrose, Q.C. (C.), to be a Master in Lunacy, a vacancy occurred in the representation of the Harrow division of Middlesex, and an election took place with the following result:—

Mr. Irwin Cox (C.)	... ...	6,303
Mr. Corrie Grant (R.)	... ...	5,198
Conservative majority	...	1,105

PARLIAMENTARY.

House of Lords.

April 17. House meets after the Easter Recess.

18. Second reading of Trout Fishing Annual Close (Scotland) Bill and the Lunacy Bill. Supreme Court (Appeals) Bill passes through Committee.

20. Second reading of Army Annual Bill and Land Charges Bill. Illicit Secret Commission: debate; speeches by Lord Russell of Killowen and the Lord Chancellor.

21. The decoration of St. Paul's; speeches by Lord Wemyss, Lord Salisbury and Lord Brownlow.

24. Board of Education Bill: debate and second reading; speeches by Lord Reay, Lord Ripon, Lord Kimberley, the Duke of Devonshire, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of Winchester.



Photograph by] [*Elliott and Fry.*

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.

(British Ambassador at Pekin, now on his way home.)

25. Trout Fishing Annual Close Time (Scotland) Bill passes through Committee.
27. In reply to a question from the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Salisbury stated he hoped the Bill dealing with tithe rent charge in Ireland would be introduced at an early date.
28. Second reading Metropolitan Water Companies' Bill. It is referred to a select Committee of their Lordships' House.

House of Commons.

April 10. House assembles after the Recess. Questions on East Africa replied to by Mr. Brodrick. Civil Service Estimates; vote for Royal Palaces, £40,000, passed. Metropolitan Water Companies (Government) Bill passes through Committee.
11. Discussion on the crisis in the Church: Mr. Gedge moves a resolution; speech by Mr. Balfour; resolution withdrawn; amendment moved by Mr. Bartley, carried by 200 votes to 14.
12. Fire Brigade Bill withdrawn. Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Reinstatement Bill defeated on a division by 167 votes to 69.
13. Budget statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; speeches by Sir H. Fowler and Sir W. Harcourt.
14. Army Estimates: discussion on Wei-Hai-Wei; speeches by Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. Goschen and Mr. Labouchere. Wages in Deptford Victualling Yard; speeches by Mr. A. Morton, Mr. Goschen and others. Government votes agreed to after divisions.
17. Discussion on and second reading of the Small Houses (Acquisition of Ownership) Bill; speeches by Mr. Chamberlain, Sir W. Foster, and Mr. Burns. Third reading of the Army Annual Bill. The Education Code: discussion; speeches by Sir John Gorst and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.
18. Metropolitan Water Companies Bill: discussion; speeches by Mr. Stuart, Mr. Chaplin. Bill read a third time. National Expenditure: discussion; speeches by Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Balfour.
19. Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Bill: discussion; speeches by Mr. Dillon, the Attorney-General for Ireland and Mr. T. P. O'Connor. Second reading lost by 220 votes to 141.
20. The Budget: debate; speeches by Mr. Maclean, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Labouchere, Sir William Harcourt and Sir M. Hicks-Beach.
21. Army Estimates resumed: speeches by Mr. Goschen, Mr. Labouchere and others.
24. Old Age Pensions: debate; speeches by Sir W. Walrond, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Chamberlain, and others. London Government Bill: debate; speeches by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Asquith. Progress is reported.
25. London Government Bill: debate; speeches by Mr. Balfour and others.
26. Ecclesiastical Assessments (Scotland) Bill: debate; second reading carried by 177 to 127 votes. Third reading Seats for Shop Assistants (Scotland) Bill.
27. London Government Bill: debate, the eligibility of Women; speeches by Mr. John Burns and others.
28. In Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, Sir John Gorst makes the annual statement on the Education Vote; debate; speeches by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Lloyd George.

SPEECHES.

April 1. Mr. Sydney Webb, at Leeds, on Technical Education.
President Kruger, at Johannesburg, S.A.R., on the Franchise Question and Nationalisation.
3. Lord Curzon, at Lyallpurr, on the great irrigation works in the Punjab.
4. The Archbishop of Canterbury, at Canterbury, on Religious Education.
5. Mr. Courtney, at Landrake, on the Budget prospects and how to meet the expected deficit.
Mr. Waddington, at Cambridge, on "half-timers" and the non-fulfilment by our Government of the Berlin pledge.
6. Sir Henry Fowler, at Wolverhampton, on expenditure and taxation.
Mr. Courtney, at St. Cleer, advocates the co-operation of employers and employed in a system of deferred pay.
The Bishop of Manchester, on referring questions in dispute in the Church to the Archbishops.
Lord Curzon, at Lahore, on the Moghul Empire and the present position of Mohammedans in India.
7. Lord Curzon, at Simla, on the reasons for the annual migration of the Viceregal Administration to the Hills.
Mr. Courtney, at Lanivet, on the Crisis in the Church.
8. Mr. Courtney, at Cawsand, on the possibilities of practical results from the forthcoming Peace Conference.
M. Dupuy, at Puy, on the political situation being satisfactory to France.
11. Sir Edward Fry, at the London Chamber of Commerce, on "Rings," "Corners," and Secret Commissions.
The Lord Chief Justice, in London, on the Bill against Secret Commissions which he means to introduce in Parliament.
12. The Dean of St. Paul's, in the City, on St. Paul's Cathedral and its decoration.
13. Lord Charles Beresford, at Bradford, on the need of the policy of "the open door" in China.
14. Count von Bülow, in the German Reichstag, on the Samoan Treaty.
15. The Duke of Devonshire, at Presteign, Radnorshire, on the zeal which the people of Wales have shown in bringing the Welsh Intermediate Education Act into effective operation.
Signor Luzzatti, in Paris, on Mr. Gladstone's devotion to truth and goodness.
18. The Bishop of London, at Westminster, on the duty of the Bishops in the Church Crisis.
Mr. Bell, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, at Westminster, on the value of Automatic Couplings on American Railways.
19. Mr. Balfour, at the Albert Hall, London, on the cost of Empire.
The Duke of Devonshire, in London, on Secret Commissions, Technical Education, and Peace.
Lord Charles Beresford, at York, on China.
Lord Kimberley, in London, on the South African Situation.
Mr. Choate, in London, on the Books which form a union between America and Great Britain.
21. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, in London, on the good work of the Salvation Army in Africa.
21. Mr. Bryan, at Syracuse, U.S.A., on Bimetallism.
22. Mr. Goschen, at Sheffield, on the importance of the Navy.
Captain Coghlan, at New York, on the blockade of Manila.
24. Admiral Canevaro, in the Italian Senate, on the history of the *Hinterland* of Tripoli.
25. Dr. Parker, at the City Temple, on Cromwell.
The Russian Ambassador at the Embassy on the value of the Peace Crusade to the success of the Tsar's Rescript.
26. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in London, on the Primrose League.
Lord Selborne, at St. Alban's, on Lord Salisbury's foreign policy.
27. Mr. Theron, at Upington, Cape Colony, on the ideals and loyalty of the Afrikanders.
28. Mr. Asquith, at Guildford, on the timidity of the present Government.
29. Lord Salisbury, at the Royal Academy banquet, announces that the Government have signed an agreement with Russia dealing with their respective interests in China.
The Duke of Devonshire at Eastbourne on Imperial Federation.

OBITUARY.

April 2. Miss Rose Leclercq.
Mr. Richard Chamberlain, 59.
Mr. J. F. Nisbet.
3. Madame Michelet, 72.
M. Guyer Zeller, at Zurich.
4. Mr. Thomas Sowler, late managing director of the *Manchester Courier*.
5. Mr. Thomas Ellis, M.P., Chief Liberal Whip, 40.
7. Mr. Joseph Stevens, 81.
8. Professor Rumsey, 73.
11. Professor Sir M. Monier-Williams, 80.
M. Catargi Ex-Premier of Roumania, 75.
12. The Hon. James Service (Melbourne), 75.
14. General Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, 74.
16. Sir William Roberts, M.D., F.R.S., 69.
General Sir John Field, K.C.B., 77.
17. Sir James Wright, C.B., 75.
19. Mr. E. S. Purcell, 75.
M. Alexandre Weill, 88.
Michael Hogan (the bard of Thomond), 66.
20. Joseph Wolf (artist), 79.
22. Sir John Mowbray, M.P., 83.
Colonel Sir Robert Warburton, C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 56.
23. Mr. Jabez Hogg, M.R.C.S., F.R.M.S., 82.
Major General Sir James Alleyne, K.C.B., 56.
26. Count Karl Hoenwart, 75.
29. H. Offley Wakeman, Fellow and Bursar of All Souls', Oxford.
30. The Duke of Beaufort, 75.



Photograph by] [*Elliott and Fry.*

THE LATE MR. THOMAS ELLIS, M.P.



"CROMWELL ON HIS FARM."

From the picture by Ford Madox Brown. By permission of F. Hollyer, Esq.

CHARACTER SKETCH.

OLIVER CROMWELL AND THE NATIONAL CHURCH.

. . . . We are traitors to our sires
Smothering in their holy ashes Freedom's new-lit altar-fires.
Shall we make their creed our jailor? Shall we in our haste to slay
From the tomb of the old prophets steal the funeral lamps away,
To light up the martyr fagots round the prophets of to-day?
New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth;
So before us gleam her camp fires! we ourselves must Pilgrims be,
Launch our Mayflower and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea,
Nor attempt the Future's portal with the Past's blood-rusted key.—*Lowell.*

"Cromwell, thou shouldst be living at this hour;
England has need of thee."

WORDSWORTH'S familiar words but embody the cry of the heart which springs irresistibly from every English-speaking man whenever and wherever he finds himself entangled in an inextricable coil of difficulties, or face to face with dangers which he sees not either how to escape or to overcome. If at the tercentenary of Cromwell's birth, which was celebrated by the Free Churchmen with such enthusiasm, their pious tribute to his memory found comparatively slight echo outside Nonconformist circles, that is simply due to the fact that at the moment England is peaceful and prosperous.

OUR HERO-SAINT.

Cromwell is no fair-weather saint. When all goes well with us we are apt to forget him, and the baser souls amongst us even treat his memory as their ancestors treated his corpse. But whenever the nation finds itself in deep waters, when our security is threatened by foreign enemies, and our peace by the lawless forces of anarchy in high places or in low, then there springs instinctively from the popular heart the yearning cry for Cromwell. Papist, Ritualist, Republican or Socialist, however much they may abhor this, that, or the other act or characteristic of the Lord Protector, forget them all when in extremity. Then they only remember that Cromwell was, of all men who ever spoke our tongue, the supreme embodiment of masterful practical common sense. He was the man in whom Hope shone as a pillar of fire, after it had gone out in other men. He succeeded where all others had failed. He was conscious rectitude triumphant, the hero-saint of English patriotism.

A LATTERDAY ST. GEORGE.

All that St. George was to our ancestors who fought at Crecy and Poictiers, Cromwell has come to be to us. Consciously at all times to the minority, but unconsciously and in a very real sense to all "who speak the tongue which Shakespeare spake, the faith and morals hold which Milton held," Cromwell, despite the centuries of persistent and malignant calumny, has ever remained "our chief of men." There are those who will read these lines and who will scoff and blaspheme at the claim which I am putting forward. But those very men, if they were but afflicted in due measure, would put away their mockery and profess the faith which we all of us hold. There is no man in the long annals of a history by no means deficient in shining names, who has imprinted his name so deeply upon the national memory. Everything that the Crown and the Church and the literary class could do to convert his glory into shame was done. No lie was too foul, no outrage too mean, no insult too brutal to be used against him by the men who for two centuries ruled our land in Church and in State. But after two hundred years the mists have rolled away. The very existence of his detractors is only remembered by the reflected light of his glory, of which he has enough to spare even for his foes, and every one has discovered that our race has produced no greater man.

THE MOST TYPICAL ENGLISHMAN.

"It is time for us to regard him as what he really was, with all his physical and moral audacity, with his tenderness and spiritual yearnings, in the world of action what Shakespeare was in the world of thought, the greatest because the most typical Englishman of all time." But even before the cultured representative of Oxford University proclaimed that it was time for us to recognise the man as he was, the popular instinct had accorded him that supreme place in the national Valhalla which all nations award to the hero who most absolutely fulfils their ideal of the deliverer, the patriot and the hero. His indeed has long been

"A name Earth wears for ever next her heart
One of the few that have a right to rank
With the true Makers."

All this, which to careless Gallios and rabid sacerdotalists may seem exaggerated nonsense, will not seem even to them one whit too strong in the years of trouble which are to come. Of which confident prediction let them take due note!

A CONFESSION.

The memory of Cromwell has, from my earliest boyhood, been the inspiration of my life. That was not surprising, for I was the son of an Independent minister, and, as Southey noted with amazement and disgust, the cult of the Lord Protector has always been a note of the genuine Independent. To say that he ranked far and away before all the saints in the calendar, was to say nothing. My devotion to the Apostles and the Evangelists was but tepid compared with my veneration and affection for the uncrowned king of English Puritanism. Nay, I can to this day well remember the serious searchings of heart I experienced when I woke up to a consciousness of the fact that I felt a far keener and more passionate personal love for Oliver Cromwell, than I did even for the divine figure of Jesus of Nazareth. Cromwell was so near, so human, and so real. And above all, he was still the mark for hatred, scoffing, and abuse. You never really love any one to the uttermost until you feel that other people hate him and misjudge him; and the conventional reverence with which Christendom spoke of the founder of Christianity concealed from the lad in his teens

the persistence of the continuing Passion and Crucifixion of our Lord.

THE STORM OF DROGHEDA.

Hence the things others found in him most blameworthy came to me by the natural process common to all who defend with a whole heart one whom they love, more praiseworthy than the best actions of his foes. The execution of the Man of Blood made the 30th of January a red-letter day in my calendar, and to this day I feel a thrill of gratitude and pride whenever I pass the banqueting house at Whitehall. As for the much denounced massacres of Drogheda and of Wexford, which so mightily offend those who condone and apologise for the massacre of the wounded at Omdurman, they were measures of severity absolutely justified by the ethics of the time and by the practical consideration of military expediency. The slaying of a garrison that has refused to surrender is not according to our ideas, even in the days of Kitchener. But looking at the matter from the standpoint of Cromwell's contemporaries, accepting as he did with the utmost sincerity the fact that the men whom he slew—for the most part Englishmen, by the way, let our Irish friends remember—had joined hands with the perpetrators of a cold-blooded massacre far worse than that of St. Bartholomew, it is obvious to every impartial mind that his action affords no justification for the monstrous outcry which has been kept up for two centuries. It will die away in due time, like most of the ravings of the vengeful Royalist, who being unable to vanquish him when alive, calumniated him when dead.

HIS MESSAGE FOR OUR TIMES.

This being my mood from my boyhood up, it is natural with what exultation I hailed the proposal to commemorate the tercentenary of his birth as a great national event. I attended one of the great meetings in the City Temple, and I took part in the celebrations at Huntingdon. I have read most of the newly published Cromwellian literature, and have carefully re-perused Carlyle's collection of his letters and speeches. And the net result of it all is that certain things seem borne in upon me which seem to be somewhat strangely at variance, both with the conventional estimate of Cromwell and the Cromwellian tradition which is most sedulously fostered by the Nonconformists of our day. But without further preamble than this, which was necessary to enable the reader to make due allowance and subtraction for the personal equation in this article, I will proceed to say what seems to me the Message of Cromwell to this our day and generation.



"BATTLE OF MARSTON MOOR."

(*From the picture by E. Crofts, R.A. By permission of James Dole, Esq.*)

I.—NONCONFORMISTS AND THE NATIONAL CHURCH.

The Tercentenary celebrations last month were almost entirely in the hands of the Free Churches. Cromwell was hailed as the Nonconformist King, and the occasion was undoubtedly turned to account as a demonstration by the Dissenters against the State Church. It may therefore be surprising to some people when I say that I took occasion of the Tercentenary celebration at Huntingdon to propound publicly the view that the time had come

for all Nonconformists to claim their privileges and exercise their authority as members of the National Church. The following is a report of my observations in the Wesleyan Church, Huntingdon, on the evening of Thursday, April 27th :—

We are all, I suppose, here more or less believers in the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England. But although we all believe in that, I think I am speaking the conviction of almost every leading Nonconformist who has taken a part in the struggle for the liberation of religion from State patronage and control when I say that we do not seem to be getting much "forarder." I remember when I was at school, and even more recently than that, in 1870, that Archbishop Magee (who was then Bishop of Peterboro') went about feeling very miserable because he feared that next year or the year afterwards the English Church might be disestablished and disendowed. He has now gone to heaven, but the Church is not yet disestablished and disendowed. Has it ever occurred to you, as it occurred to Cromwell in his time, that if we cannot get our ideals realised on that road, we may as well try another road? What did Cromwell do? He did not disestablish the Church. He was opposed to abolishing tithes. He said to himself, "The main thing is to recognise that this is a national institution, and we have got a responsibility as the governing power in the nation to see that every national institution makes for righteousness." Now I daresay some of you think I am going to attack the Ritualists. I am not going to worry about the Ritualists. There is much more important business on hand than the Ritualists. Cromwell approached the question of the State Church from the point of view of its being a national institution, and a national institution for which he, as ruler of the nation, was responsible before God and man. He felt himself bound to see that it worked for righteousness; and, therefore, instead of washing his hands of the whole concern, he said, "It is my duty to do what I can to weed out dissolute ministers, and the more or less disreputable hirelings who disgrace the ministry, and to replace them by godly, upright men, who will be a teaching ministry and endeavour to lead this nation in the paths of righteousness." I should like you to consider whether we had not better follow his example. As Free Churchmen and as Nonconformists we no doubt think it would be better for us if we could wash our hands of the whole business. We have agitated, we have demonstrated, we have strained our strength for thirty years and more, to try to wash our hands of it. But we have failed. We have at this present moment a National Church on our hands, a National Church which is proud beyond anything else of being national. You and I are parts of the nation, and so it is our Church as much as it is the Archbishop of Canterbury's. Therefore, as we have no longer the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England to look after the matter, do you not think that it might be just as well if we who claimed to have inherited some of his principles and a little of his pluck, should say, "Very well; we are now going to take this business in hand ourselves. We are going to take as much part in the management and control of the so-called National Church as if we had all been regenerated in baptism by her clergy and confirmed by her bishops. We have a right to do it as citizens; we have the power to do it as electors; and if we have the right and if we have the power and we do not do it, the sin will lie at our doors." "Well," I think I hear you say, "but what would you do?" To begin with, I would not worry my head about the Ritualists. I think that all the fuss which has been made about the Ritualists is being made about a matter of infinite insignificance. We know that on every side one-half, sometimes nine-tenths, of the people whom we meet in the world never even ask themselves for one moment whether there is a God, or whether there is a hereafter for their souls. Whole classes and masses of our people are so steeped in materialism and sensuality that it seems to me positively wicked to make so much fuss about all this symbolic haberdashery and theatricalities of the Ritualists. The great thing is to get all the people who do believe that there is a God and that there is a hereafter, to work together and to endeavour to combat the materialism, the debauchery, and the devilry which abounds on every side. I am always distressed when I hear good men like Mr. Price Hughes and others wasting their strength (of which they have not got an ounce to spare) in pummelling an old Turk's-head like the Pope, or in denouncing the Ritualists in the Church of England, when all the time the field is white unto the harvest, and men are *dying and perishing* in their sins. Therefore, I say, it is not to attain the *infinitesimally* small aim of turning a few hundred Ritualists out of the Church of England that I am putting forward this suggestion. We ought to have a much higher, nobler aim before us than that. What we have got to do is to repeal the Act of Uniformity, to do away with all religious tests in the Establishment which would prevent any good earnest man being called to the ministry in that Establishment. The institution, being a national institution, should be worked upon national lines, and not upon those of a sect. Let us henceforth exert ourselves in this direction. If we are compelled and, mark you, it is against our principles and against our will but if we *are* compelled to have a State Church, we must recognise that we are part of that Church. Then let us see to it that that Church is no longer cabined, cribbed, and confined by tests and Acts of Uniformity, or anything that debars an honest, good man from serving his fellow men in the Church to which as a citizen he must of necessity belong. If we act on that principle, we shall at least be acting on Oliver Cromwell's lines.

The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, the President of the Wesleyan Conference, who spoke immediately after I had sate down, expressed in the most clear and explicit terms his entire concurrence with this suggested change of front on the part of the Free Churchmen of England. Mr. Price Hughes demurred to the exceeding breadth of my conception of the nationalisation of the Church—for I cannot conceive him assenting under any circumstances to the appointment of a Roman Catholic, a Unitarian or a Jew to the moral, religious and social oversight of a parish—but that is a matter of detail. Of course, Oliver Cromwell in the seventeenth century would have shrunk from that entire repeal of tests which alone can make the Establishment a national as opposed to a sectarian institution, but we have to deal with these questions according to the spirit and according to the letter. His boldly avowed determination to protect liberty of conscience, to tolerate even Anabaptists and Quakers, was far more opposed to the prevailing mood of the majority in his day than the proposal to complete the work of the Reformation by removing those theological and ecclesiastical tests which the nation has outgrown as alien to the spirit of our times.

II.—HOW CROMWELL DEALT WITH THE CHURCH.

It is worth while, considering the momentous nature of the change of front here suggested, to recall what Cromwell did and what Cromwell said on the subject of the relation of Church and State.

First, then, let me quote Mr. Carlyle's account of the way in which Cromwell tried to give effect to his conception of the kind of Church England needed in his day :—

March 20th, 1653-4. By the Instrument of Government, the Lord Protector with his Council, till once the First Parliament were got together, was empowered not only to raise monies for the needful supplies, but also "to make Laws and Ordinances for the peace and welfare of these Nations;" which latter faculty he is by no means slack to exercise. Of his "Sixty Ordinances" passed in this manner before the Parliament met, which are well approved of by good judges, we cannot here afford to say much: but there is one bearing date as above, which must not be omitted. First Ordinance relating to the Settlement of a Gospel Ministry in this Nation; Ordinance of immense interest

to Puritan England at that time. An object which has long been on the anvil, this same "Settlement"; much laboured at, and striven for, ever since the Long Parliament began: and still, as all confess, no tolerable result has been attained. Yet is it not the greatest object; properly the soul of all these struggles and confused wrestlings and battlings, since we first met here? For the thing men are taught, or get to *believe*, that is the thing they will infallibly *do*; the kind of "Gospel" you settle, kind of "Ministry" you settle, or do not settle, the root of all is there! Let us see what the Lord Protector can accomplish in this business.

Episcopacy being put down, and Presbytery not set up, and Church-Government for years past being all a Church-Anarchy, the business is somewhat difficult to deal with. The Lord Protector, as we find, takes it up in simplicity and integrity, intent upon the real heart or practical outcome of it; and makes a rather satisfactory arrangement. Thirty-eight chosen Men, the acknowledged Flower of English Puritanism, are nominated by this Ordinance of the 20th March, nominated a Supreme Commission for the Trial of Public Preachers. Any person pretending to hold a Church-living, or levy tithes or clergydues in England, has first to be tried and approved by these men. Thirty-eight, as Scobell teaches us: nine are Laymen, our friend old Francis Rouse at the head of them; twenty-nine are Clergy. His Highness, we find, has not much inquired of what Sect they are; has known them to be Independents, to be Presbyterians, one or two of them to be even Anabaptists; has been careful only of one characteristic, That they were men of wisdom, and had the root of the matter in them. Owen, Goodwin, Sterry, Marshall, Manton, and others not yet quite unknown to men, were among these Clerical *Triers*: the acknowledged Flower of Spiritual England at that time; and intent, as Oliver himself was, with an awful earnestness, on actually having the Gospel taught to England.

This is the first branch or limb of Oliver's scheme for Church Government, this Ordinance of March 20th, 1653-4. A second, which completes what little he could do in the matter at present, developed itself in August following. By this August Ordinance, a body of Commissioners, distinguished Puritan gentry, distinguished Puritan clergy, are nominated in all counties of England, from fifteen to thirty in each county, who are to inquire into "scandalous, ignorant, insufficient," and otherwise deleterious alarming ministers of the Gospel; to be a tribunal for judging, for detecting, ejecting them (only in case of ejection, if they have wives, let some small modicum of living be allowed them): and to sit there, judging and sifting, till gradually all is sifted clean, and can be kept clean. This is the second branch of Oliver's form of Church government, this, with the other Ordinance, makes at last a kind of practical ecclesiastical arrangement for England.

A very republican arrangement, such as could be made on the sudden; contains in it, however, the germ or essence of all conceivable arrangements, that of worthy men to judge of the worth of men;—and was found in practice to work well. As indeed, any arrangement will work well, when the men in it have the root of the matter at heart; and, alas, all arrangements, when the men in them have not, work ill and not well. Of the Lay Commissioners, from fifteen to thirty in each county, it is remarked that not a few are political enemies of Oliver's: friends or enemies of his, Oliver hopes they are men of pious probity, and friends to the Gospel in England. My Lord General Fairfax, the Presbyterian; Thomas Scot, of the Long Parliament, the fanatical Republican; Lords Wharton, Say, Sir Arthur Haselrig, Colonel Robert Blake, Mayor of Hursley, Dunch of Pusey, Montague of Hinchinbrook, and other persons known to us,—are of these Commissioners. Richard Baxter, who seldom sat, is one of the Clergy for his County: he testifies, not in the willingest manner, being no friend to Oliver, That these Commissioners, of one sort and the other, with many faults, did sift out the deleterious alarming Ministers of the Gospel, and put-in the salutary in their stead, with very considerable success,—giving us "able, serious Preachers who lived a godly life, of what tolerable opinion soever they were;" so that "many thousands of souls blessed God" for what they had done; and grieved sore when, with the return of the Nell-Gwynn Defender, and his Four Surplices or what remained of them, it was undone again. And so with these *Triers* and these Expurgators both busy, and a faithful eye to watch their procedure, we will hope the Spiritual Teaching-Apparatus of England stood now on a better footing than usual, and actually succeeded in teaching somewhat.

III.—HOW CROMWELL'S PLAN WORKED.

So much for Carlyle's description of what Cromwell tried to do. Now let us see Cromwell's own description of the success which attended his labours. Of his right and duty to do it he entertained not the slightest doubt. He always put religion first. As he told his Parliament on one occasion:—

Of the two greatest Concernments that God hath in the world, the *one* is that of Religion, and of the just preservation of the professors of it; to give them all due and just liberty; and to assert the Truth of God: The *other* thing cared for is the Civil Liberty and Interest of the Nation. Which though it is, and indeed I think ought to be, subordinate to the more peculiar Interest of God, yet it is the *next best* God hath given men in this world; and if well cared for, it is better than any rock to fence men in their other interests. Besides, if any whosoever think the Interest of Christians and the Interest of the Nation inconsistent, "or two different things," I wish my soul may never enter into *their* secrets!

When he met his Parliament in 1656 Cromwell thus expounded his policy in relation to Religion:—

I will tell you the truth: Our practice since the last Parliament hath been, To let all this Nation see that whatever pretensions to Religion would continue quiet, peaceable, they should enjoy conscience and liberty to themselves;—and *not* to make Religion a pretence for arms and blood. Truly we have suffered them, and that cheerfully, so to enjoy their own liberties. Whatsoever is contrary, "and not peaceable," let the pretence be never so specious,—if it tend to combination, to interests and factions, we shall not care, by the grace of God, *whom* we meet withal, though never so specious, "if they be not quiet!" And truly I am against all "liberty of conscience" repugnant to *this*. If men will profess,—be they those under Baptism, be they those of the Independent judgment simply, or of the Presbyterian judgment, in the name of God, encourage them, countenance them; so long as they do plainly continue to be thankful to God, and to make use of the liberty given them to enjoy their own consciences! For, as it was said to-day, undoubtedly, "*this* is the peculiar Interest all this while contended for."

Men who believe in Jesus Christ—that is the Form that gives being to true religion, "namely," to Faith in Christ and walking in a profession answerable to that Faith;—men who believe the remission of sins through the blood of Christ, and free justification by the blood of Christ; who live upon the grace of God: those men who are certain they are so [Faith of assurance],—"they" are members of Jesus Christ, and are to Him the apple of His eye. Whoever hath this Faith, let his Form be what it will; he walking peaceably, without prejudice to others under other Forms;—it is a debt due to God and Christ; and He will require it, if that Christian may not enjoy his liberty.

If a man of one form will be trampling upon the heels of another form; if an Independent, for example, will despise him "who is" under Baptism, and will revile him, and reproach and provoke him, —I will not suffer it in him. If, on the other side, those of the Anabaptist "judgment" shall be censuring the Godly Ministers of the Nation who profess under that of Independency: or if those that profess under Presbytery shall be reproaching or speaking evil of them, traducing and censuring of them,—as I would not be willing to see the day when England shall be in the power of the Presbytery to impose upon the consciences of others that profess faith in Christ,—so I will not endure any reproach to them. But God give us hearts and spirits to keep things *equal*. Which, truly I must profess to you, hath been my temper. I have had some boxes "on the ear," and rebukes,—on the one hand and on the

other; some censuring me for Presbytery; others as an inletter to all the Sects and Heresies of the Nation. I have borne my reproach: but I have, through God's mercy, not been unhappy in hindering any one Religion to impose upon another. And truly I must needs say (I speak it experimentally): I have found it, I have, that those of the Presbyterian judgment—["Do themselves partly approve my plan," he means to say; but starting off into broken sentences, as he is liable to do, never says it]——I speak it knowingly, as having received from very many Counties—I have had petitions, and acknowledgments and professions, from whole Counties; as from Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, and other Counties. Acknowledgments that they "the Presbyterians there," do but desire they may have

This therefore I think verily, if it may be under consideration for Reformation:—I say, if it please God to give you and me hearts to keep *this* straight, "it may be a great means" in giving countenance to just Ministers,—[In such semi-articulate uneasy way does his Highness hustle himself over into the discussion of a new Topic]—in countenancing a just *maintenance* to them, by Tithes or otherwise. For my part I should think I were very treacherous if I took away Tithes, till I see the Legislative Power settle Maintenance to Ministers another way. But whoever they be that shall contend to destroy Tithes,—it doth as surely cut their "the Ministers'" throats as it is a drift to take Tithes away before another mode of maintenance, or way of preparation towards such, be had. Truly I think all such practices and



CROMWELL LOOKING AT THE DEAD KING.

(From the picture by Paul Delaroche in the Museum at Nismes.)

liberty and protection in the worshipping of God according to their own judgments; for the purging of their congregations, and the labouring to attain more purity of faith and repentance;—and that, in their outward profession, they will not strain themselves beyond their own line. I have had those Petitions; I have them to shew. And I confess I look at that as the blessedest thing which hath been since the adventuring upon this Government, "or" which these times produce. And I hope I gave them fair and honest answers. And if it shall be found to *be* the Civil Magistrate's real endeavour to keep all professing Christians in this relation to one another; not suffering any to say or do what will justly provoke the others;—I think he that would have more liberty than this, is not worthy of any.

proceedings should be discountenanced. I have heard it from as gracious a Minister as any is in England; I have had it professed: That it would be a far greater satisfaction to them to have maintenance another way,—if the State will provide it. Therefore I think for the keeping of the Church and people of God and professors in their several forms of this liberty,—I think as it "that of tithes or some other maintenance" hath been a thing that is the root of visible profession, the upholding of this I think you will find a blessing such—if God keep your hearts to keep things in this posture and balance which is so honest and so necessary.

Truly, there might be some other things offered to you, in point of Reformation; a Reformation of Manners to wit—But I had forgot one thing which I must remember! It is the

Church's work, you know, in some measure; yet give me leave to ask, and I appeal unto your consciences, Whether there hath not been an honest care taken for the ejecting of Scandalous Ministers, and for the bringing-in of them that have passed an approbation. I dare say such an approbation as never passed in England before! And give me leave to say, It hath been with this difference from the old practice that neither the Parson nor Doctor in the university hath been reckoned scamp enough by those that made these approbations, though I can say, too, that they have great esteem for learning.

I think there hath been a conscience exercised, both by myself and the Ministers, toward them that have been Approved. I may say, such an one, as I truly believe was never known in England, "in regard to this matter." And I do verily believe that God hath, for the Ministry, a very great seed in the youth "now" in the Universities; who instead of studying Books, study their own hearts. I do believe, as God hath made a very great and flourishing seed to that purpose; so this Ministry of England—I think in my very conscience that God will bless and favour it; and hath blessed it to the gaining of very many souls.

It is evident further, that whatever opinions might prevail elsewhere, the Lord Protector was thoroughly well satisfied with the work of his hands.

Green, in his "History of the English People," expresses his concurrence with Cromwell. He says:—

"Even by the confession of Cromwell's opponents, the plan worked well. It furnished the country with 'able, serious preachers,' Baxter tells us, 'who lived a godly life of what tolerable opinion so ever they were,' and as both Presbyterian and Independent Ministers were presented to livings at the will of their patrons, it solved, so far as practical working was concerned, the problem of a religious union among the Puritans on the base of a wide variety of Christian opinion. From the Church which was thus reorganised all power of interference with faiths differing from its own was resolutely withheld. Save in his dealings with the Episcopalians, whom he looked on as a political danger, Cromwell remained true throughout to the cause of religious liberty."

Mr. Frederic Harrison mentions it among other ordinances which were "a real, wise, and moderate set of reforms."

Mr. Gardiner maintains that the scheme, although put in force by Cromwell, was in reality based upon the proposals of the Rev. John Owen, but beyond saying that it "constituted the Established Church in an unprecedented way," he makes no comment on its working.

IV.—THE CROMWELLIAN THEORY.

Cromwell seems to have had more complacency in his Church Reform than in any other department of the State. When he addressed the second Protectorate Parliament, he dwelt fondly upon the success of his great Church Ordinance. He said:—

Truly we have settled very much of the business of the Ministry, and I wish that be not an aggravation of our fault; I wish it be not! But I must needs say, If I have anything to rejoice in before the Lord in this world as having done any good or service, "it is this." I can say it from my heart; and I know I say the truth, let any man say what he will to the contrary,—he will give me leave to enjoy my own opinion on it, and my own conscience and heart: and "to" dare bear my testimony to it, There hath not been such a service to England since the Christian Religion was perfect in England! I dare be bold to say it; however there may have, here and there, been passion and mistakes. And the Ministers, themselves, take the generality of them—They will tell "you," it is beside their instructions, if they have fallen into "passions and mistakes" if they have meddled with civil matters in their operations as Triers!" And, we did adopt the thing upon that account; we did not trust upon doing what we did *virtute Instituti*, as if "these Triers were" *jure divino*, but as a civil good. But so we end in this: We "knew not and" know not better how to keep the Ministry good, and to augment it in goodness, than by putting such men to be Triers. Men of known integrity and piety; orthodox men and faithful. We knew not how better to answer our duty to God and the Nation and the People of God, in that respect, than by doing what we did.

And, I dare say, if the grounds upon which we went will not justify us, the issue and event of it doth abundantly justify us; God having had exceeding glory by it,—in the generality of it, I am confident, forty-fold! For as heretofore the men that were admitted into the Ministry in times of Episcopacy—alas, what pitiful certificates served to make a man a Minister! If any man could understand Latin and Greek he was sure to be admitted;—as if he spake Welsh; which in those days went for Hebrew with a good many! Certainly the poorest thing in the world would serve a turn, and a man was admitted upon such an account; ay, and upon a less.—I am sure the admission granted to such places *since* has been under this character as the rule: That they must not admit a man unless they were able to discern something of the Grace of God in him. "Grace of God;" which was to be so inquired for, as not foolishly nor senselessly, but so far as men could judge according to the rules of Charity. Such and such a man, of whose good life and conversation they could have a very good testimony from four or five of the neighbouring ministers who knew him,—he could not yet be admitted unless he could give a very good testimony of the Grace of God in him. And to this I say, I must speak my conscience in it,—though a great many are angry at it,—nay if all are angry at it—for how shall you please everybody?

Then say some, None must be admitted except, perhaps, he will be baptised "again." That is their opinion. They will not admit a man into a Congregation to be Minister, except he commence by being so much *less*. The Presbyterians "again," they will not admit him unless he be "ordained." Generally *they* will not go to the Independents:—truly I think, if I be not partial, I think if there be a freedom of judgment, it is there. Here are Three sorts of Godly Men whom you are to take care for: whom you have provided for in your Settlement. And how could you put the selection upon the Presbyterians without by possibility excluding all those Anabaptists, all those Independents! And so now you have put it into this way, That though a man be of any of those three judgments, if he have the root of the matter in him, he may be admitted. This hath been our care and work: both by some Ordinances of ours, laying the foundations of it, and by many hundreds of Ministers being "admitted" in upon it. And if this be a "time of Settlement," then I hope it is now a time of shaking and therefore I hope you will be pleased to settle this business too, and that you will neither "shake" the Persons [Us] who have been poorly instrumental in calling you to this opportunity of settling this Nation, and of doing good to it; nor shake those honest men's interests who have been thus settled. And so I have done with the offers to you—"with these my suggestions to you."

When the Parliament re-assembled for its second Session in 1658, he once more indulged in eulogistic references to the good work done by the Triers:—

We are not without the murmurings of many people who turn all this grace and goodness into wormwood; who indeed are disappointed by the works of God. And those men are of several ranks and conditions; great ones, lesser ones,—of all sorts. Men that are of the Episcopal spirit, with all the branches, the root and the branches;—who gave themselves a fatal blow in this Place, when they would needs make a "Protestation that no Laws were good which were made by this House and the House of Commons in *their* absence;" and so without injury to others cut themselves off! "Men of an Episcopal spirit:" indeed men that know not God; that know not how to account upon the works of God, how to measure them out; but will trouble Nations for an Interest which is but *mixed*, at the best,—made up of iron and clay, like the feet of Nebuchadnezzar's Image: whether they were more Civil or Spiritual was hard to say. But their continuance was like to be known



"CROMWELL AT BOOTHAM BAR."

From the picture by Ernest Crofts, R.A. By permission of James Dole, Esq.

beforehand; iron and clay make no good mixtures, they are not durable at all!

You have now a godly Ministry; you have a knowing Ministry; such a one as, without vanity be it spoken, the world has not. Men knowing the things of God, and able to search into the things of God,—by that only which can fathom those things in some measure. The spirit of a beast knows not the things of a man; nor doth the spirit of man know the things of God! "The things of God are known *by the Spirit.*—Truly I will remember but one thing of those, "the misguided persons now cast out from us:" The greatest persecution hath been of the People of God;—men really of the spirit of God, as I think very experience hath now sufficiently demonstrated!—

a natural right; and he that would have it, ought to give it; having "himself" liberty to settle what he likes for the Public. Indeed that hath been one of the vanities of our Contest. Every Sect saith: "Oh, give me liberty!" But give it him, and to his power he will not yield it to anybody else. Where is our ingenuousness? "Liberty of Conscience"—truly that is a thing ought to be very reciprocal! The Magistrate hath *his* supremacy; he may settle Religion, "that is, Church-Government," according to his conscience. * *

He bitterly upbraided his first Parliament for not taking the Church question in hand:—

To have made such good and wholesome provisions for the



CROMWELL DICTATING THE REPLY TO THE SPANISH AMBASSADORS.

We have here clearly enough presented to us the way in which Cromwell reformed the Church in his day. He deemed it incumbent upon him, in his capacity as civil ruler, to settle what form of Church government should be set up.

Addressing his first Parliament on the subject, Cromwell declared his mind on this subject with his usual uncompromising emphasis. He said—

So long as there is Liberty of Conscience for the Supreme Magistrate to exercise his conscience in erecting what Form of Church-Government he is satisfied he should set up, Why should he not give the like liberty to others? Liberty of Conscience is

Good of the People of these Nations "as were wanted"; for the settling of such matters in things of Religion as would have upheld and given countenance to a Godly Ministry, and yet "as" would have given a just liberty to godly men of different judgments,—"to" men of the same faith with them that you call the Orthodox Ministry in England, as it is well known the Independents are, and many under the form of Baptism, who are sound in the faith, and though they may perhaps be different in judgment in some lesser matters, yet as true Christians both looking for salvation only by faith in the blood of Christ, men professing the fear of God, and having recourse to the name of God as to a strong tower—I say you might have had opportunity to have settled peace and quietness amongst all professing

Godliness; and might have been instrumental, if not to have healed the breaches, yet to have kept the Godly of all judgments from running one upon another; and by keeping them from being overrun by a Common Enemy, "have" rendered them and these Nations both secure, happy and well satisfied.

V.—WHAT MIGHT BE DONE TO-DAY.

So far Cromwell. Now for the bearing of all this upon our problems. The power of the Supreme Magistrate is now vested in the hands of the Electorate. We of the Free Churches who object to the union of Church and State are unable either to sever that union or to rid ourselves of the responsibility which the possession of authority entails upon us. We are responsible for making the best of the Establishment. Nor can we shake off that responsibility. The question is, therefore, fairly raised, What are we going to do about it?

The answer to this question that is suggested by Cromwell's precedent is to leave the whole Establishment untouched, tithes and all, but to widen, to broaden, and to render more efficient and national the ministry of its clergy. As Cromwell broadened the Church so as to render it possible for any good and serious preacher not actively in opposition to the Commonwealth to hold a living to which he might be presented, so we, inheritors of the Cromwellian tradition, might carry his principle to its legitimate development and open the ministry of the Establishment to all good men without narrowing the portal of the Church by exacting any theological or ecclesiastical tests whatever. We could again constitute a Commission of Triers, in which, if the Church is liberally nationalised, we should place the official chiefs of all the religious denominations in England, including Cardinal Vaughan, Dr. Martineau, and Rabbi Adler, together with laymen like Mr. Frederic Harrison, Mr. John Morley, and Mr. Arthur Balfour.

The new clergy would have to be men of good morals, and they would have to give such testimony of the grace of God as to satisfy their examiners that they would not abuse their position in the interest of any sect; that they would honestly promote religious liberty, and oppose with unwearying zeal the social inequalities and inhuman conditions of life which disfigure the England of to-day. A Commission of Expurgators would be a useful complement to the Board of Triers. They could be armed with absolute authority to eject any minister who after his appointment proved himself to be unfit for his post, either by gross, evil living, persistent indolence, indifference to the social welfare of his parishioners, or by failing to hold the balance fairly between all the religious bodies in his parish. A single Act of Parliament would be sufficient at once to repeal the Act of Uniformity, and vest the control of the clergy in a couple of Commissions similar to those of Oliver's time. The new clergy could preach what they pleased, and dress as they liked, so long as they did not transgress the fundamental articles of the democracy, and refuse to be common servants of the whole of the people without any distinction of sect or party. The Church thus nationalised would become more and more a Great Co-operative Society for Doing Good, an agency for promoting mercy, justice, righteousness, and humanity among the people. Its ministers would constantly labour to unite all who love in the service of all who suffer, and there would be no longer a monopoly of the edifices and endowments of the National Church by a mere ecclesiastical or dogmatic sect.

In carrying out this new Reformation Nonconformists would do no violence to their convictions. They would maintain their spiritual organisations, and so would the really spiritually-minded members of the present Establishment. Of course no High Churchman would consent to regard such a nationalised establishment without doctrine or ecclesiastical pretensions as the Spiritual Church. They would naturally found their own Anglican sect and run it at their own charges. The bulk of English Churchmen would remain where they are, nor would they see much difference in the Establishment after it had been transformed into a National Society for Doing Good, excepting that they would find the new parson constantly trying to break down barriers of sectarian pride and exclusiveness which the old parson was busy building up. Life in England would certainly be sweeter and happier if such a change could be brought about.

In view of the chaotic and anarchical state of things now prevailing in the Establishment who knows but Oliver Cromwell's plan, modified to suit the nineteenth century, may not commend itself to the common sense of his countrymen?

VI.—PRECEDENT AND COMMON-SENSE.

Startling as this proposition may appear to those who have lost even the very conception of the national character of the Church, it will present no inherent difficulties to the comprehension of any one who has followed the historical evolution of religious equality.

At first, the idea of the nationalising of the Church was sought by compelling all citizens to profess belief and to conform to the ritual of the Anglican establishment. That was no doubt logical, but it had the disadvantage of being absolutely inconsistent with the principle of liberty of conscience. When that principle asserted itself, the attempt to reconcile it with the original conception of the National Church was made by the rigorous imposition of tests upon all those who served the State in any position of authority, or received from the State any endowment or emolument. Nonconformists were only tolerated as aliens in the Commonwealth of our English Israel. The system of universal tests from the cradle to the grave reminded them at every turn that their position was one of tolerence, not of right. They were the Uitlanders of Britain. But by degrees the compromise by which the advocates of the old theory of the National Church had endeavoured to reconcile a modified recognition of religious liberty with their own belief in the absolute identity of the Church and the nation began to break down. First one position of influence in the national councils and then another was freed from tests. Protestant Dissenters were admitted to Parliament, then Roman Catholics, after them Jews, and finally Atheists. As it was with the House of Commons, so it was with Municipal Corporations. The elaborate provision by which the local administration of the affairs of State was monopolised by the members of the Anglican sect was swept away. The Episcopalian monopolies of marriage, of registering the birth and officiating at the grave of the citizen, shared the same fate. Still more pertinent as a precedent was the abolition of religious tests in the Universities, which were regarded as the training colleges for the Church. Everywhere the practice of imposing religious tests as a condition for accepting the service of a citizen or the conferring a privilege or a position or a salary by the State, has gone by the board —excepting in the National Establishment for the religious teaching of the English people. What, therefore, is more thoroughly in the line of our national history and our political evolution than that here also the tests should disappear, and that the services of all good citizens

without distinction of religious opinion should be available for the ministry of the Established Church?

It is probable that in Church as in State we shall have to proceed by steps and stages. From a logical point of view there is no halting-place between the absolute enforcement of one form of religion on all citizens and the absolute recognition of the right of all the citizens to share equally in fixing the religion to be taught by the State establishment. The only alternative is Disestablishment and Disendowment. But the English are not logical, and it is probable that the first demand that will be made upon the Anglican Church will be the repeal of all tests excepting adhesion, let us say, to the Apostles' Creed. This would exclude the Agnostic, the Atheist, the Jew, and the Unitarian, and although it might not exclude the Roman Catholic, a special provision might be made forbidding the sworn subjects of the Pope to accept ministry in the pulpits of the National Church. Personally I regard all such stipulations as illogical and indefensible; but I am now considering the probable course of events if the Cromwellian suggestion gained acceptance among our people. Ultimately, no doubt, we should see the principle of the Civic Church accepted in its entirety, and no good and capable person would be disqualified for service in the State Church because of his theological opinions. But it will be time enough to talk about that when we have placed the national character of the Church on as broad a foundation as it rested in the time of the Commonwealth.



OLIVER CROMWELL.

Allegorical print, showing England's Distractions and also her attained and further expected Freedom and Happiness.

(Print by W. Faithorne.)

Of course there will be great outcry against this profanation of the idea of a Church. I do not mean to deny that to those who hold the true spiritual conception of the Church the proposed creedless Society for Doing Good would not be a Church. A Church in Cromwell's sense was a community of believers in Jesus Christ, each individually converted to God, and joined together in a holy fellowship for the purpose of getting the will of God done in the world. Such a Church can never be completely national until all the adult members of the nation are individually converted to God. The present Anglican body is so far from realising that ideal that the very conception of a Church as a company of saved persons (and their children) each of whom has experienced a personal change of heart, and is publicly pledged to united service to save the world, would probably be rejected by the majority of its clergy. Therefore while I should shrink from any proposal to found a National Church as blasphemous and Erastian, I see no objection to transforming an Episcopalian sect which calls itself a National Church into something that would be at least national and not sectarian.

The real Church of God in the Christian sense would be then, as now, a thing apart from the National Establishment. Its members, conforming or nonconforming, would maintain their own organisations. Cromwell was most particular to distinguish between God's peculiar interest and His general interest. "His peculiar, His most peculiar interest, was His Church, the Communion of the Faithful Followers of Christ." "His general interest was the concernment of the Living People, not as Christians but as human creatures within these three nations and the dependencies thereof." "The Communion of Faithful Followers of

Christ" should never be confounded with a National Establishment. The latter must comprise all living creatures, saved or unsaved, in the three kingdoms and the dependencies thereof. The peculiar interest would be in less danger of being confounded with the general interest under the new *régime* than it is at present.

Cromwell, it will be objected, excluded Episcopalians from the Establishment. To this it may be replied that in the first place it is not strictly true, and in the second place that whatever exclusion was insisted upon was not because of their faith in Episcopacy but because of their disloyalty to the Commonwealth. In like manner, the only people who would be disqualified for accepting the office of a minister in the re-reformed Church of England—excepting, of course, men incompetent or immoral—would be those who refused to treat all religious denominations on a footing of absolute equality. For a man who rejected the fundamental principle of a National Establishment in an era of religious equality there could necessarily be no place in the national pulpit. For the principle of religious equality and the absolute right of the citizen to religious liberty would be the corner stones of the New Church of England, and those who refused to recognise the equal brotherhood of all believers would not be able to accept office under the new *régime*.

If the proposed change is justified by reference to the precedents of our history it is not less in harmony with the genius of our practical age. When a number of small competing concerns have been engaged for some time in the attempt to develop some great tract of territory, the invariable course is that, sooner or later, a great syndicate is formed. All the conflicting interests are harmonised by an act of amalgamation, and one gigantic concern, with consolidated capital and united effort sets itself to accomplish the task which had overstrained the energies of the private companies. What is wanted to-day—and what would be formed to-morrow if Christians really believed as much in the Kingdom of Heaven as, say, Cecil Rhodes believes in the British Empire—is a National Religious Syndicate for the moral, social, and spiritual regeneration of England. Seats on the board of directors would be allotted in some rough proportion to the number of sittings already provided by each of the amalgamated concerns, and operations would be undertaken on a national scale to overtake the gigantic task which at present lies undone.

But the practical commonsense methods adopted instinctively when Englishmen desire to earn a dividend or extend an empire will probably be scouted as irreverent and profane when the work in hand is the salvation of the whole people. And so it naturally happens the people are not saved not even from the very palpable hell of the overcrowded slums of London.

As was to have been expected, the Tercentenary of Oliver Cromwell has brought forth a fair crop of books of varying excellence. From the popular point of view the most widely-circulated, and in its way one of the best, is Dr. Clifford's pamphlet on "Oliver Cromwell and the Free Churches." Although only a penny pamphlet, it is one of the best things that have appeared in connection with the subject. From the popular point of view also Frederic Harrison's book in Macmillan's series has been much read during the celebration.

Sir Richard Tangye's book upon Oliver Cromwell is chiefly interesting because of its illustrations and the documents in the appendix. Sir Richard Tangye has been for years a devoted collector of Cromwelliana, and in his book he gives the public the benefit of his acquisitions and researches. As a history of the Cromwells his book is not very ambitious, being largely made up of very copious quotations from Mr. Frederic Harrison's admirable little book. There are some portraits and illustrations not before published, and in the appendix there is one very interesting paper describing a music-book which was in use in the household in which Cromwell was a boy.

Mr. Pike's book, which is popularly written, gives a pleasant description of the Commonwealth, largely based upon the memoirs of Colonel Richardson. Mr. Pike is sympathetic, and his volume is very interesting reading.



CROMWELL'S POCKET PISTOL, IN THE POSSESSION OF MR. STEAD.



FREDERIK HENDRIK TRIUMPHING OVER DEATH AND RECEIVING THE BLESSING OF THE ANGEL OF PEACE.

Part of the Decorative Work in the Oranje Zaal, Huis ten Bosch.

(*Photographed by A. Steinmetz, The Hague, for Mr W. Scheel, Amsterdam, who has special permission from H.M. Queen Wilhelmina*)

THE TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE.

"I SHALL myself be satisfied if the results of this Conference . . . by extending the use of the principle of arbitration, . . . diminish the number of cases by which war can be induced."—*Lord Salisbury's Speech at the Opening of Parliament, 1899.*

THE Peace Conference which meets three days after our day of publication bids fair to monopolise the attention of Europe for the next three months. Never before has so representative an assembly met to discuss so momentous an issue. Mrs. Lecky well says in the interesting little paper which she contributes this month to the *Nineteenth Century* :—

No dramatist could have devised a more picturesque and striking conclusion to our progressive nineteenth century than the coming Conference initiated by the Tsar of All the Russias. Armed to the teeth with the most destructive appliances that modern science could invent, the nations of the world are about to discuss the means of arriving at a universal and lasting peace! The House in the Wood, which her Majesty has placed at their disposal for the Conference, seems expressly made for the purpose. The large "Orange Hall," with its magnificent paintings commemorating the Peace of Munster, will be the theatre of the debates. Under the eyes of Pallas Athene the delegates will frame their resolutions, while the inspiring device is held up before them, "Ultimus ante omnes de parta pace triumphus" ("The greatest victory is that by which peace is won").

The delegates chosen by the Governments have met with general approval, with the exception of the extraordinary choice of Messrs. Stengel and Zorn as international law advisers for the German plenipotentiary at the Peace Congress. Neither of these gentlemen possesses any repute as an expert in international law, and one of them—Mr. Stengel—is chiefly known to fame as the author of a pamphlet in which he ridiculed the Tsar, menaced the United States with war, and declared his sovereign hatred and contempt for all, from the Tsar downward, who attempted to bring in a reign of universal peace. Herr Stengel is, however, of no consequence. Count Munster is the German who votes, and he is not likely to be influenced by the opinions of the Munich professor. M. de Staal, who will probably be asked to preside, will have an admirable assistant in M. D'Estournelles, the second French representative, who, when Chargé d'Affaires at London, won golden opinions from all who had anything to do with him. M. de Staal and M. D'Estournelles will constitute a veritable Franco-Russian alliance which augurs well for the success of the Conference. The age and experience, the *bonhomie* and tact of the Russian will be admirably supplemented by the energy, the fervour and the youth of the Frenchman. Both will find their most weighty support in the British delegate, Sir Julian Pauncefote, whose heart is thoroughly in the task before the Conference, and who desires nothing so much as that he may crown a long and illustrious career by assisting in establishing the peace of the world on a judicial basis. With Sir Julian Pauncefote will be the American plenipotentiary, President White from Berlin, whose ideas are entirely in favour of the humanitarian aspirations of the Tsar.

Russia, France, Britain, and the United States—it is a powerful combination, even if Germany and the smaller Powers stood aloof. But they will not stand aloof. There is at this moment better prospect of a harmonious agreement than at any time since the Rescript appeared. Russia and England having come to terms over their respective spheres of interest in China. The English people having so warmly welcomed the initiative of the Tsar, the constantly jarring note of discord has disappeared from the European Concert.

Since last month the only noticeable appointments to the Conference have been the selection of Chevalier Negra as the Italian delegate, and of the Duke of Tetuan by the Government of Spain. Of the latter plenipotentiary, a correspondent writes :—

The selection of the Queen Regent of Spain of the Duke of Tetuan as chief envoy to the Peace Congress at the Hague is a very interesting one for us. It is little known that the Duke of Tetuan, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs of Spain (at the time of the beginning of the late war of that kingdom with the United States), is an Irish chieftain and owner of a name famous in the history of Ireland. He claims to be Lord of Donegal and loves his patronymic of O'Donnell. He is now sixty-three years of age, and is in appearance the typical Castilian grandee. Twenty years ago he was sent to Vienna as a messenger of love from his youthful king to the present Queen-Regent, and by his success there laid the foundation of the present Queen's sovereignty. He is a *persona gratissima* at Court and is very proud of his name and descent, and frequently refers to it. It is a remarkable fact that one of the greater Powers of Europe should be represented at the Congress by an Irishman.

Nothing has been allowed to leak out concerning the programme of the Conference for the very good reason that nothing has been yet arranged. M. de Staal has gone to St. Petersburg to receive his instructions. But there is reason to believe and to hope that the Conference will begin on arbitration, then deal with the humanisation of war, and take the question of the arrest of armaments only after the two other questions are disposed of.

The issue of their deliberations no one can predict, but it is probable that the Conference will be able to arrive at a general agreement to constitute an international Bureau at Berne for the settlement of international disputes. No Power will bind itself to remit all questions to this Bureau. But all Powers will probably unite in expressing a pious opinion that such a reference is highly desirable. The Bureau when established will probably consist of half a dozen competent, judicially-minded administrators who will do the actual work, while behind them will be the more imposing Areopagus of the world, composed of judges from each State, who will nominate the arbitrators before whom grave international questions may be sent for investigation and possibly decision. It will probably be agreed to leave the question of invoking the tribunal entirely optional. No appeal will be made to the Bureau unless both disputants concur in the reference. The important thing is to bring a judicial body into existence which will be always on hand to be called in when disputants desire a settlement. Being a permanent body, they would gradually acquire prestige and experience, and they would moreover be free from the disturbing influences of the popular passion of the moment. If the power to invoke their intervention



Fernandez.] [*Madrid.*

THE DUKE OF TETUAN.
(Spanish Representative.)



COUNT NIGRA.
(Italian Representative.)



MR. WHITE.
(U.S. Representative.)



M. DE BEAUFORT.
(Dutch Foreign Minister and Representative.)

SOME LEADING PLENIPOTENTIARIES AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

be left strictly optional, and if they can only act when requested to do so by both disputants, there will be no need to define the nature of the causes which they may handle. They can deal with all causes either definitely or by way of investigation, according to the agreement of the Powers who solicit their good offices. Further than that it is not probable the Congress will go. No agreement can be secured binding all Powers to invoke mediation as suggested by M. de Nelidoff or M. Witte. To bind yourself in advance always to allow your enemy time to complete his preparation for attack is not regarded as feasible, even when it is presented under the guise of a desire to invoke seconds or peacemakers. Such at least is the latest report.

The following paper was prepared for the purpose of setting forth the data on which the Conference would have to proceed in working for an extension of the use of arbitration in the adjustment of international disputes :—

THE SUGGESTIONS IN THE RUSSIAN CIRCULAR.

The terms in which this subject is referred to in the Russian Circulars are not very precise. In the first Circular there is no specific allusion either to arbitration or mediation. The only phrase which covers such a discussion is that in which the Imperial Government states its opinion "that the present moment would be very favourable to seeking, by means of international discussion, the most effectual means of ensuring to all peoples the benefits of a real and durable peace." But in the second Circular this vagueness gives place to a more precise invitation to the Powers to arrive at a preliminary understanding on the subject of mediation and optional arbitration. The Powers, it was suggested, might arrive at an understanding—

> to accept in principle the employment of good offices in mediation and optional arbitration in cases which lend themselves to such means in order to prevent armed conflicts between nations; an understanding on the subject of their mode of application, and the establishment of some uniform practice in making use of them.

Under this threefold suggestion every form of international arbitration may come up for discussion, but the Russian Circular excludes the idea of obligatory arbitration upon any subject, and expressly limits the application of even optional arbitration to those "cases which lend themselves to such means."

THE STARTING-POINT IN THE TREATY OF PARIS.

"The employment of good offices in mediation" is a suggestion not now mooted for the first time. It made its *début* in an International Congress forty-three years ago. Mr. Leonard H. Courtney, in his address at the Queen's Hall on March 21st, referred to this point in terms which may be quoted as summing up all that needs to be said here. Speaking of the Tsar's suggestion for mediation, Mr. Courtney said :—

> I hope you will agree with me in the opinion that there is a way by which this can be attained. It is a way proceeding upon old lines along the path of historic development, attempting, I think, nothing impossible, taking away nothing from the ultimate right to free action on the part of every State, yet introducing into the conduct of business between States rules and principles which may operate as a bar to their plunging into war. What is this? In the Congress of Paris, which closed the Crimean War, our Plenipotentiary, Lord Clarendon—it is a thing we may well boast of that it was done by our Plenipotentiary—the representatives of the Powers then assembled to agree upon a Declaration, which I value, although it was only of the nature of the pious opinion to which Mr. Morley has referred. It was a declaration that the Powers there assembled recognised that it would be well if before war broke out, before any two of them, the two who were going to war should consult the other Powers, should invite the opinion of the other Powers upon the cause of the quarrel without, however, committing themselves to accept the decision which the other Powers might pronounce upon the struggle between them. That was a pious opinion, a good opinion. The Powers, however, went a little further. They not only expressed that opinion, but they entered into a covenant with one another to the same effect, limited, however, to their relations with Turkey. As the war which had closed had been a war between France and England on the one side with Turkey against Russia, it was not unnatural, perhaps, that the covenant into which the Powers entered should have special reference to the Ottoman Empire, but the Powers there assembled agreed among themselves that if any cause of quarrel ensued between any one of them and the Sultan, before they would declare war upon the Sultan in respect of that cause the opinion of the other Powers should be invited upon the dispute, without, however, committing the Power which was consulted to accept the decision so pronounced. Now here is a covenant which we might make general, instead of in respect to Turkey, which we might carry further, and which, if acted upon, would produce this special result, that it would ensure a cause before war was declared, and would ensure a declaration of neutral opinions upon the circumstances and causes of war before war began. No Power entering upon such a declaration as that would forfeit its right to carry on war if it so determined. Its Imperial authority to use its own judgment would in no degree be rebated in the last resort. The limitation, such as it is, would only be a limitation not to begin until other Powers had pronounced an opinion. I think it would honour any one who brought this proposal forward, and be successful if adopted.

PRECEDENTS—1877 AND 1896.

The good offices of the signatory Powers were invoked by the Sultan before the outbreak of the war of 1877. But as the Sultan was himself bent upon rendering war inevitable by his refusal to accept the counsels of the signatory Powers to whose mediation he had the effrontery to appeal, this can hardly be cited as a case in which the provision failed to avert war.

The same principle reappeared in the abortive Anglo-American treaty of arbitration in 1896, Article VI. of which concludes as follows :—

> In the event of an award by less than the prescribed majority and protested as above provided, or if the members of the arbitral tribunal shall be equally divided, there shall be no recourse to hostile measures of any description until the mediation of one or more friendly Powers has been invited by one or both the high contracting parties.

THE NEXT STEP?

Among the many schemes submitted to the Tsar for consideration during the months preceding the issue of the Second Circular, the most modest, and perhaps the most practical, was that by which one of the ablest of the Russian Ambassadors sought to base upon the precedent of the Mediation Clause in the Treaty of Paris a scheme for forbidding any war until the intervention of friendly neutrals had been invoked. His scheme was, however, essentially different from that of the Treaty of Paris. In that Treaty the disputants pledged themselves before proceeding to extremities to invoke the mediation of the other signatories to the Treaty. The scheme I am now considering does not contemplate any appeal to all the signatories of an international treaty. Deserting the precedent of the Paris Treaty for the earlier precedent by which mankind curbed the savagery of the right of private war, its author proposes to forbid international

"shooting at sight" by something akin to the rigid rules of the duello.

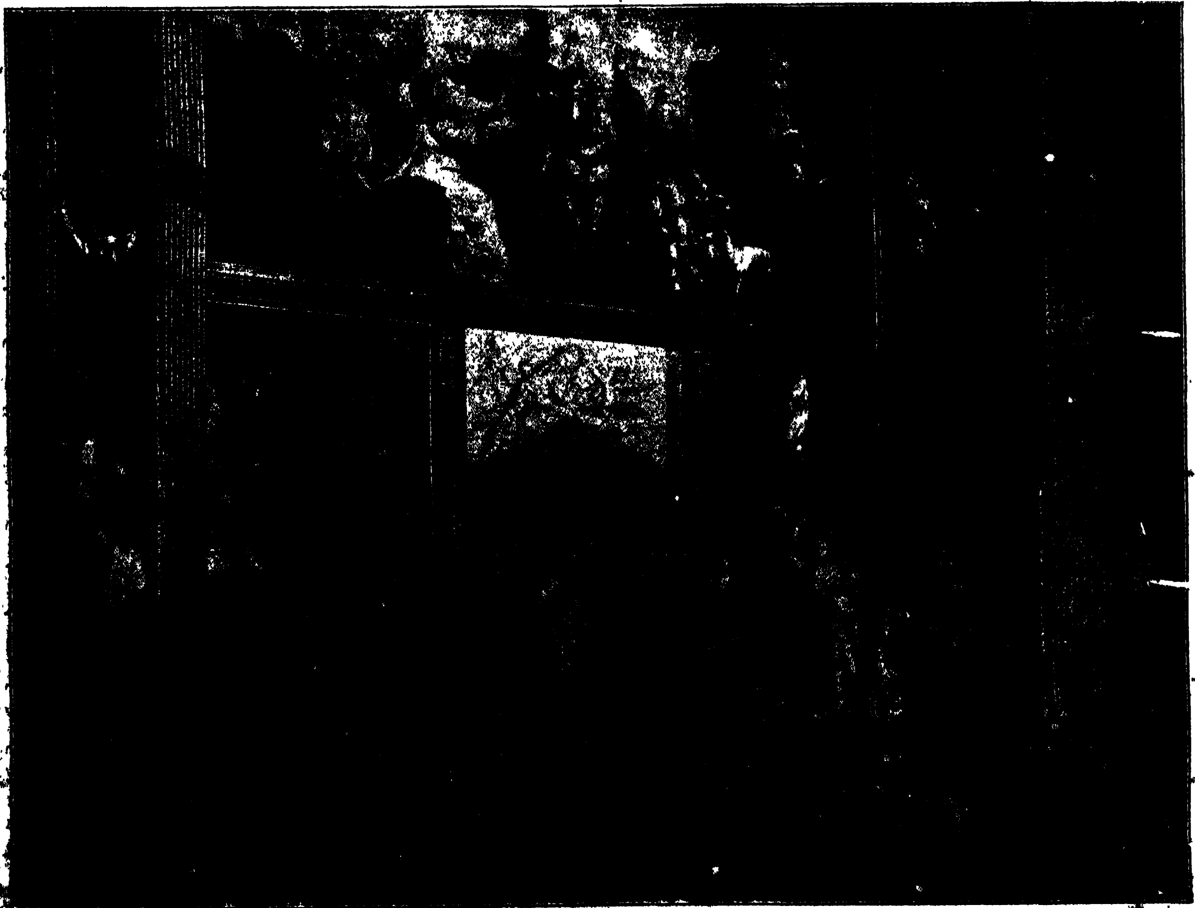
THE HELPFUL ANALOGY OF THE DUELLO.

But we had better let the author speak for himself:—

At present the ethics of international war are precisely those which prevail among the rowdies in a mining camp. There the right of private war exists in its aboriginal savagery. Two men quarrel, and the only question is which shall soonest grab his revolver and shoot his opponent. As civilisation progresses, society does not all at once forbid private war. It imposes restrictions, it confines the right within narrower and ever narrower limits, until at last, in the most advanced nations, the right itself disappears. The analogy will help us in attempting to make the first step to imposing a check upon the, at present, unrestricted license of international war. If we accept this guide, we shall see that the first step is not to insist that the disputants shall leave their quarrel to be adjudicated upon by a tribunal, impartial it may be, but cold, indifferent, and governed by general considerations which override the interest or the honour of the individual. No! The thin end of the wedge of neutral intervention is very different. What is to be done is to insist that before meeting in combat, the disputants shall each be compelled to entrust the management of the affair to a second whom he can implicitly trust to act upon his instructions and to defend his honour as if it were his own. Instead of shooting at sight, the moment a mortal affront is given the principals must be forbidden to come into personal dispute. Everything must be left in the hands of the seconds. They must decide first whether the quarrel is such as to justify a duel, and then they must consider whether they ought to suggest any honourable way of escape from a hostile meeting. If they cannot agree upon any such compromise, they can take the opinion of a third party, and press his suggestions upon their principals. But the ultimate decision rests in the hands of the principals. The utmost that a second can do is to refuse to act if the principal refuses to follow his advice. In that case he must find a more obliging second. If, however, the seconds agree that there is nothing to be done but to let them fight, then they fight. But if they fight before these preliminaries are gone through, and death ensues, then the victor is treated not as a duellist, but as a murderer. That is what could be done in the case of international war.

THE CASE OF FASHODA.

If, for instance, England and France had carried their quarrel about Fashoda to the point of war, the recall of their Ambassadors would have been immediately followed by actual war.



THE PEACE DOOR, ORANJE ZAAL, HUIS TEN BOSCH.

The figures of "Strength" and "Wisdom" are represented as opening the door through which enters the Angel of Peace.

(Photographed by Steinmetz, The Hague, for Mr. W. Scheel, Amsterdam, who has special permission from H.M. Queen Wilhelmina.)

If, however, there had been such an agreement as I am supposing might be arrived at in the Conference, when the Ambassadors were withdrawn, before a shot was fired, France and England would be required to place the whole question in the hands of their friends, who would, I suppose, in this case have been Russia and America. They would have been bound to inquire, in the first place, whether the issue was grave enough to involve the nations in war; and in the second place, supposing this to be so, whether there was any way of escape from so dread a disaster which they could suggest and which England and France could honourably accept. If they could not find one themselves, they might refer it to a third Power, say the President of the Swiss Confederation, and agree to press his opinion upon the disputants. If, after all, England and France rejected their counsels, they could then fight with all the clearer conscience because the friendly mediation of their seconds had failed. Such a solution would not avert all wars. But I think it would, by gaining time, and by affording an opportunity for the friendly intervention of a trusty mediator nominated *ad hoc*, prevent at least half the wars which would otherwise take place. And that, surely, is good enough for a beginning.

"GOOD ENOUGH FOR A BEGINNING."

This proposal is preferred by many to any scheme by which disputes should be referred to a tribunal possessing the moral authority of an international court. "Never," said a distinguished Russian diplomatist to me, "never would I advise our Emperor to consent to such a limitation of his sovereign right and duty to decide alone on all questions vital to the existence or the safety of Russia as would be involved in an agreement to submit any such question to the arbitration of a court, the majority of whose members, being foreigners, could not be expected to be guided by the interests of Russia." "Not even," I asked, "although the right was fully reserved to appeal in the last extremity from the award of the Tribunal to the sword?" "No!" was the instant reply. "Because the odium of drawing the sword against the decision of an international court would seriously and might fatally prejudice the cause of my country."

THE ULTIMATE GOAL.

The question of the first step is the supreme question for the Conference. What the last step should be every one is practically agreed. Sooner or later—let us hope sooner rather than later—there will be a Supreme Court of a Federated Europe, as there has long been a Supreme Court of the United States, and the dealings of that Court will be enforced by the combined naval and military forces of all the Federated States. But this ultimate solution is far out of sight, and need not be considered seriously to-day. It will be more to the point to consider whether it is possible to hope that the Conference will proceed even one step in the direction of International Arbitration.

LORD SALISBURY'S OPINION.

There is fortunately good reason to believe that Lord Salisbury is disposed to advocate a scheme which although coming far short of arbitration in the ordinary acceptation of the term, would nevertheless command the immense advantage of securing the reference to a Tribunal of Investigation all questions that threaten to involve nations in war. Lord Salisbury's views on this point were set forth with characteristic lucidity in the despatches which he addressed to the Government of the United States in 1896. I quote the following passages, selected from three of his despatches, published in 1896 in the Official Papers relating to International arbitration with the United States:—

Arbitration is a subject in which both nations feel a strong interest, without having been able up to this time to arrive at a common ground of agreement. The obstacle which has separated them has been the difficulty of deciding how far the undertaking to refer all matters in dispute is to be carried. On both sides it is admitted that some exceptions must be made. Neither Government is willing to accept arbitration upon issues in which the national honour or integrity is involved. . . . A system of arbitration is an entirely novel arrangement, and therefore the conditions under which it should be adopted are not likely to be ascertained antecedently. The limits ultimately adopted must be determined by experiment. In the interests of the idea, and of the pacific results which are expected from it, it would be wise to commence with a modest beginning, and not to hazard the success of the principle by adventuring it upon doubtful ground. . . .

Cases that arise between States belong to one of two classes. They may be private disputes in respect to which the State is representing its own subjects as individuals; or they may be issues which concern the State itself considered as a whole. A claim for an indemnity or for damages belongs generally to the first class; a claim to territory or sovereign rights belongs to the second. For the first class of differences the suitability of international arbitration may be admitted without reserve. It is exactly analogous to private arbitration; and there is no objection to the one that would not apply equally to the other. There is nothing in cases of this class which should make it difficult to find capable and impartial arbitrators. But the other class of disputes stands on a different footing. They concern the State in its collective capacity; and all the members of each State, and all other States who wish it well, are interested in the issue of the litigation. If the matter in controversy is important, so that defeat is a serious blow to the credit or the power of the litigant who is worsted, that interest becomes a more or less keen partisanship. According to their sympathies, men wish for the victory of one side or another.

Such conflicting sympathies interfere most formidably with the choice of an impartial arbitrator. It would be too invidious to specify the various forms of bias by which, in any important controversy between two great Powers, the other members of the commonwealth of nations are visibly affected. In the existing condition of international sentiment, each great Power could point to nations whose admission to any jury by whom its interests were to be tried it would be bound to challenge: and in a litigation between two great Powers the rival challenges would pretty well exhaust the catalogue of the nations from whom competent and suitable arbiters could be drawn. It would be easy, but scarcely decorous, to illustrate this statement by examples. They will occur to any one's mind who attempts to construct a panel of nations capable of providing competent arbitrators, and will consider how many of them would command equal confidence from any two litigating Powers.

This is the difficulty which stands in the way of unrestricted arbitration. By whatever plan the Tribunal is selected, the end of it must be that issues in which the litigant States are most deeply interested will be decided by the vote of one man, and that man a foreigner. He has no jury to find his facts; he has no Court of Appeal to correct his law; and he is sure to be credited, justly or not, with a leaning to one litigant or the other. Nations cannot afford to run such a risk in deciding controversies by which their national position may be affected, or a number of their fellow-subjects transferred to a foreign rule.—(Pp. 4-5.)

It appears to me that under these circumstances it will be wiser, until our experience of international arbitration is greater, for nations to retain in their own hands some control over the ultimate result of any claim that may be advanced against their territorial rights. I have suggested arrangements under which their interests might be indirectly protected, by conferring on the defeated litigants an appeal to a Court in which the award would need confirmation by a majority of judges belonging to their nationality. I do not insist on this special form of protection. It would be equally satisfactory and more simple to provide that no award on a question of territorial right should stand if, within three months of its delivery, either party should formally protest against its validity. The moral presumption against any nation delivering such a protest would, in the

opinion of the world, be so strong that no Government would resort to such a defence unless under a cogent apprehension that a miscarriage of justice was likely to take place.

Without some such provision, the fear of a possible miscarriage of justice would induce the Government whose territory was claimed to avoid all risk by refusing the arbitration altogether, under the plea, which he allows, that it involved their honour and integrity. The knowledge, on the other hand, that there still remained an escape from any decision that was manifestly unjust, would make parties willing to go forward with the arbitration, who would shrink from it behind this plea, if they felt that, by entering on the proceeding, they had surrendered all possibility of self-protection, whatever injustice might be threatened by the Award.

I have no doubt that if the procedure adopted were found in experience to work with tolerable fairness, the rejection of the Award would come gradually to be looked upon as a proceeding so dangerous and so unreasonable, that the right of resorting to such a mode of self-protection in territorial cases would become practically obsolete, and might in due time be formally renounced. But I do not believe that a hearty adoption and practice of the system of arbitration in the case of territorial demands can be looked for, unless the safety and practicability of this mode of settlement are first ascertained by a cautious and tentative advance.—(P. 13.)

I am aware that to the warmer advocates of arbitration this plan will seem unsatisfying and imperfect. But I believe that it offers an opportunity of making a substantial advance, which a more ambitious arrangement would be unable to secure; and if, under its operation, experience should teach us that our apprehensions as to the danger of reposing an unlimited confidence in this kind of Tribunal are unfounded, it will be easy, by dropping precautions that will have become unnecessary, to accept and establish the idea of arbitration in its most developed form.—(P. 5.)

MR. OLNEY'S OBJECTION: "NOT ARBITRATION, BUT INVESTIGATION."

Mr. Olney, in replying to Lord Salisbury's suggestion, scouted the proposal on the ground that such a reference to arbitration with freedom to reject the Award would not be arbitration at all, but only investigation. Mr. Olney's contention was thus stated :—

His Lordship's real position is that there shall be no genuine arbitration at all. There shall be the usual forms and ceremonies, a so-called Arbitral Tribunal, hearings, evidence, and arguments but as the grand result, instead of a binding adjudication, only an opinion without legal force or sanction, unless accepted by the parties. . . . . The essential idea is that a decision upon a territorial claim shall not operate as a binding award unless the Power aggrieved by it, acting through its Political Department, or through both its Political and Judicial Departments, shall either affirm it or fail to disaffirm it. In Lord Salisbury's judgment, action by the Political Department alone is to be preferred, as being "equally satisfactory and more simple." Now, it may not be wise to assert, though the obvious objections cannot be ignored, that the experiment of subjecting a territorial claim to all the processes it would be subjected to under a genuine arbitration may not have compensating advantages, and may not be worth trying. But the experiment should be recognised and known for what it is—as an arbitration only in name, while, in fact, nothing but an uncommonly ceremonious and elaborate investigation.

It is suggested that the United States admits the principle of the British proposals, but gets security against a miscarriage of justice in respect of a territorial claim by reserving to itself a "liberty of refusal" prior to the arbitration. But the United States' proposals contemplate no rejection of an award when once arbitration has been resorted to; they reserve only the right not to go into an arbitration if the territorial claim in dispute involves the national honour and integrity. The British proposals also reserve the same right. The vital difference between the two sets of proposals is therefore manifest. Under the British proposal, the parties enter into an arbitration and determine afterwards, when they know the result, whether they will be bound or not. Under the proposals of the United States, the parties enter into an arbitration having determined beforehand that they will be bound. The latter is a genuine arbitration—the former is a mere imitation which may have its uses, but, like all other imitations, cannot compare in value with the real article.—(P. 27.)

This may be all very true, but if the disputants will not have the genuine article at any price, must we then deny ourselves the advantages of the imitation? If we cannot get Arbitration with a binding award, shall we, therefore, refuse Investigation which equally with Arbitration will give us time, which will give us the unbiassed judgment of neutral judges, and which will always offer us a way of escape from an unwanted war?

THE "HONOUR AND INTEGRITY" PROVISO.

The fact that if you must bind yourself in advance to accept the award of the arbitrator, no Power will permit any vital question to be arbitrated at all, Mr. Olney admits when he says :—

It is further suggested that under the proposals of the United States, fear of a miscarriage of justice might induce the parties to make undue use of the plea that a claim is not arbitrable because involving the national honour and integrity. The possibility of such an abuse undoubtedly exists, and must continue to exist, unless the principle of Article V. of the proposals is to be altogether abandoned.—(P. 27.)

Article V. ran as follows : "Any difference which in the judgment of either Power materially affects its honour or the integrity of its territory, shall not be referred to arbitration except by special agreement." The answer to this is that if Lord Salisbury's suggested right of appealing from the award to the sword be recognised there is no need for Article V. at all. You can arbitrate everything, no matter how the claim affects either honour or territory, so long as the inalienable right is jealously reserved of appeal in the last resort to the *ultima ratio regum*.

MUST ARBITRATION BE IRREVOCABLE?

Mr. Olney, however, was all for restricting the immense peacemaking potentialities of the Arbitral Court to the insignificant remnant of trivial controversies which nations are willing to refer to a foreign umpire, without any appeal, from his decision. He absolutely rejected Lord Salisbury's proposal always to arbitrate before you fight. He wrote :—

The plan of Lord Salisbury is, that all the forms and ceremonies of arbitration should be gone through with, but with liberty to either party to reject the award, if the award is not to its liking. It is respectfully submitted that a proceeding of that sort must have a tendency to bring all arbitration into contempt; that each party to a dispute should decide to abide by an award before entering into arbitration, or should decide not to enter into it at all, but, once entering into it, should be irrevocably bound.—(P. 28.)

The answer to this is, of course, that in every case of vital importance the Powers would decide not to enter into arbitration at all. But at the Conference at the Hague the supreme desideratum will be to induce them to enter into arbitration as freely as possible. If it pleases any one to call Arbitration, with right of appeal to Arms, not Arbitration but mere Investigation, let him do so! Our contention surely ought to be that where we cannot get Arbitration, Investigation before an International Tribunal is much better than nothing.

THE IDEAS OF M. WITTE.

This, at least, was the opinion which M. Witte expressed to me with much vigour and emphasis when I discussed the matter with him at St. Petersburg. He did not demand the creation of a Court of Arbitration. He did not even ask for arbitration at all. But he insisted, with much sonorous eloquence, upon the indispensable need for creating an Institute of Mediation, which should have a right to intervene, and whose services could be invoked whenever peace was endangered. Nothing was further from M. Witte's ideas than that the Institute should have any power of enforcing its decisions. Neither did he propose that those who sought its aid should bind themselves in advance to open their mouths and shut their eyes and take whatever the Mediating Institute might choose to send them. M. Witte is a practical man. He sees plainly that the open door is a *sine quâ non* for the success of his institute. Every one must be free to reject its award, if every one is to be bound to invoke its intervention. Unless they are free to reject the award, they will never submit their case for decision.

AN INSTITUTE OF MEDIATION.

If such a rule of irrevocable assent to the award were insisted upon, it would of necessity exclude from arbitration all the questions upon which popular passion rages most fiercely—that is to say, all the questions which are most likely to lead to war: whereas nothing is more certain than that if all questions, no matter what, that imperil peace were to be referred to a Court of Arbitration, with full liberty reserved by both disputants to appeal from the award to the arbitrament of war, in nine cases out of ten, probably in ninety-nine out of one hundred, the reference to the Court would settle the question. In the first place, it would give both parties time to cool down; secondly, it would compel both nations to examine critically the full statement of their opponents' case, and the evidence on which it was supported; thirdly, it would clear the air, for the judicial verdict of an impartial tribunal must, even if mistaken, kill out many of the misconceptions and misstatements which inflame international controversies; and fourthly, and most important of all, it would so heavily handicap the nation that drew the sword against the award as to enormously increase the securities which civilisation now possesses against a resort to war. The reserved right to fight—taking the consequences and paying the price—cannot be taken away, no matter what treaties are signed or laws are passed. The right of private war exists in every man of us intact to this day, if we care to pay the price which society exacts and which is paid upon the gallows. In time the nation that appealed from the award of the Arbitration Court to the sword would fare as ill as the private citizen who sets the Law Courts at defiance; but we have not reached that point yet. What is to be hoped for at present is simply to interpose before an appeal to the sword, if that appeal must come —an appeal to the deliberate and judicial verdict of an impartial Court of Investigation if you like, not selected *ad hoc*, but existing as a permanent part of the apparatus provided by the nations for adjusting any differences which may arise between them.

"ALWAYS INVESTIGATE BEFORE YOU FIGHT!"

Hence I am disposed to believe that the true formula which will issue from the Conference is—Always Investigate Before you Fight. An International agreement to permit an International investigation before any International war is entered upon, would be as great a step in advance of the proposed introduction of seconds, as in the case of a duel, as the latter would be an advance upon the present usage in International war of shooting at sight. Investigation could be applied to all questions, whatever they might be, which endangered the peace of the world, and it may be necessary in the case of Courts of Investigation to constitute them *ad hoc* when each delicate case arises for settlement.

MINOR QUESTIONS SUBJECT TO IRREVOCABLE ARBITRATION.

There are, however, many minor questions which might be referred with advantage to a permanent tribunal of arbitration, from whose decision there need be no appeal. These secondary questions have been variously defined. Here, for instance, is the definition finally agreed upon between the British and American Governments in 1896:—

ARTICLE II.—All pecuniary claims or groups of pecuniary claims which do not in the aggregate exceed £100,000 in amount, and which do not involve the determination of territorial claims, shall be dealt with and decided by an arbitral tribunal, constituted as provided in the next following article.

Territorial claims were defined in another article as follows:—

ARTICLE IX.—Territorial claims include all other claims involving questions of servitude, rights of navigation and of access, fisheries, and all rights and interests necessary to the control and enjoyment of the territory claimed by either of the high contracting Powers.

These claims could only be referred to arbitration on the understanding that either Power could protest against the award unless two at least of its own three arbitrators were convinced the award was just. This was secured by the famous five to one majority clause which Lord Salisbury ultimately accepted as a substitute for his proposed right to reject the award of a majority of the arbitral tribunal.

THE RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate of the United States was, however, unwilling to permit even such a strictly limited right of arbitration. They inserted in Article I. the following proviso:—

But no question which affects the foreign or domestic policy of either of the high contracting parties, or the relations of either to any other State or Power, by treaty or otherwise, shall be a subject for arbitration under this treaty except by special agreement.

This proviso was introduced in order to reserve for the Senate the right of deciding what questions should and what should not be sent to arbitration. The range of arbitration was still further restricted by an addendum to Article VII.:—

If at any time before the close of the hearing upon any matter except territorial claims submitted to an arbitral tribunal constituted under this treaty, either of the high contracting parties shall declare that the determination of such matter necessarily involved the decision of a disputed question which is excluded from arbitration except by special agreement by the operation of Article I., then the jurisdiction of such arbitral tribunal over such matter shall cease.

If this was the attitude of the American Senate—which has always declared its undying devotion to the cause of arbitration—there is not much ground for hoping that the Powers represented at the Hague will be less careful to guard their rights.

LORD SALISBURY'S SUGGESTION.

The action of the Senate is in remarkable contrast to the proposal of Lord Salisbury, who in beginning his negotiations with Mr. Olney proposed that—

all questions affecting diplomatic or Consular privileges, all alleged rights of fishery, access, navigation, or commercial privilege, and all questions referred by special agreement between the two parties shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with this treaty, and the award thereon shall be final.

At the International American Conference which met in 1890 it was expressly declared that—

2. Arbitration shall be obligatory in all controversies concerning diplomatic and consular privileges, boundaries, territories, indemnities, the right of navigation, and the validity, construction and enforcement of treaties.

THE PAN-AMERICAN RESERVATION.

The only exception admitted was thus defined :—

4. The sole questions excepted from the provisions of the preceding Articles are those which, in the judgment of any one of the nations involved in the controversy, may imperil its independence. In such case arbitration would be optional for the nation whose independence was threatened, but compulsory upon its assailant.

In the discussion of 1896 with Lord Salisbury, Mr. Olney proposed "that the legislature should have the right to withdraw any question from arbitration on voting a resolution that such question involved its 'honour and integrity.'"

WHY NOT AN INTERNATIONAL BUREAU?

It will be well in defining those disputes to attempt too little rather than to aim at achieving too much. M. Lessar's wise maxim should never be lost sight of :— "The Conference will achieve the maximum if it attempts the minimum ; it will achieve the minimum if it attempts the maximum." It is probable that the most effective and practical plan would be to proceed on the lines of the three great international unions already functioning at Berne. Many small questions creating international friction might be dealt with as silently, expeditiously, and as economically as the tangled mass of intricate problems which are dealt with by the International Administrations of the Post Office, the Telegraphs, and the Railways.

At the present moment the Postal Union includes fifty-nine States, or groups of colonial possessions, containing, roughly stated, 1,000,000,000 inhabitants. The bureau serves as a clearing-house between the administrations ; it is perpetually engaged in settling disputed questions which arise, and points as to the question of interpretation, and it also acts as a kind of arbitral judge on litigious questions between the various administrations. In this case also it is very important to note, with a view to the future international development of the United States of Europe, that it is possible to refer questions to the bureau for its opinion without entering into any preliminary obligation to abide by its decision.

The International Railway Bureau is practically an international arbitration court dealing with great institutions, whose revenue is considerably greater than that of many States :—" It acts as an umpire to shorten litigation between different administrations when the different parties desire it. Here we have an institution which is of quite a novel character, and which is of great interest—a permanent tribunal instituted to regulate international differences."

Why should there not be a similar international administration appointed to deal with the innumerable petty questions which trouble the Foreign Offices of Europe?

If the permanent tribunal which we hope may issue from the Conference at the Hague were reduced to the humble but useful status of a Berne bureau, we need not trouble ourselves much about its constitution. M. Numa Droz and Sir Julian Pauncefote could probably create such a bureau without much trouble, which would be accepted as satisfactory by all the Powers. It is in that direction, rather than in the establishment of an imposing Supreme Court in Permanent Session, that the Conference will find a practical outcome of its labours.

SOME DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF AN INTERNATIONAL COURT—

If, however, it were decided to form a Permanent Arbitral Court, there are many obvious difficulties to be faced, some of which we have not even begun to discuss.

Must the new Court, for instance, be European or universal? If European, what of questions which might arise to-morrow with Japan or the United States? If universal, what will the American say to a claim by European Powers to adjudicate questions that arise in the Western hemisphere? Must the Court include representatives of all Powers, great and small alike—in which case the six great Powers would be nowhere beside the representatives of thirteen small Powers, not counting Montenegro and Monaco. If the Court were American, the United States would only have one judge among a dozen sent from the Central and South American Republics. If the small Powers were to be represented in proportion to their population, how would one arbitrator be divided among seven small States as diverse as Sweden and Portugal?

—AND OF A GENERAL ARBITRATION TREATY.

When an arbitration treaty is agreed to between two Powers, it would not be difficult, although hitherto it has not been attempted, to appoint a Judge of the Supreme Court from each country to act on a permanent Commission of the Peace ; nor would it be impossible, although, as recent debates in the American Senate proved, it might not be easy, to arrange for the appointment of an umpire in cases of disagreement. Every one can see the advantage of a permanent tribunal. Its members would be trained to handle the questions which disturb the peace of nations. With each fresh difficulty that they settled their prestige would grow and the confidence of the nations in their authority would increase. Arbitrators appointed *ad hoc* have no such opportunity. On the other hand, the difficulty of finding something for the arbitrators to do would not be small. The true peacemakers ought to be the diplomatists. It is their business to compose disputes, and the best thing to hope for is that the services of arbitrators would seldom or never be required.

THE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The present state of international law, which is cloud-land and chaos, presents difficulties which it will be well to grapple with. The Conference could hardly do better business than appoint a committee of the best jurists to see what can be done to codify international law. But here again a great problem presents itself. We want not merely a code, but a legislature, if we are to interpret our international law by a tribunal, even although it have no authority behind it but the public opinion of mankind. International law takes scant cognisance of the sufferings of oppressed nationalities. It would be a strange outcome of the Conference of Peace if it were to rivet more firmly the yoke of the oppressor upon populations struggling to be free. When moribund nations shrink and dwindle, international law makes no provision for their interment ; neither does it provide for the resurrection of nationalities.

I do not mention these difficulties as reasons for inaction. But they are reasons for caution, for reflection and consideration ; and as yet the world has hardly put on its Thinking Cap.

THE PEACE CRUSADE.

PRESENTATION OF THE MEMORIAL TO THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.

THE memorial to His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, thanking him for the initiative which he had taken in summoning the Peace Conference, was presented to his representative at the Russian Embassy, the Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, His Excellency M. de Staal, on Tuesday, April 26th. The date of the deputation was fixed at short notice owing to the fact that M. de Staal was summoned to St. Petersburg in order to receive final instructions before proceeding to the Hague. This fact only became known on the Thursday afternoon, and the deputation appointed by the Convention had to be hurriedly summoned to make the presentation on the following Tuesday. The day was rather unfortunate, owing to the fact that nearly every member of the Deputation was out of town. Lord Aberdeen, whose absence was much regretted by all, was in the north of Scotland; Lord Grey was in Northumberland; the Bishops of London and of Rochester were compelled to be in their places on the re-assembling of Convocation that morning. Mr. Bryce was out of town, and Mr. Courtney could not attend. Dr. Clifford was unable to leave the meeting of the Baptist Union, and Mr. Price Hughes had to attend the Cromwell sermon by Dr. Parker at the City Temple, which was preached at the hour fixed for receiving the Deputation at the Russian Embassy. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, a representative company of from thirty to forty ladies and gentlemen assembled at Chesham Place at 12.30 on Tuesday.

The Embassy is at the present moment in the hands of the painters, and the reception took place in the drawing-room. Embassies are not organised for public meetings, and the attendance was somewhat in excess of the sitting accommodation. M. de Staal, although seventy-five years of age, had never before received a public deputation, and there was some degree of curiosity as to how he would acquit himself under the circumstances. It is characteristic of the difference between the habits of the Russians and the English that M. de Staal has never addressed a public meeting of any kind, and it was remarked by some of his friends that it was as well that he should have a preliminary canter with a friendly deputation before having to stand up in the Conference and address the assembled plenipotentiaries. No one who was present would have suspected that M. de Staal was making his maiden speech. He shook hands with each of the speakers at the reception as they were presented to him, listened attentively to their remarks, which were all commendably short, and then replied in a few well-chosen sentences, expressive of his hearty sympathy with the object of the memorialists, and thanking them in the name of the Emperor for the spirit with which they had co-operated with his pacific initiative. M. de Staal spoke in French, slowly and clearly, in a way which left his friends no fear but that he would find himself the right man in the right place in the chair of the Congress.

The task of introducing the Deputation was kindly undertaken by Lord Monkswell, and with one exception none of those who addressed Mr. Balfour were selected as speakers at the Russian Embassy. The memorial signed by the delegates to the Convention was handsomely bound in scarlet leather with an illuminated title-page. Together with this were maps of London and of England, showing the places where towns' meetings had been held. The sheets containing the 160,000 signatures to the Memorial will be bound in thirty volumes, each containing 600 sheets, and forwarded to St. Petersburg for presentation to the Emperor. Appended is a list of those who accepted the invitation to accompany the Deputation to the Russian Embassy:—

Lord Monkswell	Mrs. Browne
Hon. Philip Stanhope, M.P.	Countess Alice Kearney
Rev. David MacEwen, D.D.	Countess Schack
Thos. Burt, M.P.	P. W. Bunting
G. J. Holyoake.	John O'Conor
Hodgson Pratt	W. A. Coote
Mrs. Jacob Wright	W. R. Cremer
Sir Lewis Morris	W. M. Crook
E. M. Bainbridge, M.P.	Dr. Darby
Henry Broadhurst, M.P.	F. W. Fox
Sir Charles Cameron, M.P.	Wm. Hill
W. Clough, M.P.	S. G. Hobson
W. Oldroyd, M.P.	W. B. Luke
D. V. Pirie, M.P.	F. Moscheles
Sam Smith, M.P.	J. P. Newman
John Wilson, M.P.	D. Penrose
Sam Woods, M.P.	W. T. Stead
Miss Balgarnie	A. G. Symonds
Mrs. Beer	*and others.*

The following is a verbatim report of the speeches:—

Lord MONKSWELL, in introducing the Deputation, said:—

It is most unfortunate that the Bishop of London and the Bishop of Rochester are both detained in Convocation, and are therefore unable to be present to-day. It is also unfortunate that Lord Aberdeen and Lord Grey are absent from town. Consequently it has devolved upon me to introduce to your Excellency this representative Deputation. We have desired this interview with your Excellency in order to express our high appreciation of the action of his Imperial Majesty the Tsar, in calling together a Conference, to consider a most pressing, urgent and important question, that has exercised the minds of statesmen throughout the civilised world for a large number of years—whether some means cannot be devised of preventing this reckless and I might almost say this mad competition in armaments which is now going on throughout the whole civilised world. We most earnestly hope that this Conference may bring forth good fruit. (Hear, hear).

The Hon. PHILIP STANHOPE, M.P., was next called upon to speak. He said:—

I have been requested, your Excellency, to make a statement to you on behalf of the gathering here present, and I have been asked to do so in my quality as Chairman of the Inter-parliamentary Conference which, as your Excellency is aware, meets every year in the different capitals of Europe for the purpose of promoting the cause which we are met here to-day to advance; and I have been asked to read to you the following statement:—

"The Crusade of Peace, which was decided upon at a Conference, held at St. James's Hall, on December 18th last, on the return of Mr. Stead from Russia, has now to present a brief report of the results which attended its appeal to the people of Great Britain. In order to make the appeal to the people in the most public manner possible, and also in order to divest the movement of any appearance of party or of sect, it was decided to call into operation the ancient and recognised method of town's meetings—meetings in which, acting on a requisition from the householders, the Mayor summons the citizens to the Town

Hall for the purpose of registering resolutions embodying the opinions of the community over which he presides. As a result of this decision more than two hundred formally constituted town's meetings have been held in all parts of Great Britain; and in addition nearly one hundred other public meetings, which have often been crowded, enthusiastic and unanimous, have been held in support of the proposals of the Rescript. It may be noted as a phenomenon unparalleled in English political history that these meetings have in no single instance resulted in an adverse vote, or even in any serious opposition. Such opposition has been constantly challenged, and in some cases amendments have been moved which enabled the sense of the meeting to be taken on a vote. In no case were there more than ten to twenty votes at the outside recorded for the amendment. There has been no agitation in the history of our people which has been so unanimous, or so free from party motive, which has evoked so universal a response from all parts of the country, from all classes of the community.

"In addition to the resolutions passed at town's and public meetings, resolutions in the same sense have been unanimously passed by a great number of representative religious, political, and social organisations. These congresses and conferences, composed of elected representatives of trade unions, of the free churches, and of almost every kind of political association, have hailed with enthusiasm and unanimity the initiative of the Emperor.

"In other countries, where expression of public opinion by the means of public meetings is not so well understood as in this country, the signature of memorials by individuals has been the only method adopted; and in such cases, the number of signatures is naturally much larger than when the resolutions of the people are recorded by means of public meetings. It was, nevertheless, thought advisable to supplement the series of town's meetings by the signature of memorials addressed to the Emperor; and to this memorial no fewer than one hundred and fifty thousand signatures have been affixed. Those signatures are on sheets, which are in process of binding, and will be forwarded in due course to St. Petersburg. In order to extend the influence of the Peace Crusade to foreign countries, two appeals were drawn up, copies of which are appended. The first appeal, by the representatives of the workers of England to the workers of all other countries, is the most comprehensively signed manifesto that has ever issued from the ranks of British labour. Nearly seven hundred leading officials of Trade Unions, and other Labour and Co-operative Organisations have handed in this appeal to the workers of the Continent, and it is being circulated in millions throughout Europe. The other appeal was drawn up by representative editors of British newspapers, appealing to their *confrères* on the Continent to use their immense influence in support of the cause of Peace.

"In connection with the Crusade, there was published for three months a weekly newspaper entitled *War against War*, a complete set of which constitutes the best memorial of the Crusade.

"A series of meetings held throughout the country appointed delegates, who assembled at St. Martin's Town Hall on the 21st March, when they signed the memorial to the Emperor on behalf of the meetings by which they had been nominated. A copy of this memorial, duly signed, together with the accompanying maps, showing the distribution of town's and public meetings throughout the country, are now presented to your Excellency."

I have, your Excellency, the honour to present to you this memorial, and also some accompanying documents which have been referred to in the statement; also an interesting map of England, which gives to your Excellency a very good idea of the places in which meetings have been held. I have also to express to your Excellency the very great satisfaction which the delegates here feel at your appointment to preside over the deliberations of the Conference at the Hague. (Applause.) It has been a source of infinite pleasure to all those who are anxious for the improvement of our international relations to watch your career in this country, which has contributed, we believe, so much by your personal exertions to improve the relations between our country and yours, and we rejoice exceedingly that one so honoured in his own country and so honoured in ours should have the distinction conferred upon him by his Majesty the Emperor of presiding over the Conference at the Hague.

The Rev. Dr. MACEWAN said :—

As President of the Metropolitan Federation of Free Churches I am here, and I may say as representing generally the Nonconformists of England, to assure your Excellency that the Rescript of his Imperial Majesty the Tsar has been regarded by them with only one sentiment, that of profound satisfaction and thankfulness. As a Scotchman, too, and one well acquainted with the views of my countrymen across the Border, I have to assure you also that these countrymen, though never lacking courage in battle, have regarded this Rescript of his Imperial Majesty with unmingled enthusiasm and an earnest hope that his beneficent aim may be crowned with complete success. The first thing to do to mitigate or remove a great evil such as war is to look it full in the face in all its horrors, and then to devise the best methods of rectifying those causes which tend to produce it. Coming from the crowned head of one of the greatest military Empires, the invitation to the Conference cannot fail in the long run to accomplish great and far-reaching results. In the first instance, perhaps, it might not achieve all that one might desire; but in its ultimate issues it appears to us to be full of promise of a time that may come soon, when the nations shall resort to more rational and more humane methods of settling national differences than recourse to arms. I have attended many great gatherings in the country, and I can assure you that everywhere the reference to the coming Conference at the Hague has been received with the utmost enthusiasm. We all join in wishing your Excellency and the deliberations of the Council God speed. (Hear, hear).

Mr. THOMAS BURT, M.P., said :—

Your Excellency, I have been asked to say a word or two on behalf of the working-men of this country, and I may say of the United Kingdom. (Hear, hear.) The case has been so completely put by my friend, Mr. Stanhope, and by the speaker who succeeded him that I do not want to place the subject on any less broad grounds than those of the community generally. (Hear, hear.) However, as one who has for a great number of years been closely associated with the working-men of the country, and who has had the honour to be the Chairman of the Labour Committee of the Peace Crusade, and as having also attended a good many conferences and public meetings both in London and in the North of England on this subject, I should only like to say that I do not within my own experience—which is a somewhat long one in this connection—remember a single question that has evoked so much interest and enthusiasm, and I may say such unanimity among the working-classes of this country as the Tsar's Rescript. (Hear, hear.) I may say that working-men generally—and I think it is a sentiment that is universally, at least I hope it is very widely felt—deplore that so much of the intellect and wealth of the best countries of Europe are directed to armaments and to warlike preparations. The richest of those countries and those that are best situated have great masses of their population very little removed from starvation, and certainly we feel that the time has now come when the wealth of the world which the workers do so much to produce should be directed more than it is now to the material, the social, the intellectual, and the moral improvement of the masses of the people. (Hear, hear.) I can only join with what my friend Mr. Stanhope has said, and I think in this I am speaking not only for myself but for thousands throughout the country. I can only join in expressing my great satisfaction that your Excellency has been selected to preside at this Congress from which we hope so much, and I am sure I am expressing their sentiments when I say that their heartiest goodwill and sympathy go with you in this. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE, of Brighton, spoke as follows :—

I belong, your Excellency, to a numerous body of the industrial classes to whom reference has been made. I have

been concerned with the co-operation movement from its beginning. (Hear, hear.) It now numbers fully a million and a half of members who are organised, and none of them anywhere have hesitated to express the greatest gratification at the steps which have been taken and which we have come here to acknowledge, in the promotion of peace. No doubt your Excellency has seen with the astonishment that we have seen it, the declaration made in our own Parliament that the cost to us of maintaining peace is so great that we are no longer able to make provision for the payment of our own debts. (Laughter.) We are therefore glad of any prospect that these impositions, which are greater than any war could impose, may no longer oppress us. The co-operative people's profession is thrift, their pursuit is economy, but when war breaks out then all the earnings are more or less swept away and a good many earners too, which we think might be avoided. Therefore we are very much concerned that war, which hitherto seemed absolutely inevitable, may be rendered subject to conditions which shall establish peace. Those for whom I speak, and whose views I know, are not skilled in compliment to Emperors, but we pay to his Majesty the Tsar the highest compliment in our power—that of being grateful for the effort which he has made. (Hear, hear.) I join with them in order to assure you of the reality, the permanence, and the wide extent of our appreciation of these efforts. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HODGSON PRATT said :—

I think that I express the feeling, your Excellency, of all my countrymen when I say that the question of peace and war among nations no longer for the future stands in the same position that it held in the past. Whatever may be the immediate results of this beneficent declaration of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, the ultimate results must be the gradual disappearance of the greatest evil that has prevailed among us. The question for the future is in an entirely different position. His Majesty has appealed to the consciences, to the judgment and to the reason of men, and the more the subject is looked at in the light of the Tsar's Rescript the more will the consciences, the judgment and the reason of men declare that it is a great desideratum for mankind. Whatever may be the immediate results, opinion must go on developing itself more and more on behalf of the appeal which has been made to the peoples, and as that sentiment grows deeper, there will be the sentiment of gratitude to the one man perhaps who could have placed this question before the world. (Hear, hear.)

Mrs. JACOB BRIGHT, in addressing M. de Staal, spoke as follows :—

Your Excellency, I have been asked to say a few words on behalf of the women. The women are everywhere, I am certain, in favour of peace, and most deeply grateful to your Tsar for his noble initiative, but I can say a few words also from my own experience on behalf of the men, because in the year 1878 I was asked to organise a great demonstration against war with Russia. I was supported then by the three great historians, Mr. Froude, Mr. Lecky, and Mr. Carlyle; and in six weeks' time we collected more than a quarter of a million of signatures against war with Russia, so I have the greatest pleasure in corroborating all that has been said by former speakers, and I hope the Tsar will believe how thoroughly the people of this country are in favour of peace. I am sure that within the last fifty years, ever since my brother initiated the grand demonstration against the Crimean War (applause), the feeling in this country has been steadily growing in favour of peace and arbitration all round. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. T. STEAD spoke as follows :—

I am very glad indeed to be here to-day to greet you on your departure upon the noblest mission that you have ever fulfilled in your life, which has been devoted for so many years to the promotion of peace and goodwill. I feel proud to stand here, in however humble a capacity, representing my fellow countrymen, to say God speed to you with all my heart. We bring here the memorial expressing our gratitude to the Tsar, and we come also to express our congratulations to you, because it has been to you that has come the high honour of expressing in the congress of the nations the beneficent and noble ideals of his Imperial Majesty the Tsar. It may be regarded as the momentary winding-up of our crusade, and I would not like the meeting to pass without saying how glad I am to have taken part in it, and as a representative Englishman to make, so far as I can, some little reparation for the great wrong which my country has done to your country for the last fifty years of its life. I hope that this marks the beginning of a new and a better era in which the two countries will go hand in hand to promote peace, progress and good brotherhood among all the nations of the world. (Hear, hear.)

The RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR, replying in French, said :—

My lord, ladies, and gentlemen, I beg your forgiveness at the outset for not addressing you in your own language. I am extremely grateful for the step you have so kindly taken, and, greatly appreciating its worth, I beg you to accept my sincerest thanks for the heartfelt and eloquent words you have just pronounced. Your presence here bears witness in my mind to the sympathetic echo which is found in England to the elevated thought which has inspired his Majesty the Emperor of Russia. I intend to start for St. Petersburg in a few days, and my first duty there will be to report to his Majesty on the most significant manifestation at which I now assist. I am certain that the Emperor will feel on account of it the greatest satisfaction, and I think I may, by anticipation, transmit to you this day my thanks on his behalf. Moreover, your assent has for me a personal value. The Emperor has deigned to appoint me as Plenipotentiary to the Hague Conference. I, therefore, consider England's co-operation as an important condition to the satisfactory accomplishment of the task which has been allotted to me. In meetings such as the Conference will be, where so many different opinions will undoubtedly be expressed, one never can know beforehand what results the deliberations may bring forth I hope, however, that, with God's help and the Powers' goodwill, we shall succeed in taking a serious step in the good direction, which is founded upon principles of equity, humanity, and peace on which rest the security of States and the welfare of nations. Again I thank you. (Applause.)

The deputation thanked his Excellency for his courtesy, and withdrew.

The Crusade in America.

THE *Peace Crusade*, a fortnightly journal of the movement for war against war, published at 1, Beacon Street, Boston, has published a very enthusiastic article concerning the English Crusade. The writer is particularly stirred to admiration by the map published in *War against War*, showing the towns where meetings had been held. "It is, indeed," he says, "a stirring map"; and he remarks that the towns named on it "are, we may be sure, those where is most enlightenment, most Christianity and most humanity." He continues :—

We wish that we might be able, a month from now, to make a map of New England which should be as thick with the names of towns which have been active in the Peace Crusade as this map of Old England, upon which it is an inspiration to look. This can be easily accomplished if the people of New England, who feel deeply upon this great matter, will put their feelings into action. They cannot afford, at a time like this, not to put them into action. America, whose glory it has been to lead the world in the great development of the arbitration idea, and in arbitration practice, cannot afford to be behind England at this critical moment, when the welfare of mankind may be affected by us more signally than is likely to be a possibility again in a generation. But if American public sentiment is to be aroused as English sentiment is aroused, it must be done by quick and vigorous effort. Let every city and town which has not moved in this imperative matter move at once. But we trust that the word which we speak in Boston will be spoken with spirit and power in New York, in Philadelphia, in Chicago, and San Francisco. We trust that the word will be acted upon, and that the Peace Crusade map of the United States, a month from now, will be as thickly printed as the map of Old England to-day.

THE JOHN BRIGHT LEAGUE

To Carry on the Work of the Crusade.

On the 4th April the Mayor and Mayoress invited the local volunteers of the Crusade of Peace in Rochdale to a conversazione at the Town Hall. The subject for discussion was whether the volunteers should continue their organisation or whether they should be dissolved at the close of the three months during which they had enlisted.

WHAT ROCHDALE HAS DONE.

It was stated that between five and six hundred persons had been enlisted as volunteers, paid their shilling of enrolment, and obtained no fewer than 10,000 signatures to the National Memorial to the Tzar. Meetings had been held in every ward of the town and several outlying villages, and so much interest has been excited in the question that the members shrank with reluctance from the thought of dissolving their organisation. At the conversazione, which was attended by about four-fifths of the volunteers, the subject was introduced by the Mayor and was discussed by the members. Mr. Stead was present, and congratulated Rochdale upon having the record both as to volunteers and as to signatures, a result which, from the Mayor downwards, everyone declared to be largely due to the energy and tact of our helper Mrs. Wareing, secretary of the Crusade Committee. Finally Archdeacon Wilson proposed the following resolution :—

That this meeting of Rochdale and district members of the Peace Crusade rejoices in the measure of success that has attended the efforts made during the past few months, and now affirms the need for continuing on a permanent basis the movement for the reduction of armaments and for international arbitration; the meeting further suggests that the local volunteers should continue the organisation under the title of the John Bright League.

This was seconded by Mr. J. T. Dawson, and carried unanimously. The idea of calling the Rochdale organisation a "John Bright League" was first suggested by Mr. Hadley, the editor of the *Rochdale Observer*, and the idea commended itself heartily to John Bright's townsfolk. The old committee was re-appointed with power to add to its numbers, and the meeting closed with confident expectations that a good work had begun which might spread throughout the whole land.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE LEAGUE.

At a meeting of the Committee, held a few days later, the following draft of the rules and constitution of the John Bright League was drawn up for approval :—

1.—The object of the John Bright League is to advocate just and humane principles in international affairs.

2.—Membership is open to all persons above the age of sixteen years, who favour the concurrent reduction of armaments, and the application of the principle of arbitration and conciliation in international disputes.

3.—Members shall subscribe not less than 6d. annually.

4.—The officers of the League shall be an Honorary President, Chairman of Committee, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary, and a Committee of twenty persons, to be elected at the annual meeting of members, such annual meeting to be held in March of each year, and convened as the Committee may direct.

5.—By resolution of the annual meeting the League may co-operate with any other organisation to further the objects above stated.

6.—The Committee shall meet at least once a quarter.

7.—Public meetings in furtherance of the principles of the League may be held from time to time at the discretion of the Committee. It shall also be the duty of the Committee to encourage among the members the systematic study of questions of international concern, and to strengthen the desire for peace by the distribution of literature, and by all other legitimate means.

8.—These rules shall not be altered except by a majority vote at the annual meeting of members.

WHAT IS PROPOSED TO BE DONE.

It is proposed that reading circles should be formed for the purpose of discussing seriously important questions which involve the issues of peace and war. Wishes were expressed by members that there could be something in the shape of a monthly paper, and an offer was made to subscribe 500 copies for Rochdale, should it be found practicable to bring out such a paper for the students and those interested in the cause of peace. The fundamental idea of the John Bright League is simply an attempt to secure the creation of groups of earnest persons in every constituency, who would make it a duty to keep themselves informed, in the first instance, and make their influence felt, in the second instance, on all questions of foreign affairs. At the present moment the idea of the democracy governing the Empire is a delusion. The electors as a whole take only a very spasmodic interest in foreign affairs, and if the serious, sober, reflective part of the community is to exercise any control over our foreign imperial policy it can only be done by the creation of such groups as create an intelligent public opinion in their respective localities, and give a steadiness and sobriety to our policy which it is not likely to have so long a it is left to be the sport of newspapers, music-halls, and speculators. Committees have been formed with a view of carrying out this object in Grantham, where Mr. Stead addressed a meeting on 17th April; at St. Helens, where a crowded enthusiastic meeting was held, on the 18th April; at Manchester and at Salford.

The following are the addresses of those who have been appointed as secretaries of the Local Committees in connection with the Crusade :—Mrs. Edwards, 22, Avenue Road, Grantham; Mr. Carey, Y.M.C.A., College Street, St. Helens; Mr. Stevenson, Hon. Sec. of the Peace Society Reform Club, Manchester; Salford, Mr. Price-Heywood, 22, Albert Road, Withington, near Manchester.

WHERE CRUSADE COMMITTEES EXIST.

The following are the names and addresses of the secretaries of the Committees which are formed in connection with the Crusade at the various meetings which Mr. Stead addressed during his progress :—

Ashton-under-Lyne : Jas. Dunkerley, 178, Oldham Road.
Batley : M. Crothers.
Carlisle : The Mayor (Geo. White).
Colchester : S. F. Hurnard, Hill House, Lexden.
Grange-over-Sands : Jas. H. Midgley, J.P.
Kendal : J. Harrison, 2, Town View.
Keswick : Canon Rawnsley, Crosthwaite Vicarage.
Lancaster : Henry W. Smith, Centenary House.
Leeds : Thomas H. Dodgshun, Y.M.C.A.
Lincoln : Mary Spencer, 100, West Parade.
Liverpool : Jh. H. Hancox, 63, Brookdale Rd., Sefton Park.
Newcastle : H. Crawford Smith, Highcross House.
Northampton : J. Hinton Harris, 114, Abingdon Street.
Oldham : Mary Higgs, The Parsonage, Greenacres.
Plymouth : J. J. Maxwell, Courteney Lodge, Mannamead.
Ripon : A. O. Wright, 25, Low Skellgate.
Rochdale : Mrs. Wareing, 1, Dodgson Street.
St. Austell : J. H. Farslon.
Scarborough : W. Smith, 4, Melrose Street.
Sunderland : Ralph P. Guy, *Echo* Office, Bridge Street.
Whitehaven : W. H. Kitchin, 44, Irish Street.
Wigan : D. Smith, 68, Dicconson Street.
Workington : H. Ernest Campbell, The Rectory.

Any reader who agrees with the general principles of the John Bright League, or who is willing to co-operate in the formation of groups for the study of foreign affairs and imperial policy in his or her own constituency, is invited to communicate with Mr. W. T. Stead, Honorary Secretary of the Peace Crusade, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.

THE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DEMONSTRATION.

THE eve of the Peace Conference is being celebrated by a simultaneous demonstration by the women of the world in fayour of peace. A proposal to this effect was made from Paris by the League of Disarmament, under the presidency of Princess Wischniewski, very soon after the issue of the Rescript, but the effective organisation of the movement in other countries came by process of natural selection into the hands of Madame Selenka, of Munich. The idea underlying the movement was twofold.

WHY A WOMEN'S MOVEMENT?

First and foremost was the need for evoking some kind of popular demonstration on the Continent in favour of the Conference. The men, whether from lack of faith or lack of enthusiasm, were apathetic. With a few exceptions, it was impossible to secure popular demonstrations in any country in favour of peace or of the Conference. The Women's Associations were, however, more alert, and it was thought that as the men had failed the women should take up the task of expressing the aspirations of the world for a more stable and settled peace. The second point was the immense opportunity which such a movement offered to women of making their *début* in the arena of international politics. The idea was taken up with alacrity.

WHAT IT IS PROPOSED TO DO.

According to the original scheme, simultaneous meetings were to be held by women in every part of the world on May 15th, at which addresses were to be read from the women of other lands and resolutions passed in favour of the objects of the Conference. The fact of these resolutions having been passed was to be communicated by telegraph to the Peace Committee at the Hague, where a Peace Committee would be assembled for the purpose of preparing the memorial of the women of the world with full particulars as to the number of countries in which meetings had been held and the places at which resolutions had been passed in support of the Conference. It was found difficult to carry out the programme to the letter, but the general idea has been accepted, and this 15th May will witness a demonstration of the womanhood of the world on a wider scale than has ever hitherto been attempted.

NATIONAL SECRETARIES.

The following is a list of the central secretaries for various countries:—

AMERICA.—Mrs. Wright-Sewell, *Indianapolis*, 3, North Pennsylvania Street, Indiana.

ITALY.—Signora Emilia Mariani, via Po 29, Turin.

HOLLAND.—Mme. de Waszklewicz van Schilfgaarde, 83, Stationweg, the Hague.

DENMARK.—Frau Niewstädt, Dr. Olga's vei 37, Kopenhagen.

FRANCE.—Mlle. Sainte-Croix, Rédactrice de *La Fronde*, Paris.

GERMANY.—Madame Selenka, 9, Leopoldstrasse, Munich.

ENGLAND.—Miss Mary I. Stead, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.

RUSSIA.—Frau Anna von Schabanoff, Malaia Italianskaia 38, St. Petersburg.

SPAIN.—Dr. Bellù S. de Ferrero, Apartado de Correos, Valencia.

SWEDEN.—Frau Bramée, Bureau Friederike Bremer-Bund, Stockholm.

AUSTRIA.—Fräulein Aug. Fickert, Vorsitzende des Oesterr. Frauen-Vereins, Magdalenenstrasse 12, Vienna.

NORWAY.—Frau Dr. Mijoen, Christiania.

HUNGARY.—Frau Professor Heller, Akademieplatz V., Bez. Budapest.

JAPAN.—Mrs. Fashima, President of Women's Association, Tokio.

EGYPT.—Herr von Bailow, Masr el Atteka, Kairo.

INDIA.—Sir Jeejeebhoi Merwanjeed Adabhoi.

The following is the appeal issued to British women:—

TO THE WOMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

In response to an appeal which has reached us from the Women's Associations for Peace and Disarmament, in France and Germany, we earnestly call upon the women of Great Britain and Ireland to co-operate in the great International Demonstration in support of the Peace Conference, which will be held throughout the world in the week ending May 18th, the date fixed for the meeting of the Conference.

The method of demonstration, which has been suggested and carried out in seventeen different countries, the women of which have signified their adhesion to the proposal, is that, if possible, on May 15th, simultaneous meetings should be held in every centre of population, attended by women, for the purpose of passing resolutions expressive of their earnest devotion to the cause of peace, and their desire that the Conference may have a successful issue to its labours.

As far as possible it is hoped that the form of resolution will be uniform in all countries; and the fact that meetings have been held will be communicated by telegraph to the Central Committee at the Hague, in order that a statement may be drawn up and presented (if possible by the Queen of Holland) to the Conference in the name of the womanhood of the world on the day on which the Conference opens.

We appeal to you, therefore, to take immediate steps, each in your own locality, for the purpose of securing as numerous and as influential a meeting of women as possible, in order that in this great international demonstration, British women may take a fitting part.—Signed by

THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN.
LADY HENRY SOMERSET.
MRS. WYNFORD PHILIPPS.
MISS CONS, and many others.

TO OUR SISTERS IN ALL LANDS.

The address of British women, which will be submitted to the meetings on May 15th, is as follows:—

On the eve of the Conference at the Hague we rejoice to unite with you in affirming simultaneously in every land the devotion of the womanhood of the world to the cause of peace.

One hundred years ago there was proclaimed in Europe the doctrine of the Brotherhood of Man. Since then the world has been scourged by frequent wars, and the nations are every year paying two hundred and fifty millions sterling to protect themselves against attack. Such a result, terrible in its effects upon present welfare, and still more appalling in its menace of future catastrophe, proves only too clearly the need for reinforcing the factors which make for Brotherhood by calling into action the sisters, daughters, wives and mothers of mankind, who constitute the great reserve peace forces of the world.

By thus uniting hand in hand all around the world to greet the assembling of the Conference of Peace, women will, for the first time in the history of our race, make their advent as a distinct force and factor in international politics. Such an occasion affords an opportunity, not to be lost, for proclaiming aloud in every land the saving truth of the Sisterhood of Nations.

Unless that principle is adopted as the great watchword of the twentieth century, the Brotherhood of Man will continue to be but an empty phrase, whose hollowness is illustrated by the frightful sacrifices of the armed peace.

We appeal to you—sisters, daughters, wives and mothers in every land—to unite with us in resolving to wage unceasing war against war and the spirit which makes for war, in order that we may no longer have to bring forth sons to be corrupted in the barrack and slaughtered on the battle-field.

As the result of this demonstration we hope that we may discover that in every district in every land there is a group of women earnest for peace, and resolved to labour to secure it. In this way we may encircle the world with a great host of workers who at any future time may be brought into simultaneous action all round the world. We beg of you to communicate the name and address of your secretary to the Centre.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

PROSPECTS OF UNIVERSAL PEACE.

(1) "DIPLOMATICUS" IN DESPAIR.

THE *Fortnightly* has two articles bearing on the Peace Conference. In one, noticed elsewhere, Mr. R. N. Bain recommends great watchfulness of Russian designs in view of recent events in Finland. The other is by "Diplomaticus," and begins :—

The mirage of Universal Peace has once more come and gone. For three thousand years it has never ceased to mock mankind. And yet the hope of clutching it and of finding it real has only strengthened and persisted the more. . . .

During the past century no fewer than three attempts have been made to translate them to the *terra firma* of practical politics. The first and most notable of these efforts was the formation of the Holy Alliance in 1815 to maintain a reign of peace and righteousness on earth, founded on the international settlement of that year. The second was the proposal of Napoleon III. in 1863 to negotiate a proportional disarmament based on a revision of the treaties of 1815, and an equitable settlement of all international questions then imperilling the public peace. The third was the project of the present Tsar, issued last August, of a Conference of the Powers to discuss "the maintenance of universal peace and a possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations."

The Holy Alliance was "from the beginning a solemn fraud." Napoleon III.'s invitation in 1863 was declined by Great Britain, Earl Russell alleging that a readjustment as in 1815, when Europe was exhausted, was not possible now when a long peace had left the Powers indisposed to make concessions.

"IMPOSSIBLE, IMPRACTICABLE, IMPOSSIBLE!"

On the proposals before the Peace Conference at the Hague, the writer offers these "main conclusions" :—

1. That disarmament is impossible without the security of a durable peace.

2. That a durable peace cannot be obtained without an equitable adjustment of all serious international grievances and the provision of a suitable machinery for the settlement of all future differences.

3. That such an adjustment is impracticable and such a machinery would be ineffective unless a force were available to impose their decrees on possible dissentients.

4. That the supply of such a force is, in the present condition of Europe, impossible.

"OUGHT TO BE"—FIDDLESTICKS!

The grievances are very numerous, he argues :—

Alsace does not stand alone. There are the questions of the Russian Baltic provinces, which ought to be German; of Finland, which ought to be Swedish; of Schleswig-Holstein, which ought to be Danish; of the Savoy, Trent and Trieste, which ought to be Italian; of Antwerp, which ought to be Dutch; of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which should be Serb; of Macedonia, for which there are four claimants; and of Gibraltar, which is geographically Spanish. There is, too, the question of the Dardanelles, which could not be discussed at the proposed Congress, except at the expense of the withdrawal of the Tsar's representatives, and there are the temporal claims of the Papacy, which could not well be ignored. Nor could the list be limited to Europe. M. Notovitch has pointed out that if the *principes d'équité et de droit* are to prevail, the rightful ownership of Egypt, and the Antilles, would also have to be settled.

Reduction of armaments, without disposal of grievances, might, he thinks, even precipitate war :—

The European armaments on their present scale are, in short, a deterrent from war. They are so adjusted as to render a successful war not worth striving for. The moment, however, they were reduced, the prizes of war would outweigh its risks, and peace would be at an end.

"SECONDS" IN THE INTERNATIONAL DUEL.

That war could be raised to the level of the duel is another hope which the writer renounces :—

In regard to mediation, Mr. Stead has explained, on the authority of the Tsar, that it is proposed to assimilate the preliminaries of war to those of the private duel. I cannot help thinking that either the Tsar must have spoken thoughtlessly or Mr. Stead must have misunderstood him. There is very little analogy between wars and duels. Indeed, if any could be established, it would be a bad thing for the peace of the world, for the mediation which has hitherto always been exerted to preserve peace would, under the conditions contemplated by Mr. Stead, result more frequently in a colossal "Allez, Messieurs!" Of course, if wars themselves could be assimilated to the innocuous ceremonial of the French duel, with seconds invested with power to stop the combats when they judged honour satisfied, I am not disposed to deny that the cause of peace would gain. But does Mr. Stead believe this practicable?

Mr. Stead never explained this "on the authority of the Tsar." It was imputed to the Tsar by a journalist who published a private conversation with Mr. Stead. But as a matter of fact the report was inaccurate. The Tsar never said a word on the subject to Mr. Stead. But the proposal itself is not impracticable, especially in disputes between the minor Powers. The good offices of seconds might often give the weaker side an honourable excuse for avoiding an otherwise inevitable struggle. But the chief value of the institution of seconds would be the time which their negotiations would allow to reason and conscience to intervene before war had broken out.

WHAT THE CONFERENCE MIGHT DO.

The only positive suggestion which the writer makes is this :—

The Conference would be much better occupied in drawing up a permanent arbitration treaty based on a consolidation of cases already decided and on the principles embodied in the treaties submitting such cases to arbitration. Certain classes of disputes have already been admitted to be arbitrable by nearly all the great Powers. There seems no reason why this admission should not be embodied in a permanent treaty and signed by all the Powers who have already adopted it "facultatively." Were this done, a tribunal to try such cases might be at once established, and the scope of the treaty could be enlarged from time to time as further bi-lateral treaties extended the principle of arbitration. Only in this progressive way can anything be effected towards securing a large and established authority for arbitration in international politics. But even then the vital question of the enforcement of its decrees would remain unsolved.

"WHICH WAY I TURN IS HELL!"

"Diplomaticus" ends with this gloomy outlook :—

The Golden Age never seemed more remote than it does to-day. Militarism never before had so strong a hold on the world. Its influence is everywhere, and everywhere it is baleful. It not only threatens the nations with bankruptcy, but it is paralysing the further development of political liberties. Free nations are becoming armies, with what moral results the Dreyfus case has shown. It is a heavy price to pay for peace, but even the Tsar of all the Russias cannot relieve us.

The situation as the writer sees it recalls the ribald rhyme in which the Calvinist was supposed to address the "reprobate" :—

You'll be damned if you do,
You'll be damned if you don't!
You'll be damned if you will,
You'll be damned if you won't!

But surely the world's history is not to end in such an *impasse* of international perdition!

(2) MR. COURTNEY'S SUGGESTIONS.

In marked contrast to the foregoing effusion of despair stand the judicial and reasoned hopes expressed by the Right Honourable Leonard Courtney, M.P., in his *Contemporary* article on "The Approaching Conference." After a passing reference to the progress which has already been attained in "the perennial conflict between fatalism and faith," he discusses the possible reduction of armaments. He confesses he has always seen great difficulty in the acceptance of any such proposition.

A NOTABLE PRECEDENT IN REDUCED ARMAMENTS.

At the same time he does not set much store by the objection that similar compacts in previous generations have been ignored or evaded. He points out that :—

Such conventions have been imposed by a conqueror on a defeated enemy, and have not been the expressions of true agreements. The limitations of the Prussian Army after Jena, the prohibition of Russian ships in the Black Sea, are examples of stipulations that never had any moral force. The failure of both was only a matter of time and opportunity. Could agreements be freely established between nations freely consenting thereto they might endure. One example deserves notice. Of the Treaty of Ghent closing the war of 1812 between the United Kingdom and the United States it was agreed on both sides that ships of war should never be maintained on the great lakes separating the States from Canada, and despite occasional flutters of apprehension to the contrary the agreement has remained sacred to this day. It has even in its effect gone further than its words. The long frontier running for thousands of miles between the Dominion and the Great Republic is practically unfortified. When we consider what citadels would have been built, what navies nursed, what thousands of conscripts would have been maintained in arms had there been reproduced in America the same spirit of suspicious watchfulness and international apprehension that prevails habitually in Europe, we cannot reckon too highly the immense benefit that is conferred upon mankind by the covenants of Ghent; we cannot lay too much stress on the importance of the fact that those covenants have been faithfully observed.

CERTAIN NAVAL MAXIMA.

He notes certain proposals touching the naval armaments of Europe :—

The principle has been enunciated in France that its navy should be equal to that of the Triple Alliance, while it has been more or less clearly stated that our standard might be recognised as one of equality with the joint forces of Russia and France. Whether these are possible bases of settlement I do not know, and it must not be overlooked that some corresponding limitation might be asked for (especially by Russia) on the part of Japan and of the United States. It is enough to point to these facts showing that the problem must not be at once dismissed as hopeless.

TWO SIGNIFICANT AUGURIES.

Referring to "the corporate consecration of equity and right" mentioned in the Rescript, he recalls illustrations of progress already registered in this direction :—

The declaration of Paris in 1856 abolished privateering and established the rule "free ships make free goods," and, again, the goods of neutrals not being contraband of war are free even in enemy's ships; but these declarations were accepted only among the nations that were parties to them, and neither Spain nor the United States ever joined the company. Nevertheless, in the recent war between the United States and Spain all these principles were observed: the authority of an agreement of the rest of the civilised world, backed, no doubt, by a sense of the mass of neutral force supporting it, was recognised and obeyed. Here nations yielded to stipulations in which they had never before concurred. In the Franco-German War we find covenants kept by the belligerents, although each was in turn sorely tempted to break them.

The neutrality of Belgium and of Switzerland were in danger, but were respected.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CONCERT OF EUROPE.

Lord Clarendon's suggestion of 1856 he describes as an expression of pious opinion. Nevertheless "the Concert of Europe is founded upon it," and though it did not prevent the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, it led to the joint demand of the six Powers, the refusal of which by Turkey made Russia in effect the mandatory of Europe. Mr. Courtney asks, might not the "pious opinion" of 1856 be developed into a covenant between all civilised nations in reference to any dispute between any of them? The agreement, he says, would of course be based upon the relations of States as they are.

WHY NOT EXTEND THE AREA OF NEUTRALISATION?

A very important suggestion is this that Mr. Courtney next advances as part of the Conference Programme :—

The boundaries of States could be recognised only where their sufficiency and justice are universally acknowledged—that is, both by the peoples within such confines and by the Powers without. When such rare conditions are found the European recognition and European guarantee might follow, at least to the extent of neutralisation; and another part of the work of the Conference might be to continue in this respect also the course of historical development by extending the principle of neutralisation, which already forms part of European law.

CANDIDATES FOR NEUTRALISATION.

After referring to the cases of Switzerland, Belgium, and Luxemburg, he asks, "Are there no other States which might be similarly neutralised?" :—

Denmark, for example, would in many ways seem apt for neutralisation, but the Government and people of Denmark cannot be expected to acquiesce in an abandonment of the claim they assert under the Treaty of Nikolsberg to a rectification of their southern frontier. But there are cases to which the application of the principle of neutralisation is relatively easy. Immediately after the Tsar's rescript was issued, the Storthing of Norway addressed their King, praying that he would take steps to have their country neutralised at the Conference. Whether Norwegians would resent the simultaneous neutralisation of Sweden and Norway I do not know, but if they were content to accept the privilege in this fashion, the neutralisation of the Scandinavian kingdoms ought to be within the range of practical politics. Holland differs from Belgium in the possession of a large colonial empire, but I do not see in this difference any reason why it might not have the same status as its neighbour.

Mr. Courtney goes on to suggest an action which may prove possible a generation hence, if the policy of neutralisation of the European system be adopted, though he recognises it as impossible to-day :—

The limits of the Spanish monarchy are so clearly and universally recognised, and so free from suggestion of attack, that it might, much to the well-being of the Spanish people, safely abandon all pretension of being a military Power. I protest, as a lover of Italy, any belief that Italy would be really stronger if disarmed, whilst the relief of the Italian people would be immense and instantaneous; and I seem to see some signs that opinion in Italy is moving in this direction. These are, perhaps, rash speculations, and their expression uncalled for and imprudent. If a country is to be neutralised, it must be so because its inhabitants desire it and the other Powers are willing to pledge themselves thereto. Beyond this it is needless to go.

MODERN MALIGNANTS.

HOW THEY PROMOTE PEACE AND GOODWILL.

THE word "malignant" used as a substantive describing a political party has somewhat gone out of use in England. The name, that is; the thing alas! is as much in evidence as ever. The modern malignants who correspond only too accurately to the party of that name in the days of the Commonwealth, have as their natural rallying ground the *Nineteenth Century*, the editor of which may be regarded as the able and typical high priest of the sect. The present May number reeks with the sentiments which led the Puritans of the seventeenth century to bestow on their political adversaries the title of malignants. It would be a great mistake, of course, to brand as malignants all the latter-day descendants of the cavaliers. Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, who lead the Unionist Party in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons, are anything but malignants, and they are probably as much out of sympathy with modern malignants as Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Morley. The articles which suggest these reflections in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century* are those by Mr. Sidney Low and the Rev. Father Ryder. The former writes upon "The Hypocrisies of the Peace Conference," and the latter upon "The Ethics of War."

A TYPICAL MALIGNANT.

Mr. Sidney Low's paper has all the characteristics of the Malignant. When Lord Salisbury tells us that the mere summoning of the Peace Conference is "surely a good omen for future peace, and an augury on which all those who value the interest of peace, civilisation and Christianity may fitly dwell," Mr. Sidney Low has nothing for the proposal but ridicule and contempt. If he values the interests of peace, civilisation and Christianity, he can hardly be said to be one of those who, in Lord Salisbury's phrase, fitly dwell upon the event as one of good augury. On the contrary, it seems to him a supreme hypocrisy, which is not only hypocritical in itself, but the cause of endless hypocrisy in other people.

"LIARS ALL!" SAYS MR. LOW.

All the assurances of sovereigns and statesmen as to the sincerity with which they have hailed the meeting of the Conference, are. in Mr. Sidney Low's eyes, mere conventional falsehoods. It would be rude to suggest that Mr. Low judges other people by himself, but it is rather hard to ask the world in general to accept his suspicions as the only standard of honesty in this matter. After expounding his belief that statesmen "have a natural and not unjustifiable toleration for conventional mendacity," he says:—

There really seems no reason why the "plain man" should imitate the courteous irony of the diplomatists, and pretend to believe in what he knows to be a farce and only hopes will not be a trap. One may question whether there is not a good spice of the same sort of hypocrisy in the assumed dislike of war with which all the nations are supposed to be penetrated. In point of fact, this abhorrence is not nearly so intense as we think it ought to be and pretend that it is.

THE POPULARITY OF WAR.

So far from the world abhorring war, it is the only thing which mankind in general really loves. "For peace leagues and arbitration societies they have only a chilly and perfunctory approbation." Men will cease to fall in battle about the time when they cease to fall in love. In fact, it would almost appear from Mr. Low's paper that he regards the two operations as equally necessary for the preservation of the race.

Speaking of the attempt which has been made to express the gratitude of mankind to the author of the Rescript, Mr. Low says:—

It is characteristic enough that Great Britain should be about the only country in which any attempt has been made to evoke enthusiasm over the Tsar's project. Everywhere else it is received with indifference or cynical scepticism. Even in the United States, where they are usually quite as open to sentimental considerations as we are, there has been no adequate response to the "Crusade" that was got up in these islands. France is politely frigid, Austria is contemptuous, Holland and the Scandinavian kingdoms are indignant at the monstrous oppression of the Finns, and Germany is interested in reading a brilliant pamphlet, written by one of the Imperial delegates to the Peace Conference, in which the mischievous absurdity of endeavouring to abolish armaments is demonstrated. In England alone it is regarded as almost treasonable to give expression to the thoughts that arise in the minds of many men who think seriously over the matter. On the whole, this anxiety to find an honourable motive, this eager straining after a high moral tone in international politics, is not discreditable to us. Gush is better than cynicism, if we must have one or the other. But one does not see why in this case we need have either.

"COLOSSAL IMPOSTURE" OR COLOSSAL IMPUDENCE.

So by way of putting the world right on the matter, Mr. Low proceeds to unfold the "colossal imposture which lies behind the Russian proposal, and by way of showing his intelligence and good faith he actually quotes the absurd telegram published months ago by the *Times* as to "the absence of any effort to give practical application to the sublime idea of international peace." This anonymous traveller, who seems to have expected that because the Emperor appealed to the nations to arrive at a joint agreement which would render it possible for all of them simultaneously to lessen the strain of mutual armament, he would therefore single-handed begin to readjust the whole of his military system on the chance that such an agreement would be arrived at, is paraded as a "well-informed correspondent!" Some of the statements made by this worthy have been subsequently contradicted by an authority not anonymous, for Mr. Jane, the well-known naval writer who this year visited the Russian dockyards, reported to the *Daily Chronicle* that so far from their being in a state of exceptional and feverish activity, there was everywhere a distinct lull, which was explained on the ground that they were waiting to see what would result from the Conference.

NONSENSE!

Mr. Low further makes twice over a complaint that Russia had "calmly ignored" and had "made no practical response" to Mr. Goschen's proposal. But what in the name of common sense does Mr. Low think Russia could have done? Mr. Goschen's proposal is not one that could be accepted over the counter, as it were, by return of post. It is a statement made as to the intentions of the British Government, which will be taken into consideration at the Conference. Until the Conference meets it is at least premature to make any complaints.

Another instance of the good faith of this modern malignant is that in which he complains that "the Russian Government has not taken the trouble to apologise for the virtual suppression of local autonomy in Finland."

Now Mr. Low is a Unionist, and has therefore a keen sense of the importance of not carrying the principles of local autonomy to such an extreme as to endanger the safety of the Empire. Why should Russia apologise for doing what she has not done and has no intention of doing? It is waste of time to deal with such disingenuous

carping as this. When Mr. Low's friends have given as much local autonomy to Ireland as that which the Finns enjoy to-day, it will be time for them to throw stones at the Russian Government.

A REVEREND MALIGNANT.

Now, let us turn to the other malignant—the Rev. Father Ryder. He writes upon "The Ethics of War." His paper has apparently been suggested by the manifesto of the Society of Friends, in whose views on the subject of peace he naturally finds much that is mistaken. He is at much pains to correct the belief that all the early Christian Fathers considered war absolutely unlawful for a Christian. Those who with Biglow "kinder thought Christ went agin' war and pillage, and that eppylets warn't the best mark of a saint," are told that like John P. Robinson he, Father Ryder, is sure that that is all an exploded idee. For, says Father Ryder:—

CHRIST'S WARRANT FOR WAR.

Not only is the supposed prohibition of war in the New Testament wholly defective, but we have in the words of Christ, recorded John xviii. 36, a recognition of the lawfulness of war. "If my kingdom were of this world, verily would my servants have fought, so that I should not be delivered into the hands of the Jews," which is as much as to say, "If I had come to restore the temporal kingdom of Israel in the way generally expected of the Messiah, my people would have fought." Whence it may be fairly argued that if an earthly kingdom be justifiable at all, as even Quakers admit that it is, we have Scripture warranty to fight for it.

This, it must be admitted, is turning the tables upon the enemy with a vengeance. Father Ryder has no patience with people who would have the State conduct itself on Christian principles, and he takes as his illustration of the folly of attempting to act in this fashion the refusal of Mr. Gladstone to conquer the Transvaal after the defeat at Majuba Hill:—

The State, then, is not a function of the highest ethical culture, even in the order of nature, still less in the supernatural order to which Christianity belongs. It may be controlled by, it cannot be reconstituted on, purely Christian principles. Neither has the most Christian statesman the right so to reconstitute it, or to deal with it as so reconstituted, for he is concerned with a property which is not his own but another's—viz., the community's.

"THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONSCIENCE."

It was from forgetting this that England, after its defeat in the Transvaal, was submitted to the opprobrium of the Boer Convention and baulked of its final victory. The warmest admirer of Mr. Gladstone must needs shudder at the outcome of this ghastly attempt to foist a Sunday-school conscience behind the iron ribs of war. Whatever good reason there may have been for recognising that our claims of sovereignty in the Transvaal rested on a mistaken view of native sentiment, and however fairly such recognition might have been allowed to affect the ultimate settlement, the game of war once entered upon ought to have been played out until it was either lost or won. To this the honour of the country was fully pledged; for this much she stood engaged to the young soldiers who fell in her inauspicious preludes, that their loss should either be redeemed in the full flood of their country's victory, or solemnly accepted in her defeat. Never before in our history has an English Minister thus misapplied a Gospel text, and turned his country's cheek to the smiter.

It is always well when your moralist or anti-moralist condescends to give a particular instance of the application of his principles. Lord Randolph Churchill was not exactly an austere moralist, nor could he be accused of any extravagant aspirations after an ideal Christian morality in the conduct of foreign affairs, but no one bore stronger testimony than he to the fact that Mr. Gladstone's action in the matter of Majuba Hill was both right and politic. This was, however, after he had examined the subject on the spot and knew his facts. Father Ryder has not taken that trouble, and he does not know that the policy which he favours would have been as bad from the point of view of political expediency as it is from the standpoint of Christian morality.

THE USELESSNESS OF THE CHURCH.

If Father Ryder believes that these are the views of the Church, it is not surprising that he should come to the conclusion that the Church is practically useless as an agency for preventing war:—

I do not venture to say what the Church can do and what she cannot do in such a matter. I know she has sometimes brought about arbitration when otherwise arbitration would have been impossible. But if I am right in thinking that certain wars are in the nature of things inevitable, I would suggest that where the Church might most successfully intervene is not before but after the war, in order to prevent it degenerating into a traditional hatred between the combatants. For it is not the loss of fleet or army that constitutes the unforgivable offence, but the extravagant conditions exacted by the victor.

Surely the force of human perversity was never greater than in this remarkable suggestion that we should allow the steed to be stolen before we attempt to lock the stable door!

Is the Tsar Hoodwinked?

AN extraordinary story is given currency by the editor of the *National Review*, first among his episodes of the month. He says:—

In the course of a recent conversation with one of the leading foreign Ambassadors at St. Petersburg—not, by the way, the British Ambassador—the Tsar referred to an article in the Russian newspaper *Novoe Vremya*, to which the Imperial attention had been particularly called. He recommended his visitor to read it, and as the latter was about to withdraw the Tsar considerately said: "You may as well take my copy in case you have mislaid yours." The much delighted diplomatist retired with his prize and naturally commenced reading the article that had so impressed the Emperor. Though a regular reader of the *Novoe Vremya*, the Ambassador was immediately struck by the freshness of this particular article, so on returning home he turned up his own copy of the paper, and was not a little astonished to find that his *Novoe Vremya* of the same date as the Tsar's did not contain this important article. He then realised that this enterprising organ of the Russian reactionary Party publishes on emergencies two distinct issues—a regular edition for the general public and for foreign quotation, and a special edition, consisting of one copy, for the Tsar's private and particular consumption and mystification.

If once an inquiry were opened into these and kindred practices there is no knowing where it would end. It has been constantly asserted, *e.g.*, that it is not considered healthy for the Emperor to read the real *Times*, so he is restricted to a falsified copy. We know that Mr. Stead's organ *War against War*, though existing for the sole purpose of glorifying the Russian Emperor, has frequently had its columns smeared out by the Russian Censor. Truly, His Majesty is hardly treated by his servants.

If the editor's information about the Tsar is of a piece with his statement about the object of *War against War*, it can hardly claim to rank as history.

NATIONALISATION of railways is avowed by the editor of the *Canadian Magazine* in his April number as one of the tenets of his social creed. He says:—

The Government of this country should buy up all the railroads, combine them into one large system, and appoint Sir William Van Horne general manager, with a salary of, say, 200,000 dollars a year. After he dies, Cecil Rhodes, Major Girouard, or some other bright man, could be found who would be a worthy successor.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN FINLAND.

FROM THE FINNISH POINT OF VIEW.

DR. J. N. REUTER, of Helsingfors University, contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* an article on "Russia and Finland." It is a well-written article, and useful, inasmuch as it begins with a sketch of Finnish history, and gives a precise statement as to what it is that the Russians have actually done in the Grand Duchy. Beyond a somewhat transparent attempt to misrepresent the original settlement of the Finnish Constitution which was granted by the Russians to the Finns "of grace," as if it were a formal treaty drawn up between high contracting Powers, there is not much to take exception to in Dr. Reuter's paper. He gives a very striking account of the wide diffusion of education in Finland. He says—

That there are at the present day as many Finnish secondary schools, preparatory for the University, as Swedish ones, that the periodical Press numbers about one hundred and twenty Finnish newspapers, that a great many lectures at the University of Finland are delivered in Finnish, and that the Finnish tongue is, equally with the Swedish, acknowledged as the official language of the Grand Duchy.

WHAT IT ALL AMOUNTS TO.

Turning to what has actually been done by the Russians in Finland, Dr. Reuter's statement makes it quite evident, first that the Finns are crying out very much before they are hurt; and secondly, that the Russians have not proposed to do anything beyond bringing Home Rule in Finland within what may be regarded as Gladstonian limits. That is to say, the whole of the outcry against recent Russian policy has for its foundation nothing more than the fact that the Russian Government has decreed that in future, matters of Imperial interest shall be dealt with by the Emperor at St. Petersburg, and that matters affecting the interests of the whole Empire shall no longer be left to the decision of the Finnish Diet. In all matters relating to their local affairs the autonomy of the Finns remains unimpaired. Even the military law at present is only a proposal, and Dr. Reuter concludes his paper by expressing his belief that its adoption will not be enforced.

THE NEW MILITARY LAW.

Here is Dr. Reuter's statement as to what actually took place:—

The first blow that fell on the country was the Imperial proposal for a new military law, which was to be laid before the Estates summoned to assemble in January of this year to an extraordinary Diet. The summons was issued in July, 1898, thus before the Tsar's peace proposal was offered to the world. In October the proposition was sent to the Senate, and shortly after its main features became known to the public.

By the existing military law of 1878 the conscription system was introduced into Finland with a view to the establishment of a Finnish army intended for the defence of the country, an army under the command of Finnish officers and with a Finnish staff, ultimately subordinate to the Governor-General, who, "whilst likewise commanding any Russian troops that may be located in the country, is the chief of the Finnish army." The standing army is limited to a number of 5,600 men. To reach this amount, out of the annual contingent of about 8,000 young men of the proper age for conscription (twenty-one years) and fit for military service, about 1,920 are annually, after balloting, placed under the colours, where they serve for three years, on the lapse of which time they are transferred to the reserve, where they remain for two years, and ultimately stand in the militia until they have completed their fortieth year. The rest are at once [illegible] in the reserve for five years, and undergo in the first [illegible] military training not exceeding ninety days.

The new military scheme proposes that no fewer than 7,200 (out of 8,000) should be every year placed on the active service list for five years, and afterwards for another period of thirteen years should stand in the reserve, and then in the militia, as before. The army in Finland would, however, not be increased, but the surplus of 5,280 men every year be sent to serve in Russia beyond the frontier of their native country with a service period of five years; this means a force of 36,000 men. This enormous increase of the Finnish army naturally implies a proportional augmentation of the expenses, while at the same time it directly deprives the country of an immense amount of labour—so much needed in our country, where the earth yields her fruits only as the reward of very hard work—and indirectly by inducing many young men to seek their fortunes in America.

The new military proposal further contains statutes to the effect that Russian officers henceforth should have a right to serve in the Finnish army, contrary to the fundamental laws of the country (Par. 10 in the "Form of Government" of 1772, Par. 1 in the "Act of Union and Security" of 1789, and Par. 120 in the Military Law of 1878, being one of the fourteen paragraphs in this law which are ratified as "fundamental laws"). The Finnish military staff would be abolished, and the army become directly subordinate to Russian military authorities.

One of the first consequences of the Tsar's Manifesto will concern the work of the present Diet. In the middle of April a communication has been made to the Diet that the Emperor has approved the proposition of the Minister of War, that the Army Proposal, now under discussion by the Finnish Diet, shall be considered as "possessing an Imperial interest," and thus to be dealt with in the way indicated in the Manifesto of the 15th of February, 1899—*i.e.*, the Diet has only to give its opinion.

It lies of course in the discretion and goodwill of the Tsar to listen to the opinion expressed by the Diet, or to take the advice of his Russian ministers. So strong is even now in Finland confidence in the Tsar that the hope is by no means extinguished that he will follow the former course; and it is very generally believed that if only the true facts could be brought home to him, he could not fail to re-establish Finland's constitutional rights.

A FOREIGN SYMPATHISER'S VIEW.

Mr. R. Nisbet Bain writes in the *Fortnightly* upon "Finland and the Tsar." He has the good sense to disavow all imputations against the personal honour of the Tsar. He thinks that the Finnish people have suffered grievous wrong at the hands of the Imperial authorities. But his statement of the wrong does not make it appear so grievous as he seems to think it.

THE HOME RULE CONFERRED BY RUSSIA.

He sets out by saying that "for more than two centuries (since 1587) the Finlanders have enjoyed political freedom." During their union with Sweden they sent their deputies to the Swedish Parliament, and when subjugated by the Russians under Alexander I., in 1808, they were granted a Landtag modelled on the Swedish Riksdag. The four Estates (Gentry, Clergy, Burgesses, Peasants), having received assurance from the Tsar of his purpose to reign as constitutional monarch, swore allegiance to him as Grand Duke of Finland. Of the constitution granted in 1809, Mr. Bain says:—

Practically it was based on the constitutional compromise invented by Gustavus III. of Sweden, in 1789, when he attempted to combine a strong monarchical government with a subordinate, but still (within certain well-defined limits) free and independent parliament. The balance of power, in every direction, unmistakably inclined to the side of the monarch. He was the fountain of honour and justice, the Commander-in-Chief of the forces, the sole medium of communication with foreign powers, the head of the Executive at home. The Landtag could assemble only when summoned by its Grand Duke; he could dismiss it whenever he thought fit; its deliberations were for the most part to be confined to the propositions which he might

think fit to lay before it, and its jurisdiction did not extend to imperial measures, or to the so-called economic or administrative legislation. But, on the other hand, no new law could be imposed and no old law abolished, nor could the fundamental statutes be in any way altered or amended, without the previous consent of the Estates. Moreover, the Landtag was to co-operate in all legislative measures, in the proper sense of the word, comprising every question relating to the fundamental laws, the privileges of the Estates, the civil law, criminal law, maritime law, ecclesiastical law. They had also a voice in all legislation relating to the coinage, the national bank, the organisation of the army and navy, etc., although, as already stated, the Grand Duke, in all these matters, had the right of initiative. Moreover, the Estates in general retained the right of self-taxation, although the regulation of custom-house dues was expressly reserved as a prerogative of the Crown. It will thus be seen that the Finnish Constitution was an innocent affair enough. The most jealous autocrat ran very little risk in bestowing such a harmless gift upon a portion of his subjects.

For ninety years this constitution has worked successfully. Instead of restricting it, Alexander II. actually extended it. The summoning of the Landtag, previously left entirely to the arbitrary discretion of the Grand Duke, was in 1869 made periodical, "at intervals of not more than five years." Ever since 1882 it has really met every third year. "Alexander III. also promoted the development of the Finnish Constitution by conceding to the Estates the right of initiation in most questions which were not of the nature of fundamental laws, by the Act of June 25, 1886."

THE ARMAMENT BILL.

Mr. Bain finds the beginning of the present trouble in the Armament Bill submitted to the Estates of Finland at the extraordinary Diet, summoned expressly for the purpose of considering the measure, by Governor-General Bobrikov, at the end of last January. The reason of the Bill is thus stated in the preamble:—"The unity of the Russian army requires the introduction of the most thorough uniformity in the regulations providing for the completion of the army lists in times of war and in times of peace."

Mr. Bain goes on to give his account of this measure, which does not strike the outsider as a very terrible engine of oppression:—

The chief object of this new army Bill was to incorporate the Finnish army with the Russian; and the most important political consequence of such an incorporation would have been this—the Finnish forces would no longer, as had hitherto been the case, have been devoted exclusively to the defence of Finland itself against a foreign foe. On the contrary, by the new proposed regulations, the military contingent of the Grand-Duchy might at any time be transferred to Russian territory, and, *vice versâ*, Russian officers might be sent to command Finnish battalions. In the latter case, as it was not to be expected that these Russian officers would take the trouble to acquire the two official languages of Finland (*i.e.*, Swedish and Finnish), their presence in the Finnish army would inevitably have led to the introduction of the Russian language (which, at present, is only used in Finland in giving the word of command), and the native languages might then have run the risk of being degraded into merely tolerated local dialects. That this was no imaginary apprehension is clear from several of the paragraphs of the proposed new regulations, and notably of that paragraph which promises a considerable reduction in his period of obligatory military service to any Finnish conscript who should possess a knowledge of the Russian language. For the Landtag to have accepted these military propositions in their present shape would have been tantamount to an act of political suicide; and the Russian Governor-General in Finland seems to have reported that the only answer of the Finnish Estates must needs be a *non possumus*, for, before they had had time to even deliberate upon the Bill submitted to their consideration, they were suddenly confronted by a gratuitous and totally unforeseen act of despotism. It was resolved at St. Petersburg to deprive the Finnish Estates of their right of veto as regarded the Armament Bill, and thereby save Russia from a political defeat within her own confines, by the simple expedient of making a slight alteration in the Finnish Constitution, by means of an Imperial manifesto.

WHO IS TO DECIDE WHAT ARE IMPERIAL QUESTIONS?

This manifesto decrees that "in future it shall rest with the monarch alone to determine what questions are 'Imperial questions,' and what are of such purely local nature as can be left to the decision of the Landtag":—

Hitherto those questions which concerned both Russia and Finland had, in doubtful cases, been finally adjusted by a conference of the Ministers of State of both countries; so that not *uniform* or *common*, but *separate* though *identical* laws, were wont to be issued for the two separate portions of the Empire respectively. Consequently the most ominous feature of the manifesto of February 15th is, that henceforth the Finlanders can never be sure what questions the Emperor of Russia may choose to regard as "Imperial questions." It is, therefore, not too much to say that the manifesto is a mortal blow at the liberties of Finland, for it deprives the Finnish nation of its most precious privilege, the privilege of making its own laws in conjunction with its Grand Duke, and it degrades the Finnish Landtag from a legislative representative parliament to a mere consultative provincial assembly.

This seems to be rather an exaggeration. For in any dispute as to what is an Imperial question some party must decide; and it stands to reason that the Empire as a whole, and not any portion of it—however liberal the measure of Home Rule which it possesses—must be the arbiter. This ultimate political truth may have been enforced in a manner too careless of Finnish susceptibilities; but no amount of constitutional drapery could finally disguise it. As to the Armament Bill, the foreigner may perhaps find it hard to see how the Landtag in assenting to a measure for the unification of the forces of Imperial defence, with preference for a single language of command, would have committed political suicide.

DR. WESTERMARCK'S COMPLAINT.

The foregoing account of the difficulty is confirmed in the *Contemporary* by Professor Edward Westermarck. This Finnish gentleman says that the popular view holds Bobrikov, the Governor-General of Finland, responsible for the changes, and says of him:—

He is a perfect stranger to the spirit of our national life. He has displayed a contempt for the press which to our mind is truly cynical. . . . Already he has suppressed one, while he has suspended the publication of two others. . . . Ever since his arrival, and especially after the manifesto, the country has been troubled with spies and *gendarmes*. Children are pounced upon in the streets, and asked what they are taught at school, or what their parents have been saying at home, money being offered as a reward if they tell the truth. We do not know if the Governor-General takes any direct part in this abominable system of espionage. At all events he has done nothing to suppress it, and it was unknown in Finland previous to his arrival. We are treated as rebels, although there is not the slightest symptom of rebellion.

The writer says, "We want an express explanation from our Sovereign." He "has been badly advised." But—

Of a rebellion no one even dreams in Finland. We shall offer peaceful resistance to everything which is contrary to the sworn laws of our country. . . . The only weapon in which we put trust is that culture of mind and character which is involved in our Scandinavian civilisation. Our Russian antagonists have no idea of the strength of this weapon.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIA.

(1) BY PROFESSOR OSEROFF.

ONE of the most interesting articles that have appeared for some time concerning the present condition of Russian industry is that which Professor Oseroff contributes to the *Forum* for April. In this paper he modestly says that his object is—

merely to call attention to the fact that industry is rapidly developing in Russia, that the country is liberating itself more and more from importations to meet the requirements of home consumption, and that the governmental policy is directed primarily to industrial development,—facts manifested by the high protective tariff, export bounties, the peculiar regulation of the Sugar Syndicate, etc.

A BOOM IN THE IRON TRADE.

But while confining himself to this modest programme, he incidentally gives us a vivid picture of the immense progress which has been made by Russia in all directions of trade and industry. The figures which he gives are very remarkable. In the South of Russia, in 1887, for instance, there were only five blast furnaces; in 1897 the number had risen to twenty-five, and the output of iron had been multiplied tenfold. In the present year it is believed that no fewer than forty-three are working, and the output of iron is nearly doubled since 1897. So it is with oil, cotton, and almost all other products. In 1898, 28,000 miles of railway were open for travel, and 7,000 were in course of construction, while it is proposed to build 4,000 as soon as ways and means permit. The zone system of railway rates introduced in the last few years has led to an increase of passenger traffic of 43 per cent., and freight blockages are continually happening on the railways owing to the lack of rolling stock:—

In the fourteen years from 1880 to 1894 the freight traffic on the railways of Russia increased two and one-half-fold. In the same period the transportation of grain increased two and one-half-fold; of salt, twofold; of oil, thirteenfold; and of coal, threefold.

THE CURSE OF PROTECTION.

This brings Professor Oseroff to expound the mischief which is being done to Russian industry by the present exorbitant protective tariff. I take it from his paper that he is a moderate Protectionist, but he is aghast at Protection run mad, as it is to be seen in Russia to-day. He says:—

All Russian consumers suffer quite absurdly from excessive Protection, and pay vast sums to the manufacturers; while, on the other hand, Russian agricultural industry suffers, because of the high duties on many articles which agriculture requires for its development.

The high tariff on iron compels the peasant to till the soil with his antediluvian plough, to harrow it with dry wood, to reap the grain with his hands, to winnow it by the breezes, to grind it, if not in domestic mortar or cask, in a windmill which contains not a single iron nail, and, finally, even to avoid using the macadam highway, on which he does not like to drive homeward, with his unshod horse and his un-tired cart, risking both himself and his horse.

MODIFICATIONS MADE AND TO COME.

Fortunately M. Witte is quite shrewd enough to see the suicidal nature of this fiscal policy, and he has lately made several significant changes which indicate that further improvements may be expected:—

The injury to the development of Russian ship-building caused by a high importation tariff was, at last, recognised by the Government; and last year an Act was passed permitting the free importation of sea-going vessels. In the same way, free importation into Siberia is permitted in the case of several kinds of machinery required there for working the gold mines. All these facts are signs that the people of Russia are beginning to recognise that such an absurd and excessively high tariff is not beneficial, but detrimental.

HOW INDUSTRY IS CRIPPLED.

Still there is a great deal to be done, and not only in the way of reforming the tariff. The same fallacy which forms the foundation of a protective tariff works out i a still more absurd fashion among the peasants:—

The development of the iron industry in Russia is greatly impeded by the regulations affecting mining. There the owner of any portion of the earth's surface is regarded as the owner of its interior; and such conditions are detrimental to the development of the mines. Taking advantage of their right of possession, the owners of the iron-mines of Krivóy Rog (Crooked Horn), in the South of Russia, demand very large sums for the right of working them; and this adds greatly to the price of mining products. The peasant village communities, which are also landowners in this locality, sometimes impose exacting conditions upon the renting of a parcel of land for mining, as, for example, that the contractor shall not build a railway for transportation of the ore, but that the privilege of all transportation shall be given to the members of the village society at a fixed rate—a rate more than double the ordinary rate for transportation by rail. Such conditions are met with in other parts of Russia as well.

80 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS.

Professor Oseroff gives some almost fabulous figures as to the 40 per cent., 50 per cent., and even 80 per cent. dividends that are paid by the protected industries. The natural result follows that the consumers pay through the nose, and the protected monopolies display no enterprise. Professor Oseroff says:—

The progress of Russian industry might have been still greater if there had not been established that very high, indeed almost prohibitive, Customs tariff, which, instead of serving as an inducement to production, creates apathy among Russian manufacturers by assuring them in advance almost fabulous dividends. By reason of this high Protection, Russian manufacturers have no incentive to introduce technical improvements. Lulled to repose by high dividends, they consider it their duty, at the very first hint of possible competition, to appeal to the Government to raise the tariff.

(2) BY M. L. RAFFALOVITCH.

The *Journal of the Institute of Bankers* contains a paper read before the Institute of Bankers on the twelfth of last month by M. L. Raffalovitch, which in the appendix includes a mass of up-to-date statistics which it would be very difficult to procure in any other publication. M. Raffalovitch is a banker, a financier, and a well-known writer upon financial and economic subjects in the Russian Press. He came over to read a paper before the Institute of Bankers, and also to see what could be done in the way of interesting English capitalists in Russian industry. His paper is entitled "Banking in Russia." In reality it is a survey of the whole industrial position in that country. M. Raffalovitch emphasises even more than Professor Oseroff the immense development which has recently taken place in Russian industry.

NEW RUSSIA.

Russia, he maintains, is practically a new country. The change in the last twenty-five years is almost inconceivably great. In his paper, which is simply crammed full of facts, he mentions that the whole increase of the Russian debt between 1887 and 1898 has been incurred for the construction of railways—that is to say, the expenditure on railways during that period averaged about fourteen millions a year, a sum exceeding the total increment to the debt in the same period. Half the Russian debt at

the present moment is represented by the actual value of the railways now belonging to the nation. The gross receipts of the Russian railways showed an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in thirty years. The net revenue per verst shows an improvement of nearly 40 per cent. between 1885 and 1896, a much greater improvement than is to be seen in any other country. "The country," says M. Raffalovitch, "is only beginning to work," and it would need at least £1,500,000,000 sterling to bring up its capital to the standard of the United States. M. Raffalovitch speaks very emphatically as to the security afforded to the investor by the administration of justice in Russia; and he says that foreigners enjoy in Russia exactly the same protection as Russians.

LEGISLATION BY ROYAL COMMISSIONS.

I pass over passages in the paper which deal more particularly with banking, in order to introduce the interesting account which he gives of the way in which legislation is carried on in the Russian Empire. From M. Raffalovitch's account it would seem that the Russians have practically adopted a principle of legislating by a Royal Commission appointed to inquire into a subject. Its report is then dealt with, not by the House of Commons, but by the Minister whose department it concerns; then it goes before the Council of State, and ultimately is sanctioned by the Emperor. He says that there are many private permanent committees similar to that which is constituted by the representatives of the various Joint Stock Commercial Banks :—

Such committees exist, also for many other kinds of enterprise, as, for instance, Joint Stock Agrarian Banks (long-termed credit), iron mills, coal mines, railways, etc. This arrangement allows people engaged in the same trade to meet and discuss their wants, etc., and put them before the Government, the latter finding thus great help in the elucidation of questions of general interest, and in the elaboration of new, or alteration of existing, laws concerning the economical needs of the country.

It is also a standing practice to appoint for this purpose special commissions, to take part in which are invited representatives of the different Ministries interested in the given questions, and also members of commercial chambers and exchanges, and persons engaged in the particular trade or industry, or known to be competent, as for instance, professors, etc., from all parts of Russia. In that way projects of laws are debated by really well-informed persons. Administration, theory, and practice meet and discuss, and, if it is true that out of the shock of opinions there comes light, we are on the right way to it. It is at any rate a very great advantage that every special question is discussed by men who know that special question. After the Commission has done its work the Ministry of Finance elaborates a bill, which it presents to the Council of State for examination. The Council of State consequently present their opinion to the approval of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor. If there is a division, both the opinions, that of the majority and that of the minority, are presented to the Emperor, who approves either the one or the other. The opinion approved by the Supreme Power is law, and binding for everyone from the day it has been published by the Ruling Senate.

The members of such Commissions are not remunerated. It is considered an honourable duty, and time and labour is given accordingly. To state an example, I will mention the Commission nominated in 1897, for the examination of a project of a bill concerning the reform of the laws on Joint Stock Societies. We sat a whole month; the sittings—mostly two a day—lasted about eight to nine hours daily, and nearly all the members were present till the end of the session.

The debates are always animated, and the Press does not fail to contribute to it by giving not only reports of the daily proceedings, but also by joining the chorus *pro* and *contra*, according to their belief and inclination.

Altogether the paper, with the statistics appended at the close, gives the handiest and most up to date account of how things stand in Russia that can be procured in the English language.

A NEW THEORY OF TOTEMISM.

A CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM OF FOOD SUPPLY.

MR. J. G. FRAZER continues in the *Fortnightly* his discussion of Messrs. Spencer and Gillen's researches into the origin of Totemism. From their report of the *Intichiuma* ceremonies among the Central Australian tribes he develops a new theory :—

For these ceremonies show—what no one had previously dreamed of—that the very man who himself abstains in general from eating his totem will, nevertheless, do all in his power to enable other people to eat it; nay, that his very business and function in life is to procure for his fellow tribesmen a supply of the animal or plant from which he takes his name, and to which he stands in so intimate a relation. With the new facts before us, we may safely conjecture that whatever the origin of the prohibition observed by each clan to eat its totem, that prohibition is essentially subordinate, and probably ancillary to the great end of enabling the community as a whole to eat of it—in other words, of contributing to the common food supply. Viewed in this light, Totemism is a thoroughly practical system designed to meet the every-day wants of the ordinary man in a clear and straightforward way . . . . It is a co-operative system designed to procure for the community a supply, primarily of food, and secondarily of all the other necessaries of life.

This he finds to agree with the traditions of these tribes, that "people began by regularly eating their totems and marrying women of the same totem group as themselves" :—

All over the world primitive man believes that by absorbing the flesh and blood of an animal he acquires the qualities of the creature, and so far identifies himself with it. . . . From this point of view it is quite natural that the savage, desirous of uniting himself as closely as possible with his totem, should partake of its flesh and blood. . . . The reason why men should in course of time deny themselves the food on which they had formerly subsisted, and which they continued to provide for the use of others, is not obvious. We may conjecture that the change came about through an attempt to carry out more consistently than before that identification of a man with his totem, which seems to be of the essence of the system. Men may have remarked that animals as a rule, and plants universally, do not feed upon their own kind. . . . Further, a wish to conciliate and entice the creatures which it was desired to catch for food may have helped to establish the taboo on killing and eating the totem.

Mr. Frazer goes on to hazard a conjecture as to the meaning of the numerous prohibitions imposed on each of the clans in the Queensland tribes. He says :—

Among these tribes the members of each exogamous class are forbidden to eat, not merely one, but several, and sometimes many different kinds of animals. The exogamous classes are four in number, and the lists of foods prohibited to each class, though constant throughout each tribe, are found to vary from tribe to tribe. We may surmise that the animals which are thus tabooed to the various intermarrying classes of these Queensland tribes are neither more nor less than what I have proposed to call multiplex totems, and that the members of each of these classes are, or have at some time been, bound to perform ceremonies of the same sort as the *Intichiuma* for the multiplication of all the kinds of animals which they are forbidden to eat. The surmise is confirmed by the circumstance that, though the members of each class are forbidden to eat the animals in question, they are not forbidden to kill them. In other words, they are at liberty to provide their fellows with the food of which they may not themselves partake. This entirely agrees with the view of Totemism here suggested.

THE UITLANDERS' APPEAL TO THE QUEEN.

MR. ARNOLD WHITE discourses in the *National Review* on the coming crisis in the Transvaal. He insists that "the time has now come for the British Government either to act decisively in the terms of the Colonial Secretary's declaration, or to acquiesce in the renunciation of a suzerainty they are unable to define or unwilling to maintain." The occasion is the petition to the Queen, which has been signed by twenty-one thousand British subjects in the Transvaal. This, he says, is "an original, voluntary, and spontaneous demand on the part of middle and working class Uitlanders." None of the old Reform leaders are in it; "above all, Mr. Rhodes and his *entourage* have refrained from intervening in the affair." This is their case, as Mr. White puts it, who is no admirer of Mr. Rhodes :—

The petitioners, whose appeal to their fellow-countrymen is now under consideration by the Government, are suffering from that class of injury which is the direct cause of every successful rebellion which has yet been made by people of our race. The chief burden of taxation is thrown upon their shoulders. They are refused by their Boer masters any share in its disposal. All representation is denied them. Education of their children is withheld. The use of the Boer dialect, or the *taal*, a barren tongue which has not yet bloomed with one literary flower, is enforced; while the English language, which is compulsorily used in the schools of yellow men in the Far East, is forbidden in the Transvaal after children have passed the Third Standard, although the Queen is Suzerain. They ask that Great Britain shall protect her subjects in the Transvaal from a system of high-handed oppression which has grown more severe with the lapse of years and has now become intolerable.

JOSEPH VERSUS PAUL.

The issue between Her Majesty's Ministers and Mr. Kruger is stated thus :—

The former maintain that the suzerainty provided in the Convention of 1881 and not abolished or named in the Convention of 1884 is in full force to-day. The Boer Government maintain that the 1884 Convention drops the suzerainty, and that the South African Republic is to-day an independent State.

In despatches from Downing Street, the substance of which is publicly known in the Transvaal, though not promulgated here, the argument of the Colonial Secretary is as follows :—

If the Boer Government declines to accept the preamble to the Convention of 1881, which established the suzerainty, then their independence does not exist, for it was never granted. If, on the other hand, the Boers accept the 1881 preamble, then the suzerainty is a fact and is an insurmountable obstacle to the arguments recently advanced by Dr. Leyds and other apologists for independence.

ANOTHER TURN OF THE SCREW.

Meanwhile "further reactionary legislation is resolved on by Mr. Kruger" :—

The liquor law is to be tampered with. The 5 per cent. tax on dividends . . . is to be converted into a 2½ per cent. tax on the gross output, which is equivalent to nearly 10 per cent. on dividends . . . The new law prohibiting natives under twenty from working in the mines before they have passed an apprenticeship on Boer farms is a piece of legislation that calls for the intervention of the Suzerain Power.

"THE FIRST MAN IN SOUTH AFRICA."

Mr. White recognises the effect of "the detachment of Mr. Rhodes from South African politics"; but hopefully rather than otherwise. He says :—

By Mr. Rhodes' retirement into Opposition, the extremely able and far-seeing personality who now occupies the position of High Commissioner is what his position prescribes that he should be, the first man in South Africa. The influence of Sir Alfred Milner in allaying the racial troubles excited by the Raid is beyond all praise, and if he has a free hand for carrying out a firm policy—which will require no less tact and ability than the task which he discharged so well as Lord Cromer's right-hand man in Egypt—it is possible that the Transvaal difficulty may yet be settled without the effusion of blood.

"THE KEY TO THE FUTURE."

Nevertheless :—

If the prayer of the petitioners who protest against the existing state of things is coldly ignored, events are bound to ensue which will involve action on the part of Great Britain, however reluctant she may be to intervene. The central figure in South Africa is now the Uitlander of the Transvaal. His position is recognised as the key to the future. If justice is accorded to him the federation of South African States under the British flag and the protection of the British Navy is merely a question of time. If justice is denied to him the Boer dream of a Dutch Republic from Cape Point to the Zambesi will gain force and reality.

Mr. White laughs Mr. Kruger's suggested "Concessions" to scorn.

German and American as Trade Rivals.

IN the *Engineering Magazine* for April Mr. Louis J. Magee, writing on America and Germany as export competitors and customers, offers suggestions from German commercial and industrial methods which are of value in this section of the English-speaking world also. Recalling the glories of the Hansa free cities, the writer says the old traditions are still kept up, of the merchant going with his wares :—

Now they gather for redistribution, in their magnificent free-port warehouses, the products of all the world. A younger member of the firm spends a few years in Para, or Valparaiso, or Shanghai. He learns the language, the people, and the difficulties. He returns and settles down to Hamburg home life again, but he continues to "feel with" the colonial part of the firm. The result is that his house does not write exasperating letters, pack badly, or make terms of payment foreign to all the ideas of the customers. The rest of Germany, however, cannot be compared with the Hansa cities in knowledge of export methods. The Hansa people are English in the matter of feeling and filling the wants of a distant clientèle.

This is how the writer points his moral :—

If an impartial observer were to study the export trade of the world as it is now developing, and then frame only two maxims, I think he would say: first, manufacture well and cheaply; second, learn foreign languages. None of us can tell when we are going to need to use a foreign language. It is like a revolver: when you want it, you want it badly. . . . Why even if you don't go into the export trade, you may be ambassador some day. . . . The actual speaking and writing of French, German, and Spanish should become an acceptedly natural part of our popular education. Instead of being the speciality of fortunate sons and daughters whose parents live a part of the time in Europe or have the means to employ foreign-born governesses, these languages should be put within the reach of every mechanic's son from the time he enters our splendid public schools.

Germans have excelled in steam engines, boilers, electrical machinery, storage batteries, underground cables, chemical processes, and throughout their magnificent iron and steel industry, as well as in the electro-technical industry. Yet, says the writer in conclusion, "many American readers will doubtless still continue to think of the Kaiser's realm as an 'effete monarchy,' with a gaudy throne, many beautiful castles, and a mediævally sleepy people over-fond of beer."

OLD-WORLD AND NEW-WORLD TRADE METHODS.

AN OMINOUS CONTRAST.

THE valuable series of comparisons between machine-shop management in Europe and America which Mr. H. F. L. Orcutt is contributing to the *Engineering Magazine* (and not, as was inadvertently stated in our last issue, to *Engineering*) deals in the April number with commercial organisation and sales department. It is the same story in a different sphere. Europe is sleepy. America is wide awake :—

In their methods of securing business, the American manufacturers of machinery have as little veneration for time-worn customs as respect for old-fashioned machinery. The best of them advertise their wares in the leading technical journals in a manner which many European machine-tool makers would not think it possible to adopt without sacrifice of their so-called "respectability." The fetish, "professional etiquette," which still so largely influences the conservative European manufacturer, does not exist to the maker of machinery on the western shore of the Atlantic.

The curse of illicit commissions is another bar to European advance :—

The American machine-tool maker is free to secure business on the merits of his goods, rather than on the commissions which he can offer to foremen and works managers. But the extent to which "tipping" is carried on among European manufacturers is, I think, a serious drawback to all concerned.

SOCIAL "STARCH."

Even where European makers are ready to adopt the latest methods, the demand for old-fashioned designs on the part of ordinary customers and governments which are rarely up to date retards their progress. Similarly :—

The American manager works longer, and thinks less of his holidays, than the European. The shooting season and the watering place interfere but little with his business application. I am acquainted with a number of managers of American machine shops of wide reputation who can be found in the works every morning at seven o'clock. They are closely in touch with their foremen and workmen, and associate with them on a more friendly and familiar basis than is possible in a European shop. With few exceptions, the managers of the leading machine-tool works of the United States are successful mechanics and at the same time good business men. This would hardly be true, as a general statement, with reference to European machine-shop managers.

CASTE AND HOOLEYISM.

Germany does not lack capital, or ability, or enterprise. She does suffer from the social distinction between her commercial and scientific workers on the one side and her practical engineers and mechanics on the other. The two classes do not fraternise ; whereas in America there are an understanding and an intercourse which bring the best man to the top, without respect to social or educational status. Again :—

English industrial enterprises are, in some respects, in the same condition as German. In the mechanical world "Hooleyism" is rampant, but it must have a fall. Its disciples know only "dividends."

Salesmen need other abilities than the knack of persuading people to buy, notably familiarity with practical engineering :—

It is a weakness of European engineering establishments that the commercial and technical elements have little sympathy with each other. It is a strong point with American makers of machinery that such elements are, in most instances, inseparable.

SECRECY.

A yet more striking contrast is this :—

A characteristic peculiar to American makers of machinery is the constant interchange of information, even between sharp competitors. Most manufacturers of machinery are on friendly terms, and I know of several cases where competitors, making the same lines, exchange ideas, and send their workmen to study the methods of their rivals. Shops are usually open to all visitors, and little of that narrow spirit too often shown by European manufacturers exists among American machine-tool makers.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

Even in office furniture a kindred difference appears :—

It would be difficult to find in America a machine-shop too small or insignificant to possess a typewriter, a roll-top desk, a swivel office-chair, the wooden letter-file, and a time-recording apparatus. I have not yet seen the European machine-shop office where all the above, every one of which saves time and makes work easier, are in use.

Labour-saving devices not being used, the number of office employees in Europe is excessive. Europe goes on the principle of "low wages, cheap equipments."

Too much "starch," too much going in ruts, too much caste, too eager aping of the "fine gentleman"—these are the things that keep back Europe. The great social gulf which separates the black coat in the office from the fustian in the workshop will have to be closed up, if we are to hold our own against less feudal competitors.

American Competition in Shipbuilding.

IN the April *Engineering Magazine* Mr. G. R. Dunell writes on the prospective expansion in American shipbuilding. He says that "the British shipbuilder who keeps an intelligent eye on industrial progress abroad sees nothing much plainer just now than that he will be, probably before very long, face to face with serious competition from the United States." He adds :—"The prospect is not a pleasant one, and therefore he will avoid facing it as long as possible." As to material, the writer observes that Henry Bessemer by his "process" put the ironstone of Great Britain out of the shipbuilding market. Writing before the recent rise in prices, he is "not surprised to find the price of steel ship plates to be £4 12s. at Pittsburg as against £5 10s. at Middlesborough, though, in considering these quotations, it must not be forgotten that ships can be built at Middlesborough, while the Pittsburg plates would have a long journey to make to the ocean ports. For boiler plates the prices given are £5 10s. 6d. in America and £6 10s. in England." He grants that at present a steamship can be bought cheaper in England or Scotland than in America : "Great Britain is still supreme as a shipbuilding nation." But, he asks, how much longer will that last? Material is cheaper in the United States, but labour is dearer. Yet "the American has a way of doing things and producing things with dear labour more cheaply than others can with cheap labour." He knows capital is cheap, and borrows freely. Mr. Dunell sums up thus :—

Great Britain has lost the advantage she long held in the lesser cost of steel, but she still retains "goodwill" and trained labour, both of the shops, the yard, and the drawing-office. America has iron-ore resources which the older country does not possess,—much of her open-hearth basic steel is made from ores almost of Bessemer quality,—but, if England makes intelligent use of the good things nature has put within her reach, much can be done to neutralise the advantages possessed by her rivals, in regard to raw material, and bring her nearer to an equality. She will never get back her sometime supremacy—to that great past of "Britain first, the rest nowhere." Other nations are catching up fast, and it is about time she woke up to the fact that, unless she struggles hard for her own, she will drop even to an inferior place among the manufacturing countries of the world.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH ON AMERICAN DECADENCE.

"IMPERIALISM in the United States" is the subject of a very doleful article by Professor Goldwin Smith in the *Contemporary Review*. The recent development of American expansion and of Anglo-American friendship seems to have seriously discomposed the Professor. He finds in these recent changes sudden revelation of a process which had long been going on :—

A vast and heterogeneous emigration, which even the digestive powers of the Republic with its school system has failed entirely to assimilate; a "multimillionairism," with its boundless luxury, its palatial mansions, and its matrimonial alliances with the European aristocracy; the decay of religion, which, though still the social rule, at least in the East, has been losing its hold upon practical life; the growing thirst for pleasure, largely for sensual pleasure, and for money as the means; the intensity of commercial speculation consequent on the thirst for money; a Yellow Press, appealing not only to the love of sensation but to immoral tastes—all are factors in the change which has been going on in the national character, and causes of its visible departure from the old Washingtonian and Jeffersonian ideal. Vastly increased intercourse with Europe has injected European ideas and aspirations. This burst of Imperialism and war fever appears to have its source partly in the desire for a place in the circle of the great war Powers of the Old World. . . . It the spirit which is now dominant prevails we may fold up the Declaration of Independence and blot out Fourth of July professions of sympathy with nations struggling to be free.

LIBERTY OF OPINION NOT YET ESTABLISHED.

In the struggle between the party of the Commonwealth and the party of Empire he says that some think the former might even now win if it could fairly appeal to the people; but in the next eight months the fate of the American Commonwealth may be sealed. He seems sadly moved by the storm of denunciation which friends of the Commonwealth have to face :—

Liberty of opinion, the crown and safeguard of all liberties, has not yet thoroughly found its way from its English home to the other side of the Atlantic. Nor is the many-headed despot more patient than the one-headed of honest but unpalatable advice.

A DARK VIEW OF "THE WHITE MAN."

Everything seems to be going against the writer's grain. Though jurists of eminence declare the Constitution makes no provision for dependencies, dependencies are, nevertheless, being assumed. So long as their rulers are graduates of West Point their policy will be honourable; but after them will come the politician, the carpet-bagger, and a new current of corruption. The rulers will be degraded by arbitrary rule over an inferior race. The army and navy will be extended, Republican institutions will be imperilled. One gleam of hope is the possible fall of Protection. But the alleged consolidation of the States through foreign war does not exist. Party strife was never more rancorous. Black and white are bitterly opposed.

"BURDEN" ENOUGH AT HOME.

If, says the writer in effect, Americans desire to shoulder the white man's burden, let them tackle the nine millions of negroes already within their own borders, who are about as downtrodden and degraded as they can be. Would they extend the reign of Law? Again there is a fair field at home. The last census gives 7,351 homicides. Surely the States have enough on their hands! The war of races in the South, political corruption, confusion of finances, doubtful currency, plutocracy of millionaires, an uncertain banking system, an outworn Constitution, Socialistic agitation, party machines worked by the unscrupulous Boss, and a Senate losing character. "I merely repeat," he says, "what all thoughtful Americans are saying." If so, conversation in the States must of late have been of a very sombre tone. "The white man has a burden of sufficient weight at home."

The writer especially deplores the American system of shelving all ex-Presidents and excluding ex-members of the Cabinet from Congress, and the consequent want of responsibility of leadership and the apotheosis of the Boss.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP DOUBTFUL.

Mr. Smith does not think it a proud moment for our country when England threw herself into the arms of the War Party in Washington. The failure of the Canadian negotiations shows, he says, the transitory nature of the friendship between England and America. The West is opposed to England as the land of aristocracy, plutocracy, and of gold. The Irish have still a large vote. The first-fruits of an Imperial career for Americans is the creation of a fleet which will put an end to British supremacy in their waters. Americans are our chief commercial rivals and political antagonists. The want of continuity in their government prevents permanent partnership with us. This lugubrious outlook ends as follows :—

The result of anything like a compact alliance or partnership, considering the diversity of interests, institutions, and even, since the large influx of non-British elements into the United States, of character, would be very doubtful. More than doubtful would be the result of a partnership in aggrandisement, however veiled it might be under the pretext of spreading Anglo-Saxon ideas or imposing peace upon the world. The world has not got so far only to have its law imposed upon it by an exclusive domination, however numerous the ironclads of the dominant Powers might be. The community of nations would presently arise in concert to reassert the independence of the seas, and open again a free course of progress for humanity.

THE SQUABBLE IN SAMOA.

MR. JOHN GEORGE LEIGH, who, in the January *Fortnightly*, sounded a note of alarm as to the drift of affairs in Samoa, points out in the May number of the same review how events have justified his warnings. His general view of the situation appears from these sentences :—

We have heard of the undoubted leader of the Samoan nation being backed by the Germans, who for years followed him with relentless hate, and are now able to pose as champions of the rights and liberties of the people they so often harried and long sought to subjugate. We have learned how this same Mataafa, elected king by five-sixths of his countrymen, and the proved friend of Great Britain and America, has been hounded from the position which is rightfully his—first, by a "legal" decision, and then by the armed intervention of two of the three nations which have solemnly declared the independence of the islands and the free right of the natives to elect their chief or king, and choose, in their own fashion, their form of government.

He takes strong exception to the ruling of the Chief Justice of Samoa that the protocols of 1889, which took exception to Mataafa being recognised then, were a part of the treaty and consequently excluded him now. He regrets that there was no Court of Appeal from the decision of Mr. Chambers. He rejoices at the appointment of the Joint High Commission, the best feature about which seems to him to be the power conferred upon it to assume the complete if provisional government of the islands. He sees a good prospect of "one of the most grievous wrongs" being speedily righted.

CHANGES IN CATHOLIC FRANCE.

(1) THE CATHOLIC REVIVAL.

THE *Quarterly Review* contains a comprehensive study of "The Catholic Reaction in France." The writer begins by declaring France in a perilous condition, manifestly decadent, and corrupt; outwardly rich and prosperous, intellectually restless, and unhappy. He finds "the real reason of disquietude" in the fact that "France has never lived down her infamous revolution."

THE SECRET OF THE FRENCH SEE-SAW.

"The monsters who abolished the *ancien régime* put nothing in its place but lawlessness and hypocrisy":—

In the Revolution of 1789 France forgot her traditions and stamped upon her history. She thought, so to say, that she might live *in vacuo*, and disembarrassed of her atmosphere, make a dashing return to first principles. Her intelligence was acute enough to invent fifty new constitutions; she saw the meaning of all things, and deemed herself superior to the tyranny of kings or priests. She ignored only this: that her roots had sunk deep into the past, and that you can no more drag up a nation than you can drag up a tree without endangering its life. . . .

She is tired from sheer curiosity. What nation, indeed, could live through a century of experiment and be strong? She has been racked by iconoclasm on the one hand, and on the other by the reaction which iconoclasm always necessitates.

So France alternated between piety and freethought, until the disaster of 1870 compelled another revision of theology and politics. . . . The avowed object of the new Republic, as of the old, was the complete secularisation of France. This object, conceived by Jules Ferry, was carried out in a spirit of harsh intolerance by Gambetta. . . . For a while the Republicans triumphed. With a Jew prefect in every department the anti-clerical Government felt secure. The faithful Catholic was exposed to every indignity: the bigotry of freethinkers surpassed the worst bigotry of the Church. The word "God" was expunged from schoolbooks, and the sanguine politician thought that "God" was expunged from the hearts of the people.

THE PROPHETS OF VICTORIOUS BIGOTRY.

But the inevitable reaction arrived. France—even freethinking France—is, says the writer, Catholic at heart. "The modern literature of France is persistently 'Neo-Christian.'" But the Church, in fighting the true battle of freedom and of emancipation from the yoke of fanatical secularism, has stooped to the basest instruments. Two agents of the reaction are selected for mention. M. Drumont, possibly a Jew, has no other policy or aim than to promote hatred against the Jews. His *Libre Parole* consists of a leading article on Jewish villainy, and "the rest of the paper is a tissue of lies, designed to prove that every crime committed in France is committed by a scoundrel of Hebrew blood." His "La France Juive" is "the Bible of the Catholic movement in France." And "what M. Drumont has done for the Jews, M. Ernest Renauld, in his 'Peril Protestant,' does for the Protestants, but with less tact and even greater violence." The writer says that the Dreyfus case gave the Church her grand opportunity, of which she has taken full advantage. Even she was surprised at her own influence. "For two years she has prevailed against all the forces arrayed on the other side." "The Catholic revival is assured."

(2) AN EVANGELICAL REVOLT.

The Abbé Bourier describes in the *Contemporary* "The Evangelical Movement among the French Clergy." He divides French priests into three classes: the fanatics, bent on believing and succeeding at any price, those who have lost their faith but adhere to their profession, and a third group, of whom he says:—

A considerable section of the clergy, and especially of the younger clergy—not certainly a majority, but consisting of the *élite*, men remarkable for their knowledge and character—are longing for a reform of Catholicism. They ask for a rejuvenation of the ancient Church, a return to the Christianity of the early centuries, and they draw their inspiration from the Gospel rather than from the Fathers of the Church.

Of these last, there are two classes: "those who come out, and those who remain." What leads to secession is first, celibacy; and second, the anti-canonical position given to the clergy by the Concordat, which puts the lesser clergy entirely at the mercy of the bishops. Sometimes all the parsons in a diocese are changed by episcopal fiat at the request of a mayor.

SECESSION NO LONGER DISGRACEFUL.

Once priests came out clandestinely, but now, like the writer himself in 1895, openly and without public odium. From the retirement of Abbé Charbonnel, "public opinion began to rally to the side of the unfrocked. The moment it ceased to be disgraceful to come out, men came out; resignations multiplied, and were always publicly announced. That was the first point gained—the rehabilitation of the 'apostate.'" Next, in October 1897, the writer founded the monthly journal *Le Chrétien Français*, which has been very successful, making its way into thousands of priests' houses. The writer adds:—

We have opened at Sèvres a house where the *évadés* find hospitality while they are looking for a new position. Thither come also priests who wish to understand the reform movement, but not to resign their office. They return to their parishes and preach the Gospel instead of the Roman dogmas and superstitions.

EX-PRIESTS AS EVANGELISTS.

A new departure is contemplated:—

We propose to establish in Paris a college for the training of ex-priests to be missionaries and apostles of the coming reform. From this college will issue lecturers who will travel all over France, preaching the deliverance of the Church from the yoke of its Italian Pope and the recognition of its only true master, Jesus Christ. There are at present six priests in our college. . . . The people listen with delight to these courageous men who have thrown off the papal yoke; they applaud the lecturers, and assemble in crowds whenever it is advertised that an *évadé* is to speak. The fact is, that the priest knows better than the pastor how to address himself to the Catholic masses.

"PROTESTANT PRINCIPLES UNDER CATHOLIC FORMS."

Protestantism not being popular in France, something else is needed:—

Besides, the Calvinist religion does not suit the Latin races, who find the Protestant worship cold and the Protestant temple bare of everything which appeals to the imagination. In spite of the absurdity of its dogmas, Catholicism is to them the religion of sacrifice and devotion, of the sister of charity and the brother of St. John of God, the Church which has built its monasteries and schools, where the children receive such devoted and intelligent care; such a Catholicism does not seem to them by any means a mere error which should be rejected *en bloc*. These preconceived ideas will no doubt disappear in course of time and a reconciliation will be effected; but it will not be by the one Church absorbing the other. They will meet and unite in all which each has that is true and divine. That is the task of these new apostles, who will preach neither Protestantism nor Catholicism, but Christianity. This was the view of M. Edmond de Pressensé in 1872. And quite recently a man who is a great authority in the Protestant Church has expressed the same thought, disclosing to us what he calls "his hope, or his dream—the triumph of Protestant principles under Catholic forms."

This the writer believes to be the task of religious reform in France in the twentieth century.

"IS A CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY POSSIBLE?"

CATHOLICS ANSWER, "AT PRESENT, NO."

CERTAIN "true and loyal sons of the Church," signing themselves "Voces Catholicæ," have provided in the *Contemporary* plentiful ammunition for the more intelligent followers of Mr. Kensit. They ask "Is a Catholic University possible, in Ireland or elsewhere?" They hold that "scientific teaching is the essence, the alpha and omega, of the highest type of academic institution"; and they inquire "Are we Catholics free to accept and, if we be teachers, to spread the well-established truths of natural and historical science, despite the clashing of some of them with theological definitions, or, at any rate, with the method of construing them now in vogue?" They resent the way in which the political line of Catholics is being marked out for them by Cardinal Rampolla, and the Holy Church is being identified with a French and anti-Italian policy. They object to a similar policy being followed in the realm of scientific inquiry:—

The outcome of these tendencies is the strict obligation imposed upon Catholics of taking not only their religion, but their science, politics, and sociology, from a band of over-zealous and under-educated men whose only excuse for folly is their good intentions. No views, theories, or truths, however well established, are allowed to be taught which are not approved by these irresponsible writers: . . . . It is this system of coercion which renders a Catholic University impossible.

The scientific movement among Catholics, which was well-nigh stagnant in 1870, was subsequently promoted by zealous workers in many countries. But they have been condemned and silenced by "the band of over-zealous politico-religious theologians in Rome, whose voices are so often focussed and reproduced by the venerable pontiff himself, instead of his own."

THE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

These "true and loyal sons of the Church" go on to suggest the most serious charges against a prince of the Church. They say:—

Monsignor, now Cardinal, Satolli set out for the United States in 1893 as a poor Roman professor, and returned a few years later as a prince of the Church; he found in Washington a University full of promise, thoroughly Catholic, he admitted, and perfectly scientific withal; yet he did not leave American soil until he had dismissed the Rector, discredited the system, and turned the University into a seminary. ... Cardinal Satolli has been roundly accused by the *Independent*, one of the most respected periodicals in the United States, of having constantly accepted presents of money, amounting to a very considerable sum, all told—of having taken, for instance, a gratuity of one thousand dollars from Monsignor McMahon—and of having shabbily turned his back upon and his hand against the money-givers as soon as their sources ran dry.

THE FREIBURG UNIVERSITY.

The writers then proceed to tell the story of the Catholic University at Freiburg, in Switzerland:—

It is a tale of mine and countermine, of low intrigues and sublime phrases, of petty spite and pious pretence, of occasional eavesdropping and systematic espionage, of inquisitions *en miniature* and threats *en grande*, all culminating in the final explosion which scattered the professors over the world, and left Freiburg University a moral wreck and ruin, a byword among Catholics, and a battle-cry to our enemics. In all, thirteen Catholic professors, against whose orthodoxy not a breath of suspicion has been raised, were forced to leave the University and to begin life anew. Their own account . . . well deserves to be read and laid to heart by all those who hope in England or Ireland to succeed where Germans, Americans, Swiss, Frenchmen, Italians, and British have already so hopelessly failed. . . We know and declare, and the facts bear out our declaration, that a Catholic University is at present a chimera.

"OH, BLESSED FLAMES OF THE STAKE!"

But even a Protestant may ask, was there any need for Catholic writers to unearth this extract from a Roman review, the *Analecta Ecclesiastica* and parade it before English readers?—

"Far be it from us to cast about for weak grounds for the defence of the Holy Inquisition against heretical malice. . . . . It is to the happy watchfulness of the Holy Inquisition that the religious peace and the blissful faith are to be ascribed which do such honour to the Spanish people. Oh, blessed flames of the stake, by means of which, through the elimination of a few very cunning people, thousands and thousands of souls were rescued from the maw of error and saved mayhap from everlasting damnation. Oh shining and venerable memory of Thomas Torquemada, marked by the wisest zeal and unconquerable bravery!"

This is "pie" for the No-Popery agitator.

AGAINST ULTRAMONTANISM.

The writers inveigh fiercely against Ultramontanism:—

It is at least conceivable, although to us incredible, that the weal of Catholicism should require the dragweighting of science. But it is not conceivable to men or angels that the interests of any Church should call for the perpetuation of a system of methods which closely border upon falsehood. And these methods are the direct outcome of that alliance between politics and religion which goes by the name of Ultramontanism. But even the abuses of Ultramontanism ought not to drive any genuine Catholic from the true fold.

Where the King has the Pull of the Pope.

MR. W. J. STILLMAN, late *Times* correspondent in Rome, discusses "the belligerent Papacy" in the *National Review*. He gives prominence to one aspect of the long duel between Vatican and Quirinal which is often overlooked. He says:—

In case the Pope or the Conclave should decide to leave Italy, it would lie in the power of the Government to break up, once and for ever, the constitution of the Papacy for all political and mundane ends, for it holds him prisoner by a bond he dare not break. The Pope is Pontifex Maximus simply as Bishop of Rome, and by the ancient right of the Church of Rome he must be elected by the people and clergy of Rome. The College of Cardinals are only the delegates of the constituency, and should the Government see fit, on any vacancy of the Bishopric, to order the election to be made under the original and legal conditions, no assertion of authority by any foreign election would ever regain the jurisdiction, and the Papacy would be split by a schism which neither Conclave, Council, nor Emperor could ever heal. The Italian Church would be constituted by formalities as valid as those which founded the Roman Catholic, and all Italy would adhere to it.

When the last Conclave voted at its first sitting that it would go out of Italy to elect Pio Nono's successor, Crispi whispered to a Cardinal friend that in that case the Vatican would be occupied by the Italian Government. Mr. Stillman proceeds:—

The Italian Minister had but to hold his peace and the "last rampart of the Pontifical sovereignty had passed into the hands of the enemy." That the decision of the Minister was a misfortune for Italy has long been evident.

The belligerent policy of the Papacy Mr. Stillman attributes to its ambition for political power and the Temporal Sovereignty. Its spiritual thunders have fallen flat; Italy, though Catholic, is still patriotic. The Pope, searching for temporal weapons, has come under the control of the Society of Jesus—"an intensely worldly body," "of the grossest materialism." Hence the eager coquetting with France and servile submission to Russia. Hence the Dreyfus case. Yet "it looks very like exchanging the King-Log Humbert for the joint Kings-Stork, France and Russia."

THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING WOMAN QUEEN OF FRANCE.

IT is a very interesting and highly suggestive article which Miss Ada Cone contributes to the *Contemporary* on English-speaking women and French commerce. To put the gist of it in a sentence, France commercially lies at the foot of the English-speaking woman. In the great international workshop France has specialised in the production of commodities for the decoration of womanhood, and for her oversea custom principally depends on the woman who lives in Great Britain or the United States.

THE PRINCIPAL FRENCH INDUSTRIES.

Miss Cone examines the statistics of French exports for 1895, and reports :—

Not only do we take a third of the entire French exports, not only do we take nearly half of the exported manufactures, in our purchase is included the greater portion of the art industries that France sells abroad . . . . It is no exaggeration to say that the most delicate, the most intrinsically precious, the most artistic fabrications of French exports are consumed in English communities.

Miss Cone shows that France, finding the advantage of specialising its labour, "has precipitated itself in a single direction. It has made luxurious dress industries its special field." But decorative dress, once worn by men, is now only demanded by women :—

English-speaking women, then, are the principle patrons of the art industries of France; and, as French industries are at present constituted, their patronage is a necessity to the prosperity of French commerce.

A SHREWD AND "PALPABLE HIT."

From this fact Miss Cone derives an effective retort to French gibes at English taste :—

It is for our women that, after her own are served, France expends her ingenuity and her taste, and it is our patronage that enables her to keep her industrial reputation up to its high theoretic standard in the world. Whereby falls of itself the charge often made in French literature that the Anglo-Saxons have no taste. The client that buys the most beautiful objects offered in the market is, on the contrary, the client with the maximum of taste.

ANGLO-AMERICAN SHARE IN FRENCH EXPORTS.

In support of these general statements, a few of the figures quoted by Miss Cone may be given :—

The specialities of French industry are tissues, imitation furs, garments and underwear, millinery and artificial flowers, accessories of dress, including jewellery, gloves, buttons, and fans; a class of articles known as *Articles de Paris*, and another listed as "articles of collection outside of commerce." All but the two last are articles of women's dress, and these two represent but a small fraction of the value of the rest. The most considerable of these industries is tissues, the export value of which is 711 million francs. Of this value England takes 281 millions and the United States 123 millions, making four-sevenths of the whole tissue export.

IN SILK.

The value of the silk export in the year from which these figures are borrowed is 270½ million francs, of which amount England takes 120½ millions and the United States 75 millions, or the two together about two-thirds of the silk export.

Of the elaborated silk weaves, England takes of gold and silver brocade nearly half the export, and of pure silk brocades the value of six out of a total of eight millions, which, added to that taken by the United States, makes a total for the two countries of seven-ninths of the silk brocade. Of gauze and crape England takes five-sevenths of the export; of tissues in artificial silk, more than four-fifths; and England and the United States together take one-half the silk tulle, each a value of five millions.

RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

Ribbons, that Richelieu fostered artificially to trim the doublets of the men, have become so large a proportion of the silk export for women as to be valued at 30½ millions, of which amount England and the United States take four-fifths. Of the *passementeries*, which have a similar history, the English countries take well on towards two-thirds; of silk lace, England takes fifteen out of the value of nineteen millions, and the two English countries take eighteen-nineteenths; of silk lace mixed with gold and silver England and the United States are the sole clients, the bulk going to the United States; while of the pure raw-silk tissue export England takes nearly the whole.

Of the wool tissue export—323 millions—the two English countries take well on towards two-thirds. Of cotton embroideries England takes 46 millions, and the United States 80 millions' worth, or both countries together, 126 out of a total of 128 millions' worth exported!

IN IMITATION-FURS.

In imitation-furs France distinguishes herself :—

The French turn every year 80 million rabbit-skins, 15 million hare-skins, and a proportionate number of cat-skins, all to finish into Canadian martin, Prussian martin, Swedish martin, Russian sable, North Sea otter. . . . It is said that two-thirds of the fur used in the world is rabbit. It may be hazarded, then, that the greater number of fur jackets and muffs have their starting-point in French kitchens.

Women's gloves are the most renowned French speciality in skins. The export is rated at 49 millions, of which England takes 29 millions and the United States 18 millions, or the two together practically the whole export.

Of the 35 million francs' worth of feathers for dress, England takes 15¼ millions and the United States 13 millions, making this export depend entirely on our women.

M. WORTH'S TESTIMONY.

Miss Cone quotes from the evidence of M. Worth before a Parliamentary Commission in 1884. M. Worth said :—

The death of the Duke of Albany, in point of view of our affairs with England, means a loss to Paris of 15 millions, and I am certain that, in saying this, I am well inside the truth; exportation will suffer, because of this event, a sensible diminution. . . . This mourning of three weeks will occasion a loss to Paris of 15 millions from the point of view of exportation; and in what concerns me it is a diminution of two hundred thousand francs of business; the orders will not come and the season is ruined.

The writer reminds us that these export figures show only a part of our custom. "An incalculable amount of money is left by our women" in the shops of Paris besides.

WHO HOLDS THE SCEPTRE?

Miss Cone deduces the general inference : "It is over our women that the French sceptre is held." Rather should one say, the English-speaking woman holds the sceptre of French commerce. For, as the writer shows, France pays the penalty of the creative artist : she does not produce for the masses; her colonial failure proves her unsuited to minister to the more vulgar needs of the multitude; "she must depend on a special and limited public." The article concludes with a dark hint of what would happen if the English-speaking woman were to withdraw the sceptre she now holds out to suppliant France :—

When masculine dress cast off the luxurious and the purely decorative, it freed itself at the same time from French dictation and from dependence on French industries. If the women go on they must do the same. It may happen to the critic to modify his taste; it will be less easy for the artist to change his principles of work.

MR. BIRRELL ON SIR ROBERT PEEL, —AND OTHER THINGS.

A CHARACTERISTIC paper by Mr. Augustine Birrell adorns the closing pages of the May *Contemporary*. Its occasion is Mr. C. S. Parker's biography of Sir Robert Peel. But the chief value of the article lies in the *obiter dicta*.

EPITAPH-EPITHETS.

Here is a part of Mr. Birrell's general introduction to his subject :—

When a great politician dies, a man whose name has been on the tongues of all, and in every kind of type for scores of years, the good-hearted British public makes the matutinal observations conventionally described as "mourning a loss," attends his funeral or memorial service, and then, after scratching his name on the Abbey stones or elsewhere, is well content to leave him alone for evermore with the epithet or attribute it deems most appropriate to attach to his name. Thus, Pitt is majestic, Fox generous, Canning splendid, Palmerston patriotic, John Russell plucky, Disraeli romantic, Gladstone religious; and so on. Nor are these epithets open to revision. Whatever record leaps to light they are not in the least likely to be altered. The fact is, Englishmen understand their political leaders down to the ground. They have never mistaken them for saints, heroes, or philosophers. Indeed, they know them to be sinners, usually as blind to the future as the grocer down the street, and occasionally as ignorant of the past as the publican at the corner, but who, for all that, stood like men for their brief hour on the quarter-deck of the big ship which is still groaning and grunting on its way. *They* at all events never ran her aground.

THE POLITICIAN AS NIGHT-POACHER.

Mr. Birrell finds no ground in the three volumes of Sir Robert's Papers, now published for the first time, for revising previous judgments. Referring to Peel's robbing his two opponents, by timely conversion to their views, of their well-earned triumph, Mr. Birrell remarks :—

It is, however, the business of politicians to do a good deal of night-poaching, and it is a pardonable weakness to believe that an intelligent Providence must have meant *you* and not gentlemen opposite to save the country.

DUKE AND DOCKER ALL OF A PIECE.

The plebeian origin of the Peel family elicits this remark :—

In England, where we are all woven strangely of the same piece, these things count for very little. Between a decent agricultural labourer and a decent duke there are no differences which cannot be easily accounted for by those different personal habits which are engendered by their way of life. Twenty years in big houses, in labourers' cottages, in merchants' villas, in artisans' dwellings, in Whitechapel tenements, will explain all the differences noticeable between the different ranks of Her Majesty's lieges.

OXFORD AND THE BUCOLIC INTEREST.

Mr. Birrell speaks of "the representation in Parliament of the University of Oxford" as "the pet diploma of the greedy monopolist." Later he girds at the University as "a constituency which has never consented to be represented by a man who has saved his country." To write the history of the landed interest now would be, says the writer, "so far as the agricultural interest is concerned, to trample on a poverty-stricken race, who barely contrive to go on existing by avoiding those contributions to the Navy which, under the name of Death Duties, are levied upon cash values only. Insolent in the hour of its prosperity, the landed interest has become mean in more straitened circumstances."

PEEL'S SERIOUSNESS.

Speaking of the great Repealer's changes of principle, the writer says :—

Peel was a man who intellectualised his apostasies. . . . Seriousness has not been a common quality with English Prime Ministers. The lightheartedness of most of them is amazing. Even the horrors of the criminal code have never turned a politician's stomach. Peel was a serious Minister, always, as Mr. Disraeli complained, "absorbed in thought." The Condition of England Question weighed more heavily on the statesman than ever it did on the novelist, although the imaginative genius of the latter enabled him, without pain or labour, to see deeper into the cauldron than could the former. But Disraeli did nothing for England ; Peel saved her.

WHAT SIR ROBERT DID.

Here is a typical summary of Peel's achievements :—

No statesman of the century has left his mark so plainly inscribed upon both the Statute Book and the life and business of the nation as Sir Robert Peel. He it was who resumed cash payments, established a gold standard, and told us "What is a pound." He was the author of the Bank Charter Act, and of the sweet simplicity of the Three per Cents. We owe it to Sir Robert Peel that the Income Tax is always with us, and that a policeman is, or ought to be, at the corner of every street. The Budgets of 1842 and 1845 are chapters in our financial history, for was it not Peel who taught us to fight hostile tariffs with free imports? Across Ireland the names of most Chief Secretaries are writ in water, but Peel left behind him that constabulary force of which we hear every year when the Irish Estimates come on for discussion. The law reformer loves the name of Peel, who humanised the criminal code, and showed, at least, a willingness to listen to the voice of Bentham and to recast our judicature. Finally, he emancipated the Catholics, and carried free trade in corn. Here is a programme, indeed, by the side of which that of Newcastle may well pale its ineffectual fires.

Apropos of Peel's watchfulness—he "kept his eye on everything"—comes the taunt :—

One disadvantage of the democratic system is that a Prime Minister no longer feels himself responsible for good government. He awaits "a mandate" from a mob who are watching a football match.

Peel's vindication is, of course, that fascinating river—the Father Tiber to whom all politicians pray—the course or current of events.

Mr. Birrell regrets the publication of the letters of Disraeli which showed him seeking office from Peel, and then point-blank denying that he had done so. The magnanimity of Peel should not, the writer thinks, have been disturbed by his descendants.

OTHER VIEWS OF SIR ROBERT.

The *Edinburgh Review* classes Peel "among the very greatest of the great men whom this country has produced." His "constitutional reluctance to examine any great subject till it became acute, which made him so capable an administrator," "detracts from Peel's greatness as a statesman, while it ruined his position as a party leader."

The *Quarterly Review*, in an article on Peel and Pitt, argues that Peel was not a man of genius. His dominant quality was "a quality seldom associated with genius —efficiency. He did everything well that he tried to do." His intellect was eminently serviceable but essentially mechanical. "He understood the business rather than the art of statesmanship." The only phrase of his still remembered is "Register, register, register": and "it is the motto of an election agent rather than of a Minister." But to Peel more than to any other single cause we owe the continuity of the character of the House of Commons. Through all the electoral changes of the century, that House remains practically unchanged. "If Peel was the abler Minister, Pitt was the greater man."

HOW TO FIND A BETTER TYPE OF TEACHER

FOR OUR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

MR. HAROLD HODGE writes in the *Fortnightly* on "the Teacher problem." He lays immense stress on the fact that "in elementary education, the teacher is everything." But Mr. Hodge is not satisfied with the origin or training of most of our elementary school-teachers. He says:—

The mere outline of such a career is enough to show that the elementary school teacher is not likely to be a person of superior type. He is, in truth, a small middle-class person, much as Matthew Arnold described him, with all the usual intellectual restrictions of his class. He is, in other words, unintellectual, knowing hardly anything well, parochial in sympathies, vulgar in the accent and style of his talking, with a low standard of manners. He is withal extremely respectable, correct morally, with a high sense of duty, as he understands it, and competent in the technique of his calling.

TAP A HIGHER SOCIAL GRADE.

The compact organisation of the teachers is apparently, in Mr. Hodge's judgment, not likely to lead to unaided self-improvement. He comes back to the point that "the key to everything is the personal calibre of the teacher," and makes this plea:—

What is wanted is educated ladies and gentlemen as teachers. Get that, and the whole problem changes. It is no longer an attempt by ceaseless alterations in treatment to adapt imperfect material—never with quite satisfactory results. The educational structure hitherto has been, as it were, out of truth. . . . Secure ladies and gentlemen as teachers, and you put the structure straight; when finish and ornament will have a chance of telling. Obviously, if the qualities required are forthcoming, it does not matter one straw from what stock they spring. I am the first to admit that many of our elementary school teachers come within the desired category, but that does not alter the significance of the fact that the vast majority do not.

PLENTY OF GRADUATES AVAILABLE.

The machine of education threatens to become more and more mechanical unless a superior type of teacher is secured:—

But can it be done? Something in this direction is done already, but the scale is so small that the effect is hardly appreciable. The salaries paid should make the reform generally quite feasible in London and the larger towns. There would be greater difficulty in rural districts. The average curate, or even the average incumbent, is not much better off than the elementary schoolmasters in the large towns, while the average junior barrister earns less. The hundreds of men turned out year by year from Oxford and Cambridge, who have nothing to do and don't know how to get anything to do, would provide plenty of material.

ARMIES OF LADIES IN RESERVE.

As to women, the salaries paid to women teachers compare not unfavourably with the earnings in any vocation open to women. It is difficult to understand why more educated ladies have not adopted this career already. When we think of the number of the clergy and other professional men's daughters, who take up typing, nursing, painting, secretarial work, and professional housekeeping, not to speak of the army of ladies who embark on the miserable life of the private governess, it is impossible to believe that better organisation could not easily provide a large contingent for the elementary schools. Many of them, too, who have a little independent money, could well take work in the country, where the salaries, though low, would bring up their private means to a competency.

A HINT FOR LEADERS OF FASHION.

The real obstacle is of a social nature. At present elementary school teaching is not thought a good position—it is not recognised as a "liberal" profession—ladies and gentlemen are not expected to take it up. The sentiment—about as false as sentiment could be—could easily be removed by the action of those in high places socially. It is quite possible they might convert the ban into a fashion, though it is to be hoped they would not.

Certainly, if some of the leaders of society were to send their sons and daughters, by way of *noblesse oblige*, to teach in our Board Schools, a change would come over the scene—a change especially salutary for the noble and gentle teachers!

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

MR. RIDER HAGGARD'S OPINION.

IN "A Farmer's Year," which appears month by month in *Longman's*, Mr. Rider Haggard chats pleasantly about any current topic, agricultural or otherwise, which attracts his notice. In the May number he thus touches on the Unionist attitude to Old Age Pensions:—

What strikes me as strange, however, is that at the last General Election a great number of Unionist candidates preached this gospel with no uncertain voice, some because they believed in it, and some perhaps because they thought that it would pay. I remember that I did for one, and for the first reason. Indeed, the practice has continued up to the present time, for, unless I am mistaken, Old Age Pensions were mentioned on the Unionist placards in the South Norfolk election two months ago, and also in the candidate's address. Now, the candidates who made use of this war-cry were not, I think, informed that the heads of the party were out of sympathy with the movement, or, if in sympathy, believed it to be impossible. Had they received a hint to this effect, most of them would have dropped Old Age Pensions like a hot potato, while those who, like myself, are firm believers in the potential benefits of compulsory insurance, would have been careful to explain that we advocated it as an individual fad. As it is, if the matter is to stop here, and in the face of the Report of the Committee I suppose that it cannot go on, many a Unionist member will look a little foolish when the time for the next election comes. Indeed, I think it not unlikely that in the country districts seats will be lost over this question.

IN THE ANTIPODES.

The *National Review* quotes Mr. Seddon's account of the progress of the New Zealand Act. Nine thousand and fifteen claims had been registered, of which he expected eight thousand would be allowed, and the cost would amount to his estimate of £150,000:—

He claimed that the passing of the Pensions Act had "advertised" the Colony, and had shown what it was capable of doing in the interests of humanity. It is, perhaps, somewhat novel to defend a great social reform on account of its "advertising" qualities, but it is strictly true that the Old-Age Pensions Bill has drawn the attention of the civilised world upon New Zealand as a political laboratory in which daring and determination are combined with no little skill. The Victorian Government announces an Old-Age Pensions Bill on New Zealand lines.

HOW TO FIND THE MONEY.

Mr. W. Chapman Wright, in the *Westminster Review*, argues for universal old age pensions, and for drawing the needed revenues from a tax on land values. At present, says he, almost the only existing return which landholders as such now make is a land tax of 4s. in the £ on the "full true yearly value," imposed in 1692, and made permanent in 1798. All that he asks is the imposition of the existing land tax on present values, instead of on those of 1692. This would yield £40,000,000, of which £25,000,000 would be required for pensions (5s. a week to every person over sixty-five years).

FROM PENITENTIARY TO PARADISE.

HOW FACTORY SURROUNDINGS WERE TRANSFORMED.

IT is a cheering story which Mr. W. Howe Tolman tells in the April number of the *American Review of Reviews* of landscape gardening for cottage homes.

An Ohio manufacturer of the name of Paterson, as he rode in and out by rail to his factory at Dayton, was painfully impressed with the barnlike and desolate appearance of the little homes lining the railroad. He thought the fences and back porches would be improved by a few creeping vines and flowers. Then he noticed the barren surroundings of his own factory. He planted a bed of flowers in the middle of his factory lawn. But it did not look right. He felt he needed advice. So he called in—whom but the landscape gardener of the World's Fair! At first this gentleman—Olmstead by name—took it as a joke that he should beautify a factory, but soon found Mr. Paterson was in earnest.

FACTORY APPROACHES MADE LIKE A PARK.

So he set about the work :—

The first suggestion was the removal of the set piece in the centre of the lawn. Then he corrected the planting of one bed of flowers with eight or nine colours. He pointed out how, by making little bays and inlets of shrubs and flowers along the sides of the lawn, a pleasing effect might be secured. Next he suggested that the two stable sheds opposite the factory should be connected with an arch, the roof painted vermilion, the sides olive, and rapid-growing vines planted at each end, thus forming a harmony of colour that would be restful to the eye. Mr. Paterson not only decorated his factory grounds and buildings, but covered the telegraph-poles and lamp-posts with vines, so that the streets about the factory seemed like the approaches to a park.

THE BEST MODELS SHOWN BY LIMELIGHT.

When he saw how beautiful all this looked for the factory, and when he reflected how simple were the principles of landscape gardening, he thought how fine a thing it would be to bring it to the homes of his factory people. But how to arouse their interest? He first secured material from Professor Bailey, of Cornell; Mr. Simons, of Chicago, sent him views of his estate, and Miss Helen Gould, being interested in his scheme, sent him photographs of the beautiful grounds at Lyndhurst, her Irvington home. These he had made into lantern slides, so that he could show the people just what these superb effects meant when correctly applied.

PRIZES FOR BEST BACK-GARDENS.

He began this educational work in the factory Sunday-school, and when spring came he distributed twelve thousand packages of seeds to the children. To stimulate the best effort prizes were offered for the best ornamental planting about the home and for the most artistic arrangement and training of vines on houses, verandas, buildings, fences, and posts. Boys and girls under sixteen were invited to compete for the best-kept back-yards, whether lawns or planted in flowers and vegetables. Five prizes of five dollars each were offered for the most artistic window-box effects. The best planted and cultivated vegetable gardens were to be rewarded by five prizes of ten dollars each. To take charge of this work he engaged the services of a landscape gardener, who could be consulted by any of the employees.

A TRANSFORMATION.

Previous to the time the work began the bare houses looked like those of the Noah's ark village—no adornment, the lots separated by board fences, with no regard to harmony of colour. The children then planted the seeds and eagerly watched the rapid growth of the morning glories and the moon flowers. Gradually the stiff lines of the fences disappeared under the luxuriant growth of the vines. Then the mothers, seeing the pretty effect of the vines, began to train them over the porch and added window-boxes, making bowers of beauty out of the previous packing-box style of house. An audience of four thousand people thronged the great auditorium at the fair grounds when the prizes were distributed. In the old days the men spoke of the factory as "Paterson's Penitentiary"; to-day it is called "Paterson's Paradise."

The photographs of the neighbourhood bear out the description. *A propos* of the foregoing, the Metropolitan Gardens Association is actually contemplating offering prizes for the best kept back-garden in some of the most crowded districts in South London.

WHO READ THE SILVER-BOUND BIBLE?

MRS. ARCHIBALD LITTLE writes in *Cornhill* a good paper on the Chinese Emperor and his surroundings. She reports well of the young man with "the large brilliant black eyes." She thinks the resolute way in which he revised the examination papers of 208 competitors shows greater energy and determination than he is often credited with. "It has been matter of notoriety that, though with abundant opportunities surrounding him, Kwangshü has abstained from wine, women, and cards." Here is another very significant anecdote :—

The Empress Tze Hsi's sixtieth birthday, had not the Japanese war interfered, would have been celebrated with unheard-of splendour throughout China, sixty years being Tennyson's celebrated Cycle of Cathay, to which he declared fifty years of Europe preferable, and I think most of us would very heartily agree with the poet. On this birthday the Christian women of China had decided to present the Empress with a Testament. All through the length and breadth of the Empire little congregations of Chinese Christian women saved up their carefully earned copper cash, and watched for the result with great eagerness. A revised edition of the Chinese translation was the outcome, beautifully printed, and above all beautifully bound in silver, enclosed in a silver casket, very finely worked. And at last the offering, altogether worthy of an empress's acceptance, was duly presented at Peking. What was the surprise of the agent at the chief missionary book depôt only a few hours afterwards to receive a message by a Palace eunuch, that the Emperor wanted a copy of the foreign book which had just been presented to the Dowager-Empress! There was no other copy of this revised edition yet to be had. But the best copy of the best translation obtainable was at once handed to the eunuch, who presently returned with comments—believed to be in the Emperor's own hand-writing—pointing out the discrepancies in the two translations, and saying he should like to have one quite the same as that presented to the Empress. The eunuch took away with him various other books, selected as likely to be useful to an Emperor of China. And here again the veil of mystery falls, and we know no more.

All we do know is, that just before the *coup d'état* last September, the Emperor's chosen advisers, and it seems Kwangshü himself, were considering whether to proclaim Christianity as the religion of China, and that when the *coup d'état* occurred Kang Yü Wei, before flying by the Emperor's advice, went for counsel to the missionary, Timothy Richard, the man who has done more probably than any other man to reform China and prepare her people to be brought under Christian influences. This again looks as if the Testament had been read, if not by the Empress to whom it was given, with its costly binding and casket, by him to whom it was not given, Kwangshü, whose soul after all must be as precious in the sight of Him on high as that of the poor coolie.

The writer holds him to be a noteworthy young man, who dared all to improve the condition of the Empire. She concludes :—

If not by the side of Luther, yet by the side of such failures as Rienzi or Savonarola, the large brilliant eyes of Kwangshü may fairly look out upon the world.

But there is one great all-important difference. Kwangshü is yet alive. Oh, the pity of it! that no European power saw its way to stand by him and the youth of China!

AN UNEXPECTED GOLD-FIND

IN EARLY WEST AUSTRALIA.

LADY BROOME contributes to this month's *Cornhill* the first of a series of Colonial Memories. Her paper, which recalls experiences when her late husband was Governor of West Australia, sheds a very beautiful side-light on the influence for good exerted in our far-off dependencies by the women of our ruling class. She tells how one day a man came to see her, with what looked like a dirty lump of stone in his hand. This was his story:—

He certainly appeared to have gone through his fair share of hardships. He had been one of what the diggers called "the barrow men," and had held on almost too long after his scanty supplies had run short.

The little party to which he belonged had been singularly unfortunate; for, although they found here and there a promise of gold, nothing payable had been struck. At last the end came. This man had reached the very last of his resources without finding a speck of gold, and although men in such extremity are always kind and helpful to each other, he could not expect any one to share such fast dwindling stores with him. There was nothing for it, therefore, but to turn back on the morrow, whilst a mouthful of food was still left, and to retrace his steps, as best he might, to the nearest port. He dwelt, with a good deal of rough pathos, on the despair of that last day's fruitless work, which left him too weak and exhausted to carry his heavy tools back to the spot they call "camp." So he just flung them down, and as he said "staggered" over the two or three miles of scrub-covered desert, guided by the smoke of the camp fire. Next morning early, after a great deal of sleep and very little food, he braced himself up to go back and fetch his tools, though he carefully explained that he would not have taken the trouble to do this if he had not felt that his pick and barrow were about his only possessions, and might fetch the price of a meal or two when it came to the last.

I have often wondered since if the impression of the Divine mercy and goodness, which was so strong in that man's mind just then, has ever worn off. He dwelt with self-accusing horror on how he had railed at his luck, at Fate, at everything, as he stumbled back that hot morning over his tracks of the day before. The way seemed twice as long, for as he said, "his heart was too heavy to carry." At last he saw his barrow and pick standing up on the flat plain a little way off, and was wearily dragging on towards them, when he caught his toe against a stone deeply imbedded in the sand, and fell down. His voice sank to a sort of awestruck whisper, as if he were almost at Confession, as he said, "Well, ma'am, if you'd believe me, I cursed awful, I felt as if it was too hard altogether to bear. To think that I should go and nearly break my toe against the only stone in the district, and with all those miles to travel back. So I lay there like Job's friend and cursed God and wanted to die. After a bit I felt like a passionate child who kicks and breaks the thing which has hurt him, and I had to beat that stone before I could feel quiet. But it was too firm in the sand for my hands to get it up, so in my rage I set off quite briskly for the pick to break up that stone, if it took all my strength. It was pretty deep-set in the ground, I assure you, ma'am; but at last I got it up, and here it is—solid gold, and nearly as big as a baby's head. Now, ma'am, I ask you, did I deserve this?"

He almost banged the rather dirty-looking lump down on the table before me as he spoke, and it certainly was a wonderful sight and a still more wonderful weight. He told me he had searched about the neighbourhood of that nugget all day, but there was not the faintest trace of any more gold. So, as he had no time to lose, on account of the shortness of the food and water supply, he just started back to the coast, which he reached quite safely, and came straight down to Perth in the first steamer. The principal bank had advanced him £800 on his nugget, but it would probably prove to be worth twice as much.

HEAT WITHOUT FUEL.

HITCHING OUR CHARIOT TO THE SUN.

AFTER Marconi's feats of wireless telegraphy incredulity seems to have no foothold left it in the regions of electrical and mechanical science. Consequently one must dismiss the scepticism which rises unbidden at Mr. C. M. M'Govern's account in the May *Pearson's* of Nikola Tesla, the wizard of the West. This man means to dispense with fuel and use concentrated sunlight instead. Our ancient friend, the burning glass, has risen again to new life in the modern laboratory. Says the writer:—

The plan of Nikola Tesla to harness the rays of the sun to do man's bidding is probably the boldest engineering feat that he or any one else has ever attempted. . . . It consists of concentrating the heat of the sun on one spot (the glass cylinder) by the series of complicated mirrors and magnifying glasses until the resulting heat is something terrific.

This manufactured heat is directed upon the cylinder filled with water. This water is chemically prepared so that in a short time the water has evaporated into steam and has passed from the cylinder through a pipe and into another chamber. In the latter place this sun-made steam is made to operate a steam-engine of ordinary construction, the horse-power of which will be determined by the size of the apparatus by which the sun generates steam in that spot. This steam-engine is used to generate electricity. And this electricity can be either used at once or else stored up in storage batteries to be used on days when there is no sunlight.

It will be seen that the object of this plan of Tesla is to do away with coal, wood, or other fuel, in the manufacture of steam.

The idea was suggested by what was said about the approaching exhaustion of our coal supply:—

"In this way electricity will be so cheapened," says Mr. Tesla, "that it will be possible for the poorest factory-owner to use it as a power at a smaller cost than steam. Electricity will in this way supplant steam as a motive-power on all railways and—in the shape of storage batteries—on all water vessels. And the humblest citizen will profit by the new system of producing electricity; for he can have it in his home to do all his cooking and lighting and heating, and it will be even cheaper for him than coal, wood, or petroleum."

LITERALLY "POWER FROM ON HIGH."

The fact that the rarefied air at some distance from the earth's surface readily transmits electricity, Mr. Tesla would turn to practical account for the transmission of power. At the Niagara Falls, or wherever there is great water power, he would erect towers with captive balloons at a great height above, and having generated by help of the fall of water a great quantity of electrical force, he would cast it into the air, into the thin far air, from the balloon. The currents of force thus dispersed, he would collect by balloons attached to towers put up at places where the force was needed. The rarefied air would play the part of cables.

Another scheme of Mr. Tesla, already maturing, is to employ the earth as medium in wireless telegraphy. He is also credited with producing artificial daylight, which photographs and does not hurt the eye like sunlight or the ordinary electric light. And he has invented a means of fertilising land impoverished by electricity. What is needed to enrich the soil is nitrogen, which exists in the air in indefinite quantities. Mr. Tesla's apparatus is intended to fix the nitrogen in the soil.

THERE are three leading sketches in the *Woman at Home* for May: of Lady Peggy Primrose, the Speaker, and the Queen of the Belgians, with as many family portraits and anecdotes as go to make such descriptions interesting.

CHILD-SLAVERY IN THE JAM FACTORY.

"A SEVENTEEN Hours' Working Day" is the title of a paper by Miss Gertrude Tuckwell in the *Fortnightly*, which will take the sweetness out of jam for many people. It appears that the preparation of certain classes of goods, known as "perishable," is exempted from the provisions of the Factory Acts, and this regard for "perishable goods" of the vegetable order leads to shocking disregard of the "perishable goods" of the human variety employed upon them. Here is an awful story :—

For many months of the year children of thirteen years and upwards were working from six in the morning till ten and eleven at night, except while during the brief interval of the mid-day meal hour they sat about outside the factory, or filled the neighbouring coffee-shop, often, as the attendants said, so exhausted that they fell asleep at the tables as they sat. Sometimes among them there were many strangers to the place, and the story ran that, not long ago, a number of additional hands being needed for the work, a crowd of country girls were imported, and no accommodation having been made for them, or arrangements for their reception, the girls arriving went where they could find a roof to cover them, many in that low quarter of the town being taken into houses of ill-fame.

GIRLS STEAMED, OR SOAKED, ALL DAY.

The fruit is shot immediately on its arrival into the boiling coppers; so that the "perishableness" is practically eliminated as a reason for long hours. Yet the long hours are kept up under these conditions :—

From the great boiling cauldrons rise volumes of steam, which pouring into the room, find no proper outlet, and condense into drops on the hair and faces of the workers, and stream down the reeking walls.

From this atmosphere of damp heat rising often to a temperature of 90°, the women pass, when their long day's work is done, out into the cold night air; and the colds and bronchitis which ensue end often in pneumonia or consumption.

It is piecework, and the girls are working against time to earn the wage of 7s. or 8s. a week. The hurry of the work, coupled with the exhaustion consequent on the length of hours, invites accident, and the jam poured, often too hot, into the glass bottles will send flying fragments about the room, in some cases severely maiming the workers. One woman, with one of the "leaders" of her arm cut through in this way, is maimed for life.

From the department hurry backwards and forwards the girls, carrying the heavy trays of pots and bottles full of jam, or bringing to it the empty bottles ready to be filled. Children of thirteen and fourteen years of age stagger in and out, lifting weights which sometimes rise to nearly as much as a hundredweight, the weight of one of the sacks of coal we see lifted on the shoulders of a collier in the street. One little girl had carried seventy-two gallon pails one day over a distance of about eighty yards. "It used to be men's work," she said.

Damp seems to be the predominant feature of these factories; and the extraordinary recklessness with which water is used is carried to its greatest excess in the shed in which, in some factories, pulping is carried on. The girls stand ready, each at her tub, in the long shed where the fruit is soaked so that peel for candy may be removed, and at the end of the shed a man with a hose turns it on to fill them, an arrangement which not only accomplishes its purpose, but deluges with splash and spray each attendant girl, as well as the floor, round the tubs, so that the dripping figures stand ankle deep in water, soaked from head to foot.

The "exemption" for the fruit trade lasts for three months in the year; but no sooner is that season over than the factory is employed as a curing place for fish—another class of "perishable goods,"—and then for yet another, until, Miss Tuckwell declares, the factory is kept agoing "exempt" from Factory Acts for six months in the year. Yet wiser employers who work shorter hours find it pays. The exhaustion of the worker is an injury to the employer. Miss Tuckwell closes with a demand for inquiry and inspection and prevention.

TO MARCH STOOPING, NOT ERECT.

FROM a *Contemporary* article headed "Quick March!" by Sir Edward Verney, it seems that the soldier's ordinary style of marching is unscientific. The average man will be more disposed to accept the reasonableness of science when he finds it vindicating his rather than the hitherto approved martial gait. The writer says :—

In African tribes the humble bearing of the slave contrasts with the haughty stride of the chief. It is this upright posture that is admired and taught to the soldier, but it is the one that demands the greatest expenditure of physical energy, and is the worst adapted for prolonged effort. Toiling men unconsciously assume the walk which saves them most, and enables them to perform their day's work with the least waste of force.

In the case of savage tribes, Oriental races, mountaineers, country-folk, and hunters, "the body inclines forward, the knees are more or less bent, and the sole of the foot falls flat on the ground."

THE FLEXION EXPERIMENTS.

The more natural system is recommended in a book entitled "How to March," the authors of which are Dr. Felix Regnault and the Commandant de Raoul. They call it the "Flexion" march. By aid of chrono-photography it is shown :—

(1) The body is more inclined forward in the "Flexion" march than in the ordinary march; (2) the leg taking the ground is more bent at the thigh; (3) the leg leaving the ground is more inclined. It follows, therefore, that the jar to the body by the leg taking the ground will be less, as it is transmitted by a more bent lever, while the greater inclination of the other leg is more favourable to propulsion. . . . The total of the vertical oscillations of the body in ordinary marching is about 74 yards per kilometre, while in "Flexion" marching it is but 34½, less than half; in "Flexion" marching, therefore, there is an economy of work done, besides diminution of the jar at each step; and, further, owing to the greater inclination of the body, the action of each step has a greater propelling power. Experiments with a dynamometer have confirmed this view. Two soldiers were made each to carry a metal box containing a few nails; the one who marched in flexion made less rattle than the other. It is a fundamental principle in mechanics, that the speed of vehicles increases as jerks and shocks are diminished.

SEVEN MILES AN HOUR.

These are the mechanical facts. Now take the results of practical training in the "Flexion" march :—

In the winter of 1889-90 two officers, two sergeants and thirty rank and file of the 116th Regiment of the French army were put under training at Nantes. After three months' instruction they marched, in the presence of General Fay, carrying their rifles, bayonets, one hundred rounds of ammunition per man, and food for one meal, along a hilly road a distance of 12½ miles in an hour and forty-six minutes, which is at the rate of rather over seven miles an hour. Not one man fell out by the way. After a rest of two hours they returned in three hours and five minutes, including two halts of ten minutes each, which gives an average speed of over 4½ miles an hour. Two days afterwards these same men, in the presence of General Colonieu, in heavy marching order, covered a distance of 6¾ miles across fields on hilly ground in an hour and twenty minutes, which works out at about 5½ miles an hour. At the end of their march they were at once told off to target practice, when their shooting proved superior to that of the best company of marksmen in the regiment; this was done to test whether the exertions of their rapid march had injured their capabilities as riflemen.

The immense importance of swift movement demands, in the writer's judgment, close attention being paid to the new kind of march.

THE feature of the *Strand* is an illustrated interview with Mr. A. C. MacLaren the cricketer, by Mr. Fred. W. Ward.

STORIES ABOUT MEISSONIER.

By M. VERESTCHAGIN.

ONE of the features of the May *Contemporary* is to be found in the "Reminiscences of Meissonier by Vassili Verestchagin." The Russian made the acquaintance of the French artist in 1880. Dumas said that Meissonier was "quite alarmed by my pictures":—

Later on Meissonier said to myself somewhat reproachfully: "Look what you have done! After seeing your 'Skobeleff,' I could not finish a picture which I had commenced myself"; and he showed me a somewhat large board, representing Napoleon I. reviewing his troops after some battle. To be candid, I did not consider it a great misfortune, for both the Emperor and his chestnut horse looked heavy, quite wooden; and the soldiers were not rejoicing, but striking attitudes. The picture had evidently been made according to Thiers and the official reports, but it lacked the main thing—*fighting ardour and enthusiasm*. Indeed, it has remained unfinished, and after the death of the artist it was sold in the same condition in which I saw it nineteen years ago.

THE GENESIS OF A SNOWY ROAD.

The contrast between the Parisian and the Russian type of painter comes out characteristically in the following conversation:—

"How did you paint the snowy road in your picture of 'Napoleon in 1814?'" I asked him.

In reply, he picked out from under the table a low platform, about a metre and a half square, and said: "On this I prepared all that was required: snow, mud, and ruts. I kneaded the clay, and pushed across it this piece of cannon several times, up and down. With a shod hoof I then pressed the marks of the horses' feet; I strewed flour over it, pushed the cannon across again, and continued to do so until I obtained the semblance of a real road. Then I salted it, and the road was ready."

"What did you salt it for?"

"To get the brilliancy of the snow. Why do you smile? How else could you do it?"

"It was very ingenious," I answered. "*Je vous fais mes compliments.* But, if I had been you, I should have gone to Russia, where nearly every road is dug up in the way you represented, and should have painted a study from nature."

"Yes! But *nous autres Parisiens* do not move about so easily."

The writer admits that in Meissonier's pictures "many excellent scenes are spoiled by the uniform type of the persons, which is very strange in so conscientious and scrupulous an artist." He concludes that "after having done everything to insure perfect execution in purely technical respects, he was too tired for the spiritual working out of the whole." His first work was, the writer roundly declares, "a weak production in every respect." His fame began late at the age of thirty-five.

THE PAINTER AND THE LADY MILLIONAIRE.

Here is a good story about a she-plutocrat from America:—

A great noise was made at the time in Paris about the portrait of an American lady-millionaire, whose pretensions and fancies were unbounded, though not supported by any beauty or talent, but merely by a well-filled purse. They say of her that, getting tired of seeing the Arc de Triomphe from her windows, she wanted to know what the Government would charge for the removal of that obnoxious monument. *Si non è vero* ..: the joke is, at any rate, characteristic. This lady wanted to have her portrait painted by Meissonier. The artist refused, but ——, who was standing behind him, and was anxious to make as quickly as possible "*son million à lui*," persuaded him to undertake the task. I saw the portrait, which I considered to be excellent in the highest sense of the word. The lady, however, imagined that her hand, which was putting on a glove, was too large, and wanted it to be made smaller, which Meissonier refused, saying:

"The hand being in front of the body is true both to nature and perspective. It must not and cannot be diminished. I shall not alter it."

This determination received approval as well as blame in society. In clubs and drawing-rooms people were amusing themselves by propounding the riddle:—

"Will he alter it or not?"

"Will she take it or not?"

In the end the painter did not alter it, but got his money all the same, while the offended lady is said to have destroyed the portrait.

It is pathetic to know that the great painter by his absent-minded airs and mental absorption alienated most of his friends, even including the writer himself.

MRS. OLIPHANT'S BOLD WAY OF LIVING.

Blackwood's contains a review of Mrs. Oliphant's Autobiography which gives an impressive notion of the way the brave pen-woman conquered and even flouted an adverse fate. Her husband, who was an artist and designer of stained glass windows, broke down in health, was ordered abroad, and finally died in Rome in 1859:—

At her husband's death Mrs. Oliphant found herself in these circumstances: "I had for all my fortune about £1,000 of debt, a small insurance of, I think, £200 on Frank's life, our furniture laid up in a warehouse, and my own faculties, such as they were, to make our living and pay off our burdens by."

Yet with her children to provide for as well as herself, she adopted the very opposite of a prudent and thrifty policy:—

Deliberately and with open eyes she adopted a policy which necessarily involved her being always behindhand with the world. Her avowals as to this "plan of campaign" are astoundingly outspoken. Nothing but the best of everything was good enough for her. She hated small economies. To travel expensively was "her way." She never would travel second-class. "I never liked second-class journeys nor discomforts of that kind." Rather than face a twelve hours' passage across the Channel she drove from St. Malo to Boulogne. She had none of what she calls "the faculty of economics" in her. She stayed at the very best and most expensive hotels; she dressed in the richest of silks and satins; she insisted on producing champagne for her guests at dinner.

She would not be content with Edinburgh Academy for her boys. "It must be either Eton or Harrow, and Eton it turned out to be":—

But that was not all. Shortly after her removal to Windsor in order that her boy Cyril might go to Eton, her brother was ruined, and without an instant's hesitation she took upon herself the charge of his family. It meant the addition to her household of four people. . . . What wonder that life for her was "always at hard, if not at high, pressure"?

The writer asks:—

If she was able to ride in first-class carriages, to stay at the best hotels, to educate her sons at Eton, to travel all over the Continent, to make a pilgrimage even to Jerusalem, whence came the money to meet the inevitable expense? The answer is very simple—from her publishers. They acted as her bankers: they advanced money to her on the security of her health of body and vigour of mind. When the countless iniquities of "the trade" are rehearsed by prosperous and well-fed authors, let not the recording angel fail to note that publishers have long done, and still continue to do, what is asked and expected of no man in any other kind of business.

WHY AMERICANS LIKE TO LIVE IN ENGLAND.

"KEEPING House in London" is the title of a paper by Mr. Julian Ralph in *Harper's* for May. Though we are getting used to knowing how our British ways of life appeal to Americans, there is much that is fresh and piquant in this article. The writer says he has been "in no city, and in no part of the world, where civilised white people are as nearly nomadic as the fashionable folk of London." And yet he does not fear to insist that "a typical English house, in city or country, makes the most comfortable home man has yet devised."

(1) OUR SUPERIOR FREEDOM.

Two special attractions are mentioned, which would once have startled—the first Mr. Ralph's own countrymen, the second our British prejudices :—

The first reason why rich Americans leave home to live in England is because social conditions there are fixed and reliable, and because rich and poor alike do as they please there with a degree of liberty that is unknown anywhere else on the globe. It is simply a fact that must be thrown into the balance with the rest of the conditions—this amazing freedom, this absence of a prying press with its defilement of the privacy of men's homes and lives, this making the home a castle, and enclosing every garden with a high stone wall. It makes a grand contribution to comfort, certainly, but I think quite as important a factor is the contentment of the masses. This state of rest and popular content which we, who are all alike ambitious to better ourselves, would deprecate at home, is a state we may enjoy if we find it ready at hand in other lands.

(2) OUR SUPERLATIVE HOUSEMAIDS.

And what is the second and in Mr. Ralph's eyes the supereminent charm of England? He says :—

I rank the housemaid of England above every other British product. The English like her best when she is tall, big-boned, and square-sided, and I prefer the rounded, rosy type of middle height; but whatever her build, she is certain to be uniformed in neat starched linen, with a fluted white cap and a snowy apron, whose shoulder-straps and bows and streamers greatly enhance her picturesqueness. She is forever willing, forever cheerful, unvaryingly respectful without servility, and phenomenally honest and self-denying. She moves promptly in soft slippers and in silence, and she not only knows how to perform scores of little services that swell the mere delight of living—she also does them of her own accord (or from the promptings of tradition and usage), without any worse emotion than the pleasure of doing well that which her hands find to do.

To see her prepare a bath is to enjoy a work of art. To give her charge of your clothing and your bed-chamber is to discharge your mind of them both, except as you find them the sources of incessant satisfaction by reason of the reliable, almost mysterious readiness of both for whatever you want of them. To note the polish of the glass and silver ware, the neatness of the table-linen, and the cleanliness that follows in her path, is to yield her ungrudged honour. To have her bring you your breakfast, your *Times*, and your hassock, and stand and watch your hands and eyes that she may come as near as can be to anticipating your wants, is to comprehend a great part of the comfort of an English home. There is no sense in fearing to express one's delight with good servants. It is no aristocratic, nor is it an unworthy sentiment, because we are nearly all servants, from the President down—servants of our directors, our clients, our patients, our constituents—of somebody, or everybody, as the case may be.

England must be known henceforth as the historic home of freedom—and the housemaid. Our vanity perhaps is further flattered by such a characterisation as this :—

The typical Englishman pretends nothing, boasts of nothing, thrusts nothing on any one. He demands that time and patience be spent in discovering his merits and the attractions of his family and home. The outside of his house is like himself—plain, unassuming, a trifle repellent.

COURT AND ALLEY OPEN-AIR CONCERTS.

THE April number of the *Musical Herald* contains an interview with Mr. H. Lee J. Jones on the open-air concerts in the courts and alleys of Liverpool, which he inaugurated in 1897. As the movement has so far been very successful, and has spread to Birmingham and Wolverhampton, a summary of the interview may be of interest to those who believe in the social mission of music :—

At the time the idea occurred to me (says Mr. Jones) I was engaged in a project for supplying cheap and free meals to underfed school children and others, specially prepared invalid meals to the sick poor of all ages, and grocery and soup-powder parcels and bread to lone widows; and I recollect having a deep desire to do something to elevate and brighten the earthward and dull minds of the poorest poor.

The first concert was attempted on the evening of July 9th, 1897, but was frustrated by the rain. The inhabitants of the court chosen evidently thought the proposal a huge joke, for not until the next evening (after once having seen the arrival of the piano, etc., and hearing announced the postponement of the concert because of the rain) did they, quite unasked, spotlessly wash out the court and hang tissue-paper flags of various hues from window to window. About four hundred curiosity-struck people attended.

The principal needs are a ready-made platform, piano and rope, the object of the rope being to tie across the court to keep the people a comfortable distance from the platform. Chairs are always lent by the inhabitants of the court, sometimes supplemented by loans from adjacent courts.

Although all talent rendered is entirely gratuitous, we can now boast a staff of one hundred and fifty helpers. As a rule fourteen items are given, comprising four sentimental or sentimental-pathetic, two sacred, two patriotic, and two humorous songs, two instrumental pieces and two pianoforte solos.

Putting on one side well-sung patriotic and sentimental songs as always sure of a hearty clap, it is surprising how much heart-worship is displayed over capably-rendered sacred and pathetic songs. The violin seems more popular than the 'cello. Mandoline or banjo solos or duets impart much pleasure. The flute and cornet, accompanied by the piano, also take well.

A stirring glee whips up the torpid blood in the veins of the poor to an astonishing degree, and, if given as the opening piece, plays an excellent part in calling together the audience. Magic lantern illustration of songs adds very substantially to the effect on mind and heart, and ever lends increased enjoyment.

The finish of the concert always witnesses a larger number of people present than any other time. I should certainly say, judging by recent experience, that even the poorest poor people can enjoy pure and refined melody and harmony.

I cannot say I have seen or heard of any sinners transformed into even mild saints as yet through the agency of the concerts, but I have heard a shrewd police-sergeant say if the concerts multiplied, the work of the police would be very much reduced.

Summer-time, especially the evenings, is the most drunken period of the year in the slums, consequently then quarrelling and fighting are predominant. When a concert is on, practically all persons of the immediate vicinity are there, and peace reigns supreme. Picture the glorious outcome of, say, three concerts a week in each slum centre!

In the summer of 1897, during the comparatively short experiment, sixteen concerts were given, attended by an average of 400 adult persons. During last summer we gave sixty-two concerts (at the rate of about four a week), attended by an average of 700 adult persons. With reference to the order kept, it has been remarkably good, not a single insult having been cast at the movement in any way. Of course we endeavour to secure a popular chairman for every concert, preferably a layman.

All the announcements and reports of our concerts are inserted by the Press free of cost, and it is undoubtedly owing to the kindly and vigorous way in which the Birmingham and Wolverhampton Press took up the matter that the movement so readily started there.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE *American Review of Reviews* for April has many features of special interest. The delightful story of beautifying a factory and transforming its surroundings into a paradise asks for separate notice. A sketch of a group of native American musicians declares that both in composition and reproductive art Americans are recognised all over the world as worthy of a place well up towards the front rank. The musicians selected are Dr. William Mason, Professor Paine, Professor Parker, Professor Macdowell, W. H. Sherwood, Albert Lockwood, Miss Powell, the violinist, and Clarence Eddy, the organist. Mr. E. M. Bliss discusses the approaching Peace Conference. He lays stress on the obvious fact that it will gain time for Russia, and time is with her both money and power. He anticipates that results, if any, will depend on what takes place at Pekin. Agreement between Russia and England in China will mean smooth working for the Conference. He urges that the United States should not forget traditional friendships with France and Russia, but, while seconding heartily all efforts for peace, must avoid sacrificing to it interests more sacred than peace. "Having fought to free Cuba from oppression, we cannot help to bind the shackles on China or Turkey." Material problems in the Philippine Islands are treated by Samuel W. Belford, who was recently on the staff of General Otis at Manila. The best prospect, and an inviting one, for American labour and capital, is, he thinks, the erection and operation of factories, where the raw material now exported should be manufactured for home use and for export. The islands will also serve as a manufacturing base for the supply of the Oriental market.

Mr. Winthrop L. Marvin describes the happy fellowship of American and "Malay" in Hawaii. How the jargon of politics affects literary speech is seen in Mr. Marvin's applying the term "imperialists" to the first band of American missionaries who went to Hawaii, and even to the Pilgrim Fathers! American evangelisation began in 1820. Since then missionary, teacher, farmer, mechanic, and merchant all worked hand in hand, and "substantially all of the Hawaiian natives are now, and long have been, at least nominal Christians." There has been at the same time an amazing growth of material prosperity. The writer contrasts this happy result with the fate of the New Zealand Maories and the Filipinos. Americans have shown they can shoulder the white man's burden to some purpose.

Miss Laut states the case for Canada in the claims before the Joint High Commission. Miss Salmon, Professor of Vassar College, describes the election at Versailles of President Loubet, whose career is sketched by another hand.

Dr. Shaw deplores the success with which the claims of the Panama Canal have been revived in order to hinder "the thoroughly practicable project of the Nicaragua Canal." He strongly condemns the government for having paid the penniless Cuban army only three million dollars. From fifteen to twenty millions was the sum required to set these soldiers on their feet again in their ruined homes. Dr. Shaw remarks on the fact that his country is now using five times as many white-skinned English-speaking men in pacifying the Philippines as General Kitchener has used for reducing the Soudan to peace.

THE AUSTRALASIAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE *Australasian Review of Reviews* for March shows that Federation is the burning question of the hour. A wider than Australasian loyalty is attested by Mr. Donohoe's sketch of the squadron of Lancers from New South Wales, which has now reached the mother country for a summer at Aldershot—said to be the best cavalry school in the world. Each man pays £20 to the cost of the expedition, which is put at £4,500; over £1,000 has been collected in England; the balance has been met by public subscription. The New South Wales Government had at first undertaken to pay half the cost; but fear of lack of support from the Labour Party led Mr. Reid to back out of his promise. The regiment of the Lancers was formed in 1884, when war with Russia was feared. Their first uniform was of dark blue, which gave place in 1888 to the field service uniform of brown. In 1893 a team of eighteen went to the home country to compete at Islington and Dublin, and won twenty-six prizes, including the Empire gold medal.

The drought in New South Wales has, it is stated, cost the colony directly twenty million sheep, and about the same number indirectly, by arresting increase. The total Australian woolclip has sunk in a single year from a? million and a half to a million and a quarter bales. The human population of the colonies is reported as growing slowly and irregularly. The total for Australasia at the end of last year is put at 4,476,995. Revenue statistics are quoted, which show that Australasia with a revenue of over thirty millions sterling comes next to India itself (with more than £90,000,000), and exceeds by nearly 50 per cent. the gross revenue of all the other colonies in the Empire put together. The public debt of India is £238,000,000; of Australasia it is £222,491,000. Special notice is drawn to the death of the Rev. William Colenso, brother to the famous bishop, and a prominent New Zealander, whose great work is an as yet unpublished Maori-English Lexicon.

Engineering Magazine.

THE *Engineering Magazine* for April is a very good number. We have called separate attention to articles by Mr. Orcutt, Mr. Dunell, and Mr. Magee, dealing with trade rivalry between the old and the new world, America and Britain, America and Germany. The magazine has become quite the exponent of international emulation in industry. Emile Garcke touches on a phase of it, when he declares that it is municipalisation of tramways which has stood in the way of the development of electric traction in Great Britain. Pioneers in this industry are, he says, waiting to know the fate of municipalising measures now before Parliament. If these are passed, then they will take their ability and look after their shareholders' interests in other lands. A beautifully illustrated paper by Albert W. Buel sets forth the merits and permanency of the masonry arch bridge, which he says is increasingly in demand. He looks forward to our landscapes being freed from defacement by girders and trusses, and being adorned by the arch. The New Orleans Railway terminal in Paris is described by Jaques Boyer, who shows how that company enables people living within 250 kilometres to pass the business day in Paris. The magazine is superbly illustrated.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for May is a good number. I have dealt with several of its leading articles in another place.

THE THEORY OF BRAIN WAVES.

One of the most interesting papers is the last, in which Mr. Knowles reproduces, *à propos* of Marconi's wireless telegraphy, a letter which he wrote to the *Spectator* in 1869, suggesting that the phenomena of telepathy, etc., might be explained on the theory of "brain waves." He tells us that the suggestion came to him from seeing the way in which a hypnotist was able to impress his thought upon the mind of his subjects. Marconi's success leads him to reprint his letter, and press home his conclusions. I am very glad Mr. Knowles has reprinted his letter. It will probably help to convert some of the Philistines who refuse even to listen to the best authenticated cases of telepathy. For years past, as most of my readers know, I have been familiar with phenomena of telepathy in which my hand acts as the unconscious transmitter of the brain waves. My experience shows that the transmitter is usually as unconscious as the instrument employed by Marconi, that is to say, it is usually the subconsciousness of the person who transmits the message, not his physical consciousness—a fact which materially impairs the value of automatic telepathy for practical purposes.

A WARNING TO BRITISH TRADERS.

Mr. J. W. Cross publishes a warning note to British traders. He takes a somewhat gloomy view as to our future. Not only has the United States beaten us in the bulk of its foreign trade, but for the first time our visible exports plus freight, interest, &c., have failed to pay for our imports. He expects that the United States will very soon and very suddenly astonish us with a great demand for money. All round he sees the probability of a very great strain on credit for trade purposes :—

With an enormously increased Government expenditure in England and an enormously increased municipal expenditure, with the prospect of guaranteeing 'wild cat' railroad schemes from Cairo to the Cape, we shall soon be bleeding at every pore, and when the call is made on us we may find that the Bank of France is neither willing nor able again to come to the assistance of the Bank of England as in 1890.

Incidentally Mr. Cross makes a very interesting observation as to the incapacity of the English for high finance :—

In the City of London to-day there is not a single English firm among what may be called the "haute finance."

THE COLONIES AS A FIELD FOR EMIGRATION.

The Rev. A. C. Yorke, in a paper bearing the odd title, "The Jackeroo," writes in a very homely, simple and effective style for the information of those parents who imagine that they have only to send their sons to the colonies in order to have them make their way. A "Jackeroo" is a young gentleman sent out to Australia to pick up "colonial experience." To any person who thinks to make his boy a "Jackeroo," Mr. Yorke says very emphatically, "Don't."

Mr. Yorke sums up his paper under the following heads :—

(1) That the colonial labour market is abundantly supplied; (2) that it is more than probable the only way of obtaining employment for your son will be that of paying a heavy premium; (3) that the payment of a premium does not ensure wholesome moral control in every case; (4) that in the back blocks of the "Never-never" country there are terrible risks, which may bring more shame upon your name than a sweaty shirt and dirty hands; and (5) that, in the face of such difficulties and risks, you will probably do far better by finding for your son any honest employment, no matter how uncongenial to English conventionalities, in this old country.

THE INFLUENCE OF WOMEN IN ISLAM.

Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, under this head, once more surprises the Western World by an exposition of the marvellous virtues of Mahometanism. It is always a pleasure to read his articles, although in this case their perusal occasions the same kind of regret as that with which we read of the passing of the Amazons, for according to him the women immediately after Mahomet—and still more when the Arabs were supreme in Spain—had a position of influence and equality of opportunity for which the sex may now sigh in vain, not only in Mussulman countries. He declares that "the ethical movement created by the Arabian prophet was intimately connected with the elevation of women." One of the first persons to illustrate the improved position of women was the prophet's own daughter Fatima, who deserves a high place in the annals of female worthies :—

She lectured to mixed congregations of both sexes often in the courtyard of her house, and sometimes in the public mosque. Many of her sermons are still extant. The remains of her sayings reveal to us a nobleness of spirit and high feeling that would do honour to the best women of any age or country.

His practical point is that if women did all those things in the old days, there is no reason why they should be forbidden similar liberties and opportunities at present.

THE TRIUMPH OF PEACE AT THE HAGUE.

Mrs. Lecky, writing on "The House in the Wood," where the Peace Conference will meet, describes a great allegorical picture, painted by Jordaens, a disciple of Rubens, in honour of the triumph of Prince Frederic Henry :—

We see the noble figure of the Prince seated in the triumphal car and crowned by Victory, who reserves another crown for his son and successor, William the Second. The young Prince, at the head of a band of cavaliers, rides near the car, which is drawn by four white prancing horses, led by Pallas and Mercury. The statues of William the Silent and Maurice on either side are surrounded with spectators. Hatred and Discord are trodden under foot. Death hovering above vainly struggles with Fame for the mastery, while Peace, one of the last wishes of the Prince on earth, is seen descending from Heaven, holding an olive and a palm branch, and accompanied by angels, bearing the symbols of the Arts and Sciences, and an unfolded scroll with the "Ultimus ante omnes de parta pace triumphus." The figure of Peace is dressed in white, as the painter tells us, to symbolise that peace should be "of sincere intention, and without fraud or guile."

BOOKSELLERS AND BOOKSELLING.

Mr. Joseph Shaylor endeavours to fill a gap in the history of literature by telling us something about the evolution of the bookseller. He tells also how an attempt on the part of booksellers to keep up prices was defeated after a reference to Lord Campbell, Grote and Dean Milman in 1867; and then touches upon the burning question of discounts. Mr. Shaylor is a prudent man, and does not commit himself.

"WOMAN AS AN ATHLETE."

Mrs. Ormiston Chant takes up the cudgels as against Dr. Kenealy, and maintains that so far from the modern woman being less capable of looking after her babies than the woman who is not modern, the very reverse is the fact. She triumphantly refers to Mrs. Fawcett's collection of photographs of the babies of women who had taken University degrees. She declares that they were

bewitching and unusually beautiful. Mrs. Chant makes great fun of Dr. Kenealy's imaginary Clara, who lost her womanhood when she went cycling, and roundly asserts that "nothing can unsex short of death; no indecency, or vulgarity, loudness, coarseness, or cruelty: these can but emphasise the sex by the shame they bring on it, in the outrage of it." As for the idea that athleticism spoils the figure, Mrs. Chant declares the very contrary is the truth.

THE FAILURE OF PARTY GOVERNMENT.

Professor Goldwin Smith, replying to Mr. Kebbel, sticks to his guns. He explains that:—

It is the permanent division of the nation into two political organisations, to one of which each citizen is bound through life on pain of being regarded as an apostate to adhere, and which are to carry on a perpetual struggle for the offices of State, each of them assailing and traducing the other with much of the moral bitterness of a civil war, though the theory is that both of them are equally necessary to the operation of the political machine. Such a system appears to me neither rational nor moral, nor do I believe that it can for ever endure.

THE VATICAN AND MODERN SCIENCE.

The Hon. William Gibson, writing an article entitled "An Outburst of Activity in Roman Congregations," writes a rather extraordinary paper. He tells us that he is a 'vert, and what is more he persists in clinging to the Church of Rome in spite of the bad account he gives of the prevailing tendency at headquarters. He says that when:—

after some years of persistent effort, he was able calmly to review the situation, he found that he was a Catholic. In all this he got no serious help from the official defenders of the faith. On the contrary, all that he saw, all that he heard in conversation, all that he read in *authorised* sources tended to convince him that Catholic theology was hopelessly at variance with all that was sound or healthy in the modern world. Yet in spite of this he gradually awoke to the fact that the Church was greater than its exponents or its apologists. That it had a history which no congregation, no school of theologians could destroy.

Notwithstanding this he makes the following sweeping statement, which it is difficult to see how any one can make and still remain a loyal son of Rome:—

That serious scientific investigation in any of the higher branches is impossible, in any Catholic faculty, in cases where the subject matter is likely to be of interest to the ecclesiastical authorities.

HOMING PIGEONS IN WAR TIME.

Mr. George J. Larner, an officer, pleads in favour of greater utilisation of the pigeon by the English War Office. He says:—

After the fall of Paris, many of the Powers immediately inaugurated pigeon systems that have ever since been growing in utility: Spain, Italy, Russia, France, Germany, Austria and Roumania, have all established military lofts, and to-day large amounts of money are annually spent on their maintenance.

Pigeons, he thinks, will be of great service in war time in keeping up communication between the fleet in the Channel and the English coast. Of course Marconi's system may obviate the need for such messengers, but until it is perfected the pigeons would no doubt be invaluable.

REMINISCENCES OF LADY BYRON.

Mrs. Alexander Ross quotes extensively from Lady Byron's letters, which show that she was a very religious, philanthropic person, who took a keen interest in everything that was going on around her:—

During eight years of wifehood and thirty-six of widowhood, Lady Byron found relief from personal griefs which she did not wish published to the world in an enlightened philanthropy. She made friends with the best workers and thinkers of her day.

Mr. Edmund Robertson, M.P., writing on "The Church of England as by Law Established" combats the arguments of the High Churchmen concerning the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Sir G. S. Clarke, writing on "Germany as a Naval Power," describes the naval programme of the German Government, and predicts with some degree of confidence that it will soon be discovered to be insufficient.

The Atlantic Monthly.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* for April reaches a very high order of interest and excellence. Papers by Mr. John Fiske on the mystery of evil, by Mr. Church on Cromwell, by Mr. See on recent astronomical discoveries, and by Mr. C. M. Robinson on the improvement in city life, call for separate notice elsewhere. Mr. W. Alleyne Ireland traces the growth of the British Colonial conception through the stages before the American Revolution, when colonies were regarded as held chiefly for the interest of the parent land; through the earlier and middle part of the present century, when separation was looked forward to as the eventual destiny of the colonies, down to the era marked by the Imperial enthusiasm of the Diamond Jubilee. The writer singles out five names among the front rank of those who have brought about this national awakening. "They are: Professor Sir J. R. Seeley, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, James Anthony Froude, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, and Mr. Cecil Rhodes." Mr. J. S. Wise, son of General Wise, gives a wonderfully vivid narrative of the last days of the Confederate army, in which both he and his father fought. His reconnaissance of the Federal army on a locomotive, and his picture of General Lee on the eve of surrender, stand out from the recital. R. L. Hartt supplies a half-whimsically humorous, while at the same time intensely earnest, study of the life in a New England hill town, with its old-world ways, its intermarriage, and its increasing imbecility.

Gentleman's.

Gentleman's, among other magazines, stands as a sort of cabinet for old china; and there is much of the same quaint interest about the May number. We have a miniature biography, by Mr. A. L. Cotton, of Beau Brummel's successor, Alfred D'Orsay—"half-charlatan, half-genius," and wholly impudent—whose reign lay in the early half of the present century. A. Werner revives the memory of a fair pupil of Titian, Irene da Spilimbergo, whose genius and virtue suggest the modern woman of distinction. Two lady writers call up the story of Alfonso of Aragon, the Hero-King of Naples, as they style him, an ornament of the fifteenth century. J. B. Hadley selects, compares, contrasts, his "three comic immortals," Sir John Falstaff, Don Quixote, and My Uncle Toby. The channel that divided the Isle of Thanet from the mainland was called in Saxon times the Wantsume, and "beside the Wantsume" Mr. J. E. Field leads us in a sort of archæological ramble. "A Naval Officer" gives a recent glimpse of Norfolk Island, with its *Bounty* settlement, its Anglican bishop and training college of Melanesian missionaries, and its orange-groves crowded with fruit. Mr. J. W. Cole puts in a good word for wasps. He says they seldom use their stings, and may safely be allowed to feed from the unprotected hand: "indeed, while eating an apple two or three wasps together have settled on my lips, where I could feel the tickling of their tongues!"

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE May *Contemporary* is an unusually brilliant number. The names of many of its writers form quite a constellation of eminence, while for range, variety, and opportuneness it would be difficult to find an issue so high above the average. Most of the articles claim separate notice elsewhere.

RURAL VICE IN PRUSSIA.

It is a heart-sickening tale which Mr. Richard Heath recounts in his paper on the Prussian rural labourer and the Evangelical Church. He recalls the ancient prosperity of the German peasant, his overthrow in the peasants' war, and his subsequent serfdom. At last in 1807 the serfs were freed, and day-wage labourers took their place. In 1821 the partition of the common lands left the labourer at the mercy of the landowner. His wage averages 1·17 mark a day. A woman labourer rarely gets more than a mark a day. Two volumes published by German pastors in 1895 on "Sex morality of the Evangelical rural people in the German Empire," show the result of this expropriation. The people live in cottages of one or at most two rooms, frequently insanitary and in bad repair. "The reports use the strongest and most graphic language in describing the licentiousness which prevails among the young." It is, according to these volumes, universal and equally marked in both sexes.

Illegitimate births average from 8 per cent. of all births in East and West Prussia to 13·80 per cent. in Mecklenburg; and marriages solemnized after nuptial relations have manifestly begun, average in five provinces mentioned 37·50, 38·94, 45·80, 46, and 51 per cent. Fidelity to marriage-vows is happily the rule in the rural districts. But in the towns things are much worse:—

> The rural girls who go into the towns, according to the reports, either return with illegitimate children or sink into still lower depths of vice, and their descent in the paths of shame and of vice is conspicuously attributable to soldiers. German rural girls largely supply, it would appear, the world's marts of prostitution.

Mr. Heath insists that the Evangelical Church with its dependence on a heathen Caesarism has the deepest immorality and contrasts it disadvantageously with the social democracy.

PLEA FOR RESPECTABLE DRUNKARDS.

Mr. Thomas Holmes pleads for some extension of help to habitual inebriates who are not yet convicted criminals. He says:—

> Since this Act has been talked of numbers of men, mostly young men, have consulted me personally, wishing to be committed to some Inebriate Reformatory. And when I have told them the conditions—four times in one year before a magistrate—they have gone away sorrowing, for self-respect was not yet dead within them. I have on my list of friends a number of men, splendid fellows in every sense but one; good workers, with intelligence more than common; good husbands and loving fathers when free from drink. . . .

PHANTOMS EXPLAINED—AWAY.

Mr. Sydney Olivier contributes an interesting dialogue on portraits and phantoms. The naturalist tells how he had mourned over the death of his sister, until one night he suddenly woke and saw her there before him, so vividly outlined in the dark that he put out his hand to his drawing materials to sketch her. Then she vanished. He proceeds:—

> Since that time I have never felt any trouble at all because of her death. It seemed to me as though what had been diffused in pain, as I said, all about me, had gathered itself together into one sense—the most joy-giving of all the senses—and so passed out in the form of a figure seen, outside of me, leaving joy only. It would not have consoled me at all simply to think that my sister had herself been there and had gone; my loss of her would have remained just as great. I did not think so; I felt quite sure of the contrary; and always since then I have been satisfied that there are no such things as ghosts, because I had seen one: for no one ever saw a solider ghost than that."

THE OLD MAN HUMANE.

Mr. W. J. Stillman presents a plea for wild animals, which is steeped in the reverent tenderness of a beautifully humane old age. He claims that "if a man is punishable for cruelty to a beast which is recognised as his, he is more responsible morally for cruelty to the beast which is not his." He argues that the susceptibilities of men like himself who cherish the "religion of the heart" should be protected from the outrage done them by cruelties practised on wild animals. Here are two incidents which the old man tells:—

> A baby squirrel, brought to me by a village boy, and which I bought in order to give it more effectual protection, first taught me, by its devotion and its almost human sympathy, the community of all sentient being, and awakened in me the perception of the common parentage of the great Creator.
>
> I do not remember in all my life a more exquisite sensation of pleasure than when, last summer, in the great and crowded Central Park of New York, thronged with its heterogeneous public, all classes and nations meeting there, I saw a squirrel go about among the children on the broad footpath, stopping before each one, and standing up on his hind legs to ask for his daily bread. It was an ideal of the Millennium, when the lamb shall lie down with the lion, and a little child shall lead them · and to me it has a pathos finer than the finest music.

Blackwood.

Blackwood for May has in it some interesting material. The splendid service rendered by the Gurkha scouts in the Tirah campaign is outlined and cordially commended. Mr. Alexander Macdonald describes his adventures "pioneering in Klondyke." There is a sketch, not wanting in humour, of what an unbeliever saw at a Christian Scientist meeting in London. Christian Science, says the writer, is important, because for the moment it is gaining ground rapidly in London; but he predicts for it "schism, mutual vituperation, and extinction." Germany's influence at Constantinople is recognised ungrudgingly by a writer who strongly urges England, whose influence there at present is *nil*, to assume the *rôle* of sympathetic co-operator with Germany and Turkey, siding with the Triple rather than with the Dual Alliance in relation to the Porte. A very curious chapter of English expansion is brought to light in a paper on "A Forgotten Puritan Colony"—the island of Old Providence, off the coast of Honduras—now known as Santa Catalina. A patent was granted to an "intensely Puritan" company of adventurers in 1630, but the attempt to make the island a home of Puritan industry was "hopeless from the beginning." The place sank into being a nest of pirates. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1641, and its inhabitants deported to Cadiz. It was an illustration of Puritan and buccaneer in one; and showed how the old buccaneering policy towards Spain persisted long after Drake's death. The "Looker-on" regrets that though there is a rage for the theatre—and there are a thousand playgoers in the British Isles to-day where in 1860 there were not twice ten—there is no corresponding increase in the number or genius of playwriters.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly* for May is a good number, marked by much variety and actuality. Some half-dozen of its principal articles have received separate notice.

LORD SALISBURY AS HOME RULER.

"Milesius" writes on the Irish County Council elections and their bearing on Home Rule. After recounting and emphasising the Nationalist victories, he concludes with a rather confident claim on the Unionist Government. He recalls the famous Newport speech of 1885, and says:—

Lord Salisbury surely will, by a measure of Home Rule, relieve the loyal minority from ostracism from public life in Ireland. If, however, Home Rule be not granted, the loyal minority will soon join the ranks of their fellow-countrymen, and Ireland, with one voice, will demand the restoration of her native Parliament.

THE TITLE OF CARDINAL.

The recent alarm about the Pope's health leads Mr Richard Davey to explain the procedure connected with the death, lying-in-state, election and coronation of popes, under the title "Cardinals, Consistories, and Conclaves." The Consistory is a meeting of the College of Cardinals. When held under lock and key it is called a Conclave. Of the word "Cardinal," he says:—

The title of Cardinal makes its first appearance in history in the fourth century, when Constantine assembled the Council of Rome. Cardinal Belarmin, a great authority, tells us that in the early ages of Christianity the word Cardinal was bestowed upon the principal churches of Italy, which were known as *Cardinalis*. From these churches the title, in course of time, became synonymous with the chief pastors who directed them. Pope Pius V., however, by a constitution dated March 13, 1567, ordered them to relinquish this title in favour of the chief priests of the Church of Rome.

THE FIRST GREAT NOVELIST.

Mr. Arthur Symons contributes a very vivid study of Balzac, born one hundred years ago, whom he hails as the first great novelist and the creator of the modern novel. As Dante with his "Divine Comedy" was the father of modern poetry, so Balzac with his "Human Comedy" has made the novel the modern epic. The writer observes in conclusion:—

A great lover, to whom love, as well as every other passion and the whole visible world, was an idea, a flaming spiritual perception, Balzac enjoyed the vast happiness of the idealist. I do not know, among the lives of men of letters, a life better filled, or more appropriate.

THE DOOM OF THE SOLILOQUY.

Mr. H. M. Paull turns on the dramatic convention of the soliloquy—for it is a pure convention—a cold douche of common sense. He says:—

A man does *not* speak to himself, unless indeed he is beside himself; when we hear any one muttering and talking to himself we are apt to think that he is not in full possession of his senses. Is it allowable, then, to introduce into a representation of ordinary life a convention not absolutely necessary, which is *contrary* to actual practice instead of merely a modification?

But is it necessary in order to lay bare the inner workings of the soul? Mr. Paull offers a strong instance:—

If there is one dramatist who is introspective in the highest degree, whose every recent play is the history of a soul, it is Ibsen. Now, Ibsen uses the aside and soliloquy very rarely; in some of his later plays he abandons them entirely. . . We may conclude that the soliloquy not being necessary, and being false to real life, it is desirable that its use should be abandoned. Even those who will not go quite so far must acknowledge that to an increasing section of intelligent audiences it is becoming irksome. If so, it is condemned. A convention that is questioned is doomed; its existence depends upon its unhesitating acceptance.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THERE are a few articles of exceptional interest in the April number. We have noticed elsewhere papers dealing with the past and future of Asia Minor, with the origin of diamonds, with the Browning Letters, and with Sir Robert Peel.

FRENCH BLUNDERS IN MADAGASCAR.

The story of Madagascar as a French colony is told in no unfriendly spirit, but it leaves the impression of a fatuous series of blunders. It was a blunder to break up and discredit the Hova ascendency—the one important instrument of government ready to hand. It was a blunder to carry out the *politique des races*. Even their too sudden emancipation of the slaves was a blunder, though generous in intent: it dislocated the economic system, as the upsetting of the Hovas had dislocated the political system. The sudden and general imposition of taxes, as on cattle and rice, and the differential duties in favour of French imports, which simply reduced the takings at the custom houses, were other errors. Nevertheless civilisation is advancing:—

No doubt the French have created some enormous improvements throughout the island. Tananarive has been transformed into a fine town of almost European aspect. The roads and communications are rapidly being made fit for vehicular traffic. The railway from Tamatave to Hivondro is laid down, and the "pangalena" or isthmuses, which divide the series of lagoons between Tamatave and the Iharoka, are now nearly cut through to allow water-transit throughout their length. A new line has been traced across the Angavo range, and a concession for a railway from Tananarive to the east coast has been granted to a company.

"WHERE PARNELL AND GLADSTONE FAILED."

A review of Parnell's life declares him to have been "badly treated in the end both by his Irish followers and his English allies." It leads up to this conclusion:—

Irish patriotism, as time goes on, will, we cannot doubt, develop on lines very different from that of the late Nationalist leader. After all, amongst the majority of Irishmen, love of their country does *not* mean hatred of England; and the day will come when all educated Irishmen will look upon John Bright as a far truer friend of Ireland than ever was Parnell. Parnell failed utterly and completely in the object he had set before himself—the making Ireland a nation, and the instrument by which he was to achieve it broke in his hands. His party could not, as an independent party, impose its will on Parliament, and when it entered into a close alliance with the Gladstonians it lost the independence of even choosing its own leader. Where Parnell and Gladstone failed, it is not likely that lesser men will succeed. It is impossible to arrest the tendency of our times towards national consolidation.

A VICTIM OF "JUNIUS."

The autobiography of the third Duke of Grafton, now edited by Sir W. R. Anson, is declared to be enough to prove "Junius'" description of him an absurd and venomous travesty. The editor re-quoted a saying that if Temple was the guiding spirit of "Junius," the excessive animosity to Grafton is explained:—

The Duke of Grafton was a better judge of men than of things, and, without meaning it, distinctly portrays his incapacity, his want of energy, his want of firmness, which rendered him, at times, the unwitting or unwilling instrument of one or other of the greedy and selfish men by whom he was surrounded. As a man, his character will stand higher than it has hitherto done; and as a minister he appears as one to be pitied rather than blamed; the victim of circumstances which he could not control, the bearer of a burden beyond his strength.

The history and effects of vaccination are reviewed strongly in its favour, and with the hope that the doctors will remove parental objections by making vaccination "a perfectly safe and painless operation."

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

LOVERS of literature and art will find a feast of fat things in the April *Quarterly*. Students of affairs are less sumptuously provided for. We notice elsewhere articles on Peel and Pitt, the ideals of Heine, and the Catholic reaction in France.

THE ART OF DANTE.

"Dante and the Art of Poetry," as set forth in his prose and exemplified in his verse, is the theme of an interesting study. Here is an appreciation :—

Truth to fact and feeling is the secret of Dante's matter; and fitness, appropriateness of language to thought, is the secret of his style. In fact and feeling nothing is too high or too low for Dante. Below the bottomless depth of Hell, above the ineffable highest Heaven, he ranges, but the highest rules the lowest; it is the beauty and the love which prevail. It follows that in his art Dante is at once the greatest of realists and the greatest of idealists. But realist or idealist, or both, Dante is always an artist. Poetry cannot be written, he says, by mere afflatus, *de solo ingenio*, without art or knowledge. His practice follows, and depends absolutely upon, his theory. . . .

"Famous, precious, beautiful, ennobled, embellished"—that is what Dante, the "austere Dante," thought a poem ought to be: ornament, deliberate ornament, appropriate no doubt, but still ornament, should not be wanting. . . . Every line of his poetry, as every page of his prose, bears witness to the intense and all-devouring industry of genius, to that "long study" which is only possible to "mighty love." It is ever so with the greater poets.

PAINTERS, CLASSIC AND TEUTON.

"Velasquez and Rembrandt" are finely compared and contrasted. One essential point of likeness is found in their marked individuality. "Each, undisturbed by contact with great painters and foreign influences, was himself and no other." Both paint what they actually see: "but Velasquez leaves us alone with the sitter." Rembrandt, on the other hand, "seems present at the interview: his personal influence is distinctly felt." Velasquez fixes his attention on the permanent alone. Rembrandt on the transitory also. Velasquez was a Greek of the Greeks :—

If Velasquez is severe, symmetrical, classic in his fibre, Rembrandt is a Teuton of the Teutons, mysterious, vague, passionate, tender.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE LONG BOW.

Recent works on mediæval warfare lead to a singularly high valuation of the long bow, and its function in the evolution of Europe. The long bow first came into use possibly in South Wales, certainly in the dominions of Edward I., who first made intelligent and systematic use of it in battle. It was practically a new weapon, surpassing the short bows preceding it, as the rifle the musket. It won Falkirk for the English, but its advantage was thrown away by Edward II. at Bannockburn :—

In England, on the contrary, the lessons alike of Falkirk and of Bannockburn were thoroughly taken to heart; the archers, properly supported, won for England the astonishing series of victories which laid France prostrate at the feet of her insular neighbour, and broke for ever the supremacy of mailed horsemen on the field of battle, and with it the political system which the mailed horsemen represented.

HOW MAHOGANY "ARRIVED."

A paper on "old oak" utters a warning against the spurious antique, with its worm-holes cleverly carved in newly manufactured furniture. The writer tells how oak was superseded—for a time—by a more showy wood from the West :—

In the year 1724, the master of a West Indian ship brought home some logs of wood called mahogany as ballast, and gave them to his brother, Dr. William Gibbons, a London physician of some repute, who was building a house. The carpenters declared that it was too hard for their tools, and refused to use it. Mahogany, as we know it, is more easily worked than oak; but it must be remembered that the early importations consisted of what is known as Spanish mahogany from the island of St. Domingo, an extremely hard variety, and the use of English oak had then for some time been largely superseded by soft-grained woods. A candle-box was afterwards made of the new wood, which looked so well that a bureau was taken in hand. This attracted the admiration of the doctor's visitors, and, amongst them, of the Duchess of Buckingham, who ordered another of the same material. A supply being easily obtained, mahogany became the rage.

WHAT WORKING-MEN HAVE "PUT BY."

From Mr. Brabrook's recent work on provident societies, an article treating of the "Wages and Savings of the Working-men" quotes the following list of investments made by the working class :—

Trade Unions	£2,138,296
Friendly Societies	25,408,253
Working Men's Clubs	107,938
Other Societies under the Friendly Society Acts	535,301
Industrial and Provident Societies	28,451,328
Building Societies	56,397,457
Trustee Savings Banks...	53,699,532
Post Office Savings Bank	108,098,641
The Railway Savings Banks	3,124,069
The Loan Societies	265,869
	£278,216,684

This sum, taken with the annuities and assurances granted by the National Debt Commissioners, accounts, says Mr. Brabrook, "for not far short of three hundred millions of money." To this may be added fourteen millions for industrial insurance companies, and a good many millions for the "ordinary" insurances effected by the working class. The rate of increase of this total may be indicated by the statement that in 1877 a similar computation would have brought out the total of one hundred and eleven and a half millions, and in 1891 two hundred and twenty millions.

IN PRAISE OF LORD ELGIN.

A warm eulogy is pronounced upon the viceroyalty of Lord Elgin by a writer who says the charges of bad faith about Chitral have only brought discredit on his accusers. The article concludes :—

The key-note of his success in this respect, as in purely Indian affairs, was his possession of "grit" and a level head, attributes invaluable to one in his position, and implying sound judgment, a well-balanced mind and a stout heart . . . . Lord Elgin kept up the standard set by his foregoers. He went out to India a private individual and, so far as the public knew, untried. He returns in the prime of life, a statesman of repute, whose abilities, once recognised, the country is not likely to allow to rust.

OTHER ARTICLES.

A writer on the government of London reviews its progress up to the present Bill. He describes Lord Salisbury's famous "suicide" speech as—remember it is the *Quarterly*—"casual and inexplicable words." He recognises the County Council as a permanency, but traces to its jealous influence the opposition to the Bill. "Ecclesiastical Courts" is the subject of a solemn talking to Lord Halifax and the Church Union, in which the writer sees great triumphs in store for the Anglican Church if she can consolidate her forces, but insists that consolidation must be on central lines—not on either wing. A review of George Borrow and his works declares his books to be aglow with feeling and with the glory of life and motion. "So long as English books are read at all, Borrow's will be read."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE principal papers in the May number are Mr. Arnold White's on the Uitlanders, Mr. Leslie Stephen's on the Browning Letters and Mr. Stillman's on the Belligerent Papacy, which claim separate notice. It is pleasant to know that the last six months' sales of the *National* show a 50 per cent. increase on those of the preceding winter.

AMERICAN PARTIES IN TRANSITION.

Mr. Maurice Low holds out a doleful prospect for Mr. Bryan's friends :—

The Democratic Party appears to be fast drifting to destruction, and at the present time is more hopelessly divided than it has been for years. It is rent into factions ; it has no recognised leader ; its titular chiefs are squabbling among themselves, and having no common ground on which to unite against the common enemy are fighting one another.

On the other hand, the exactions of the great Trusts are turning the stomach of such a staunch Republican and high tariff organ as the *Times-Herald*, which calmly recommends the abolition or suspension of protective duties on the products of Trust-ruled industries, the prices in which have been arbitrarily raised.

PALMERSTON AND GARIBALDI IN 1860.

The Right Hon. Evelyn Ashley gives a vivid picture of his trip to Naples in 1860. His Garibaldi reminiscence throws an instructive light on the attitude of England towards the insurrection in South Italy. Her "benevolence" was much more evident than her "neutrality," for the writer was then private secretary to Lord Palmerston, and this was his lordship's answer to his parting request :—

"I do not want to know what you are going to do for a holiday. All you ask me is to give you a letter of introduction to Count Cavour. What you want it for is no affair of mine. I will hand you a letter asking his good offices on your behalf." This is what Lord Palmerston said to me with a chuckle. It was all I wanted, and with eagerness I started off in great spirits.

So it came to pass that he joined Garibaldi and witnessed his peaceful entry into Naples.

A NEW IRISH POET.

The Earl of Lytton introduces with warm commendation the poetry of an Irish writer whose identity is hid under the initials A. E. ; and the passages quoted seem to warrant his lordship's eulogy. The writer says :—

The central idea of his poetry is the revelation of the divine in nature. Humanity is dwarfed and cramped and surrounded by a "vestiture of pain," but in rare moments when nature speaks to us through cloud or sunshine, dawn or twilight, mountain or sea, we transcend the limits of mortal sense and feel thrillingly our divine birthright. Another most fascinating characteristic of these poems is their author's firm belief in the connection between our own world and a world of fairies.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. M. M. Beeton, secretary of the Anti-Bounty League, rejoices with great joy over the countervailing duties which Lord Curzon has imposed on imports into India of bounty-fed sugar. He also lays stress on the fact that similar countervailing duties levied by the United States on European beet sugar has enabled the British West Indies to increase their imports of cane sugar into the States. The "moral" which the writer urges is that the home government should follow suit. Sir John Sterling Maxwell criticises Sir William Richmond's work in St. Paul's, and while admiring the "very glorious roof" of mosaics, declares much of the new work under the dome to be on "essentially wrong lines." Mr. F. C. Conybeare passes under review "fresh evidence on the Dreyfus case."

THE ILLUSTRATED MISSIONARY NEWS.

THE May number of the *Illustrated Missionary News* is full of very interesting papers. One of the best is the account of Lewanika, the King of Barotsiland. Lewanika is a character of whom we shall hope to hear more hereafter. When the missionaries came and preached "Thou shalt not kill," he consented to abandon the practice of massacring his enemies, but he compromised the matter with his conscience by avoiding shedding blood. Having captured the wife and seven children of a rebel chief, he said that he would not shed their blood. "But you shall all drink this poisoned beer, and if your God can save you that is his affair," the idea being that poison had no effect upon an innocent person. As a further sign of grace, when he went on a slave-trading expedition, he took with him two army chaplains, who held service every Sunday, on which day he religiously refrained from warfare. Since then he has improved, and has stopped the slave-trade, put down infanticide, and instead of burning sorcerers alive, has sent them to live together in a village by themselves. When it came to the question of sweeping out his harem and becoming monogamous, he flinched under the menace of deposition.

The Rev. George Cousins gives us better news from Madagascar. Since 1897 the French have modified their hostile policy. Quiet but real progress is chronicled month by month. Religious liberty now bids fair to become a reality, and the old terrorism has gone.

There is a brief but interesting paper describing Miss Eva Booth's visit to Skagway and report of Klondyke. She did not go further than Skagway, but her companions went on to Dawson City, where they are still labouring. Skagway seems to have been in a pretty bad way, judging from the following passage :—

When the steamer drew up at the landing-stage, she found the strand all filled with miners' stores, and the place itself a very pandemonium. Skagway was under revolver rule, the police and the military having been driven out by Soapy Bill and his dreadful gang, four policemen being shot outright by this ruffian. Devilry of all sorts with unblushing and unbridled freedom flaunted itself everywhere, drink and gambling swiftly destroying both soul and circumstances.

It is a good thing to learn that Miss Booth held an open-air meeting opposite "Soapy Bill's" saloon, and had an interesting conversation with the desperado at the close of the service. She was only just in time, for next day he was shot through the head and killed. The account of the Salvation Army mission in Klondyke contains the following passage :—

Arriving at last at Dawson City they set to work to build themselves a house, and then a shelter for poor, starving, dying men, who soon filled it. Everywhere they were kindly received, the meetings held were greatly blessed, and the greatest gambler and blasphemer in Dawson City (and that is saying much) knelt at the penitent form one night and got soundly converted to God. Twelve policemen filed in to see the miracle, so that there could be no mistake.

There is a curious diagram of expenditure which brings out in a striking fashion the difference between the altruistic and selfish expenditure of our people. In 1898 we spent 154 millions on intoxicants, 17 millions on tobacco, 14 millions on shooting, angling, football, cricket, and golf, and 11 millions in horse-racing. The total sum raised for foreign missions by all the churches combined is only £1,375,000. As an odd little detail the diagram mentions that the total number of missionaries in all foreign fields is only 10,000, which is exactly the number of gamekeepers who are employed in Great Britain and Ireland.

THE FORUM.

APART from Professor Ivan Oseroff's paper on "The Industrial Development of Russia," which I have noticed elsewhere, there is nothing calling for very special attention in the April number of the *Forum*.

ENGLAND'S COMMERCIAL DOOM.

Mr. John P. Young, of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, writes on "The Menace of England's Commercial Supremacy." He says that English writers have overlooked the fundamental fact that while the capacity of men to produce is almost infinite, at present with our defective system of distribution consumption increases at a snail's pace. "The biggest country, having the biggest consuming population, must have the biggest manufactories, and the larger the factories, the cheaper the things produced." The United States, with its prodigious home-market of seventy-three million persons, will, in this way, undersell England in iron, steel, shipbuilding, and coal export. The annual tribute paid to England as the creditor nation will be paid not in raw material, but in manufactured articles :—

> The conditions are such that it will be impossible for England to hold her own. That she can expand her exports by £2,600,000 annually—the rate of increase which Kershaw says is imperatively necessary to maintain her "present level of prosperity under the present conditions of population," is inconceivable.

A COMPLIMENT TO BRITAIN.

Mr. E. L. Godkin discusses the conditions of Colonial government, and gives a lengthy description of the Indian Civil Service. He says :—

> I simply set it before the reader as an example of what may be done, not by seventy millions of people who can, but by even thirty-five or forty millions who will. It shows us, not what we can accomplish, but what we ought to aim at. In other words, it is a sort of "counsel of perfection."

A MISSIONARY VIEW OF AMERICA IN CHINA.

Rev. Gilbert Reid, missionary in North China, presents in order what he conceives to be American opportunities in China. Politically, he says, America has been asleep while other Powers have been awake. She has a hold on the respect of China, because of her freedom from territorial ambitions. Commercially he insists that there are now opportunities for vast speculations and strong syndicates ; it is a period of concession of which other nations have availed themselves, but America has not. Religiously, American missions have been relatively increasing, and their rights would be advanced by uniting with the English in keeping the door open. America has done much for Chinese enlightenment, and can do yet more without frustration from foreign Powers.

THE BEDROCK OF CRITICISM.

Professor W. P. Trent, writing on the authority of criticism, reduces to their lowest terms the principles for which the most academic critics contend. These are, he thinks, three in number !—

> (1) That due weight should be given to the collective wisdom of the past and the trained knowledge of the present ; (2) that there are more or less ascertainable degrees of value in the various *genres* of artistic production ; and (3) that no art can be absolutely divorced from ethics.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Bushrod C. Washington discusses the question "Was Washington the Author of his Farewell Address ?" While acknowledging the eminent services rendered by Hamilton and Madison in its preparation, the evidence is conclusive that Washington himself was its author.

Mr. H. Butler Clarke presents the case of the Spanish Government *versus* the nation. The upper class in Spain by aping foreign manners has lost its native virtue. The middle class, including the great army of place-hunters, suffers from an utter lack of ideal, and from its inferior culture and refinement. "The lower orders form a sound and solid backbone, capable of supporting the proudest nation," but is betrayed or neglected by its social superiors.

Homa Beza Hulbert complains that Korea is like a captive carried by Tartars into the wilderness, bound hand and foot, and abandoned. He insists that some of the Powers should extricate her from her living grave. Mr. W. J. McGee finds the foundation of modern science in two books—Bacon's "Novum Organum" and a book just published last year by J. W. Powell on "Truth and Error."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE April number falls somewhat below the high average of this Review.

TRIBUTE TO GREAT BRITAIN IN INDIA.

The Rev. J. P. Jones, D.D., American Missionary in South India, contributes a second paper on British rule in India. It is one of the most thorough-going eulogies on our Indian sway which has ever come from the member of another nationality. He deals with the most frequent charges made against Great Britain. The amount paid in interest on British investments is, in his eyes, a very small acknowledgment of the immense service the investments have rendered. He admits that "the army in India is of all departments the most vulnerable to attack both on the score of expense and character." Again, "doubtless opium and drink represent the weakest part of this Government." The taxation is reasonable, and not by any means extortionate. He passes on to enumerate some of the blessings conferred by England—railways, irrigation, waterworks, extended commerce, progressive politics, municipal life, even the National Congress, education and missions. He is convinced that "nine-tenths of the people would vote any day in favour of the relative increase, and not the decrease, of the European official force." He sums up :—

> England has done bravely and well the mighty work undertaken by her in this historic land. She has not been, and is not now, without failings ; and her line of progress is studded with many errors. But she has been faithful to her trust and has carried it out in no narrow, selfish way. The warm and deep loyalty of India bears testimony to this ; for native sentiment reveals marked appreciation.

MR. MULHALL FOR PHILANTHROPY AND 2 PER CENT.

"British Capital Abroad" is the title which covers a paper by Mr. Mulhall, packed as usual with deeply significant figures. These show that the floating capital of Europe, by which he means all stocks and shares that may be transferred at a moment's notice, has doubled since 1870 and quadrupled since 1848. Its nett increase during the last twenty years has averaged three million dollars daily. The overflow capital of Great Britain is about 9,300 millions of dollars, that of France 2,340 millions, of Europe 17,000 millions. In thirty-six years British floating capital has trebled, while the wealth of the nation has only doubled. The extent of floating capital may become ground for anxiety. Mr. Mulhall urges capitalists to be content with less interest and less risk,

and so develop home investments. Among desirable undertakings in England he mentions deepening of harbours and docks :—

Another beneficent enterprise would be to build Peabody blocks in every parish of every city in England, on the basis of drawing only two per cent. profit on outlay, so as to provide cheap and sanitary habitations for the working classes and even for the poor. Nor would it be less praiseworthy for British millionaires to employ a portion of surplus capital in reviving those branches of manufacture in Ireland that were suppressed by penal laws of the British Parliament in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

HOW TO DISPOSE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

"National Bigness or Greatness—Which?" is the heading of Bishop Potter's contribution to the present colonial problem of his countrymen. He offers Great Britain as an example of greatness, and Russia as an example of bigness, and asks his American countrymen to decide which they will follow. He warns them of the terrible danger of militarised China pouring through the Philippine "open door" into the United States. He gives practical edge to his protest by the suggestion that the United States should say to the other nations :—

Let us see if we cannot, somehow or other, constitute a tribunal, to which questions of the kind which have been settled hitherto by slaughtering men and burning towns and destroying property, shall be referred for adjudication ; and now, as evidence of our sincerity in making that proposition, when you with us have created such a tribunal, let us bring to it this question of the Philippines. It is far more your business than ours.

THE LABOUR PROBLEM SOLVED IN MEXICO!

Prince A. De Iturbide describes the Mexican Haciendas as a village grouped round the court of the Administrator, with a population of from five to fifteen hundred inhabitants. It is governed by rules which "constitute the nearest approach to a solution of the labour question that our times afford," as also of the racial question. This happy result is attained by the Peon system. A man voluntarily contracts, or inherits, a debt to the Administrator, from ten to thirty dollars or more. Part of his earned wages is applied to his debt. But, each week, he receives rations for himself and family. Every year he and his family receive an ample supply of clothing, medical services are free, schools are free, and when disabled by age or accident, he is still supported by the Hacienda. Thus, the Peons, from cradle to grave, never lack food, raiment, or shelter. This system is due to the clergy of the early Mexican Church.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Julian Hawthorne, writing on public schools and parents' duties, presents what he calls an indictment against parents' neglect. The Hon. Robert P. Porter, treating of the future of Cuba, predicts that when Continental Europe tires of paying a bounty for producing sugar, Cuba must take its place as the first sugar-producing country of the world. The Rev. Professor Brown inquires what orthodoxy is, and concludes that orthodoxy, like heterodoxy, is not in the New Testament. No orthodoxy should be recognised that does not utter "the harmonious convictions of a united Church." Eugene Young sounds an alarm as to the revival of the Mormon problem. They have 300,000 members. They gained 63,000 last year. Their ambition is to control the nations of the world. Elizabeth Bisland promulgates a "new law of health," which is the cultivation of "temperance, cleanliness and activity," the three virtues of the body, as faith, hope and charity are of the soul.

Cornhill.

THERE is not such a profusion of anecdote as usual, but the May number of *Cornhill* is full of good matter. Reference has been made elsewhere to Mrs. Little's account of the Chinese Emperor and to Lady Broome's "Colonial Memories." Mr. W. E. G. Fisher supplies the centenary tribute to Balzac, who was, he says, "the first novelist who had the courage to conceive and the genius to depict a world as real and complex" as the one we are educated to call real. The three or four thousand personages of the Comédie possess a strange vitality ; they were to him more real than his own friends of flesh and blood. The writer quotes Mrs. Browning's saying about him : "He is a writer of most wonderful faculty—with an overflow of life everywhere—with the vision and the utterance of a great seer." Professor R. Y. Tyrrell takes up the discussion on "Sense of Humour in Women" in a paper which does not heighten one's appreciation of the sense of humour in man. It is a solid attempt to vindicate the position that of all English writers George Eliot shows conspicuously the Shakespearean quality of humour. Dickens he sets down as possessed of overflowing fun, but no insight into human nature, no humour that will stand the test of time. "Urbanus Sylvan," in his conferences on books and men, deplores the lack of patriotic songs to stir the heart of the Empire, laments that even Kipling leaves Demos cold, and offers—whimsically burlesquing his own suggestion—a lot of doggerel on parish councils. He makes one suggestion which sets thought astir : what if Milton, instead of writing "Paradise Lost," had put his blood into battle-songs of Worcester or Dunbar? "Would he not have merited more of an Imperial people?"

Pearson's.

Pearson's for May is above the average. The electric wonders of Mr. Tesla claim separate notice. Sir Clements Markham furnishes a striking paper on opportunities for young explorers. He presents five maps—of North and South Polar regions, of Africa, Asia, and South America—showing in solid black the parts still to be explored. After the polar regions it is interesting to know that the Continent which has in it the most unknown and unexplored territory is—not Africa, but South America. It has also great interest and natural beauty to commend it. Mr. Oscar Edgar tells an extraordinary tale of the way a plague of water-hyacinths has impeded traffic on St. John's river in Florida for several years now. The plant began its ravages in 1889. It has killed out other aquatic plants, lined both banks, and covered the stream with tangled masses of interwoven roots. Large steamers can force their way only very slowly. Raymond Blathwayt supplies an interview with Carl Hagenbach, of Hamburg, on his training of wild beasts. The pictures of the wildest beasts of prey, of different species, lying down in happy family fashion, with a woman amongst them, attest his success. He has taken a large tract of ground near Hamburg as an open space for all his animals to wander in at pleasure. He wants to have such a garden in every great city in Europe. He also meditates forming hermetically sealed forest spaces in England, to be stocked with wild beasts, where sportsmen can have the finest big game shooting. Robert Machray and Arthur Browne describe the fighting corpuscles in the blood, under the name of "The Army of the Interior." Miss E. M. Tuck sketches Sark as "Utopia in the Channel." Its six hundred inhabitants know neither poverty nor wealth, not even the Seigneur. The illustrations are excellent.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

STRENUOUS, hortatory and doctrinaire, the May number of the *Westminster Review* has in it much that is interesting.

PLENTY FOR SIR HENRY TO DO!

"Will he lead?" is the title of the first article. The writer generally approves the commencement of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's leadership; and asks for a resolute and explicit policy. This is the programme which he cuts out for Sir Henry :—

Let him proclaim from the housetops the glorious truth that the House of Lords cannot block financial measures; and let him also proclaim from the housetops that if returned to power at the next General Election the Liberal Party will in their very first Budget impose on *present* values the existing land tax of 4s. in the pound, introduce Payment of Members and of Election Expenses, and Old-Age Pensions, and abolish the Breakfast-table Duties. Let him further pledge the Liberal Party to introduce in their very first session a Bill to empower Local Bodies Tax Land Values.

ONE WAY OUT.

Writing on the Irish University Question, Mr. F. St. John Morrow holds that Irish Catholics are under no disadvantage in the point of university facilities. He strongly opposes Mr. Balfour's suggestions. To remove any difficulty on the score of "religious atmosphere" in existing universities he proposes to hand over the Divinity School of Trinity College to the Disestablished Church of Ireland "with £369,040, the sum paid by Government to the trustees of Maynooth College."

HISTORY IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Mr. Thos. G. Tibbey deplores the fact that English history is taught as a subject in less than one-fourth of our elementary schools (5133 out of 2[illegible]080). Yet the history of the Jews is not neglected :—

Could accurate figures be obtained, it would be found that the time given to the study of the historical books of the Old Testament is greater in these schools, taken in the aggregate, than that given to the direct teaching of English history. Hence the anomaly that many children close their school life with a much clearer idea of the early history of another nation than of any portion of their own.

History should, the writer argues, be taught in every primary school.

PIETY IN MODERN FICTION.

Writing on "religion in novels" Mr. H. H. Bowen expresses much dissatisfaction with the stories descriptive of New England life. In them, he says :—

We have simply a series of wooden, hypocritical, conscience riven figures. So much stress has been placed upon their tendency to religion and religious subjects that all sense of symmetry and propriety has been lost. . . . The discerning reader will admit that the prevailing schools of fiction of the day are those of New England and Scotland, and that a prominent characteristic of their pages is a continued revelry of churches, parsons, and catechisms. The goodness is so dense as to be almost impenetrable.

He hopes that people are not really as these novels show them to be.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Miss Isabel Foard writes somewhat depressingly on the power of heredity. She argues that though education, sanitation, and longevity advance, there is a growing loss of concentrative brain power. "Originality is becoming rarer every year." Everything must be done with rapidity. A "casual type of mind" is being developed. This is largely due, she holds, to alcoholic parentage. Liberalism and Empire is a subject discussed by Mr. A. C. F. Boulton. He says that the idea of empire with the Tories is the domination of a central Government, exercising its patronage in Colonial appointments; with the Liberals it is Empire by Home Rule. Mr. Charles E. Hooper advances what he calls an abstract scheme of democracy, an ingenious speculation for securing mathematically exact proportional representation. Madeleine Greenwood pleads for the extension of trade unions among women. Oliphant Smeaton defends Grosart as a great Elizabethan scholar from Mrs. Humphry Ward's disparagement. Mr. O'Niel Daunt asks, "Has there been a Deluge?" and exercises himself to disprove the universality of the Flood.

Harper's.

THE article of most interest to English readers in the May number of *Harper's* is Julian Ralph's "Housekeeping in London," which claims other notice. Senator Lodge continues his story of the late war. Mr. R. H. Davis, writing on war correspondents in Cuba and Puerto Rico, makes the curious statement that war correspondents of experience did not do nearly so well as "mere boys who had been jerked out of the city room of a metropolitan daily and rushed to the front." Two of the very best had been dramatic critics without any knowledge of the actualities of war. The first place is awarded to Stephen Crane. Mr. Horace Kephart recalls "the birth of the American army," which took place, according to him, on the 14th of June, 1775, when the Continental Congress resolved to raise "six companies of expert riflemen." As the rifle was unknown in New England and unused in the eastern districts of the other colonies, this was, in effect, "a call for the backwoodsmen of the Alleghanies." They were a real democracy. They were ready and eager to fight, as the others were not. Perhaps an explanation is given in the remark, "About two-thirds of the riflemen were of Scotch-Irish descent, and nearly all of the remainder were of Swiss or Palatine origin." In strange contrast with these memories of Revolution stands a paper by Francis N. Thorpe on the Civil Service and colonisation, in which the writer cites the English precedents and asks if American interpretation of government has not been provincial rather than applicable to a world policy. He says, "Can we not develop an administrative system, even of the kind characteristic of a constitutional monarchy, and carry it out without disturbing our republican form at home?" He is much impressed with the value of the office of the Indian Viceroy. Mr. C. H. Hart gives a sketch of Matthew H. Jouett, "Kentucky's master-painter," with seven reproductions of his works.

The Century.

THE *Century* for May, though eminently readable, does not contain much matter suitable for quotation. American readers, who seem never tired of following narratives of the late war, will doubtless devour "The Story of the Captains,"—the battle off Santiago described by officers on board seven of the ships of war engaged. Mr. R. D. Mackenzie gives a graphic sketch of the solar eclipse at Benares. Mrs. Fields contributes a study of Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke—"two lovers of literature." The illustrations accompanying Professor Wheeler's narration of the exploits of Alexander the Great suggest that the magazine may yet succeed in popularising ancient history.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE interest of M. Brunetière's review for April is considerable, quite apart from M. Gasquet's article on "The Mysteries of Mithra," which will be dealt with elsewhere.

A BELGIAN IN PEKIN.

M. d'Ursel describes in the first April number his mission to Pekin on the part of the Congo Free State in May of last year. The traveller does not linger long over the stopping places on the way from Marseilles to China, but it is interesting to note that he admires Singapore as a model town of the English style, while at Hong Kong he is struck by the magnificent appearance of the English soldiers, with their air of being the conquerors of the world. When he gets really into China, he gives an extremely vivid picture of the state of transition in which the Middle Kingdom finds itself. Though, as is well known, railways cannot be built in China without desecrating an enormous number of ancestral tombs, M. d'Ursel nevertheless prophesies that in ten years the Empire will be covered with a network of iron roads. The strain of life among the small group of Europeans in Pekin must be terrible. With few exceptions, they belong to some Embassy or Legation, and, the aims of their respective Governments being necessarily kept as far as possible secret, conversation tends to be centred on the most banal subjects. It is interesting to note that the traveller, at the time when he left Pekin last July, was able to traverse every street in the city without being insulted by the native Chinese, and he attributes this, in part at any rate, to the presence of the detachments of troops which were ordered to guard the various Legations. He does not believe much in the thrilling newspaper stories of what went on recently in the Imperial palace. He defends the Empress's action in snatching the reins of power from the enfeebled grasp of her nephew, on the ground that the latter's policy of reform was an attack upon the essential bases of Chinese society, and he points out that, from a Chinese point of view, the present position of the Emperor is not a humiliation at all, but simply a family arrangement! It will have been gathered that M. d'Ursel is a firm believer in the opening up of China to Western civilisation. Will it, he asks, be accomplished pacifically? He thinks this very doubtful, but he suggests the possibility of the Tsar's peace conference resulting in another conference, which would deal with the Chinese question as a whole.

HOW WE ARE WARMED.

M. d'Avenel continues his interesting series on the mechanism of modern life with a paper on the various methods of warming houses. France is a country which displays the most astonishing variations of temperature, and to this fact he attributes no small portion of the tact and mental agility for which his countrymen are famous. They pay in hard cash nearly a milliard of francs every year on various methods of warming themselves. On coal about 540,000,000 frs. are spent, on wood about 360,000,000 frs., and the rest goes in petroleum, methylated spirit, and gas. Altogether, Frenchmen spend about five per cent. of their total annual incomes in warming themselves, though, of course, it must be remembered that a certain proportion of the warmth serves also for cooking purposes. It is a curious fact that the French words for home—namely, "hearth" or "fire"—are both becoming obsolete, because the old-fashioned open fire is being more and more replaced, especially in the towns, by stoves, which no doubt give out more heat, but have not the same associations in poetry and history. Of course, before the introduction of coal, the staple fuel was wood, which is now becoming, especially in Paris, the luxury of the rich. In Paris, as in England, the competition of electricity has driven those who are interested in gas to develop the utility of that product for cooking purposes—indeed, in France gas has ousted charcoal from the kitchens of the people. Moreover, there is nothing like gas for certain operations, such as grilling a steak, because the heat can be applied from above, and the principles of Brillat-Savarin can be perfectly carried out. M. d'Avenel tells an amusing story, showing for how long the South of Europe remained ignorant of the existence and use of coal. An Italian Cardinal, who was on a visit to a bishop in the Netherlands, saw with astonishment a distribution of alms in the courtyard of the palace of his host. "They gave," he said, "to each poor person a piece of black stone, with which he went away as pleased as if he had been given a loaf of bread!" Electricity is still too expensive to serve as a general heating medium, though it is sometimes employed for ladies' curling-irons. M. d'Avenel looks forward to the time when our houses will be warmed on a co-operative plan, as is already done in some quarters of New York, by means of hot air conveyed in pipes through a practically unlimited number of houses.

FRANCE IN THE LEVANT.

M. Lamy continues his series of articles on "France in the Levant" with an examination of the causes of her decline there. The French protectorate over the Catholics of the East is of old standing, and has been ratified by many treaties; indeed, at one time Russia herself, or what afterwards became Russia, had to rely upon the protection of the French flag. It is well known that nowadays there is no love lost between the Greek Orthodox and the Catholics, and the quarrel seems to have arisen over the custody of the Holy Places in Palestine. In 1757 the persistent intrigues of the Greek Orthodox were rewarded by obtaining from the Sultan the guardianship of the Holy Places. M. Lamy evidently has no very high opinion of Russian intrigues in Jerusalem, which are aimed, he thinks, at the acquisition of as many of the Holy Places as possible; and the curious thing is that the Franco-Russian alliance was a signal, not as might have been expected of an agreement between the two Powers, but of renewed activity and rivalry on the part of the Greek Orthodox—that is to say, of the Russian—propaganda. Whatever the Franco-Russian alliance has gained for France in other ways, it has certainly been followed by a diminution of her prestige in the near East. Protestantism has begun to play a part in this conflict between the Roman and the Greek Orthodox Churches. The extraordinary proceedings in connection with the Anglo-German Jerusalem Bishopric, as well as the recent visit and speeches of the German Emperor, have rendered the problem still more complicated.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other articles may be mentioned a remarkable account by the Marquis de Gabriac of a visit which the Duchesse de Guiche paid in 1801 to Napoleon, with the view of inducing him to play the part of a General Monk in restoring the old dynasty; and an able review by M. Valbert of Miss Mary Kingsley's "West African Studies."

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE articles in Mme. Adam's review for April are scarcely of so much immediate interest as is usually the case.

PITY THE FRENCH SCHOOLBOY.

M. de Coubertin, in the first April number, pleads for what he calls the urgent reform of the day in France. It is nothing less than a radical reform of the system under which the French schoolboy apparently groans. M. de Coubertin says that at first sight the proceedings of last year seemed of good augury for the advocates of reform. There was a highly successful meeting at the Sorbonne; a public school on the English model was set up; and the Chamber appointed a Commission to inquire into the possible improvements of secondary education. But M. de Coubertin is very pessimistic; it is an old story in France, he says; and he does not expect much from these new efforts, because every reformer rides off on his own particular hobby-horse, and the French parent remains enveloped in the old foggy apathy. The fundamental vice of French education is that old fallacy, of which we have enough and to spare in England, and which is, unfortunately, already infecting our great public schools—namely, the fallacy of confusing education with instruction. Instruction is only a part, and not by any means the most important part, of education. French parents, and the French State alike, ask about every pupil, not, what can he do? but, what does he know? and the success of the schoolmaster is measured by the amount of information he has contrived to cram into his pupils' heads, regardless of the character, the power of initiative, and the moral energy which they have almost certainly failed to acquire under this one-sided and hide-bound system. It is a barren task to denounce Napoleon or the Jesuits for bringing about this state of affairs. Whoever is responsible in the past, there can be no doubt that the future of France as a great Power depends almost entirely on whether she will perceive and remedy the defects of her national education. Future historians will tell how much the British Empire of to-day owes to the English public school system with its organised confidence in schoolboy honour, its tactful policy of keeping the terrors of discipline in the background, and its persistent cultivation of that indefinable sentiment of *esprit de corps* and of reciprocal loyalty between the school and the boys, who regard themselves as belonging to it, not for a few years of childhood, but for the whole of their lives. M. de Coubertin rightly brushes aside the absurd theory that Frenchmen are not made for liberty. They are the inheritors of the oldest civilisation of modern Europe, and if the parents of to-day have had their initiative ground out of them by the iron discipline of the *lycées*, that is all the more reason why their children should be submitted to the influences of a wiser system. M. de Coubertin places his finger unerringly on the first and most important reform. The schools or *lycées* must be made self-governing; they must be emancipated from the iron centralisation which checks all individual effort, and cuts down originality to an official routine of red tape. In other words, the way must be cleared in France for great educators like Dr. Arnold of Rugby, and Edward Thring of Uppingham,—men of individual enthusiasm and originality for whom the present system leaves absolutely no scope. Such a reform would inevitably bring in its train subsidiary changes such as the abolition of the degrading espionage which saps the self-respect of the French schoolboy.

MME. ADAM ON FOREIGN POLITICS.

Mme. Adam does well to praise the ability of M. Delcassé in his conduct of the Anglo-French negotiations, but it is a pity that she should still believe that England is animated by hostile sentiments towards France. To say that England entered upon these negotiations as a victorious Power treating with an already defeated adversary is surely a strange misconception, based, it is to be feared, on the ravings of the less reputable portion of the English Press. The reception of "Sir" Cecil Rhodes at Berlin makes Mme. Adam somewhat uneasy. As for the relations between Italy and England, Mme. Adam is obliged to strain the facts a good deal in order to represent the Government of King Humbert as the dupe of our perfidy in China and in Africa. At the same time, it must be admitted that the question of Tripoli and the effect upon it of the Anglo-French agreement has created a good deal of uneasiness at the Quirinal, but it is not possible to maintain that one only of the parties to that agreement has behaved badly to Italy. As to the Peace Conference, Mme. Adam tells us that the young Queen Wilhelmina is deeply interested in its success. Mme. Adam considers on the whole that wars undertaken out of greed and ambition may be suppressed, but she thinks that defensive wars against invasions will always be holy wars, and she drops a terrible hint of the "Yellow peril" which seems to threaten Western civilisation.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE *Revue de Paris* keeps up an extraordinarily high level of excellence and general interest, and its contents reflect more truly than do those of any other French review the French life and thought of the moment. Wagnerians will find much to interest them in a curious article contributed by M. Saint Saens, entitled "The Wagnerian Illusion." In it the writer draws a comparison between Wagner and Homer, Æschylus, Shakespeare and Dante; still he warns composers of the future against what he styles the Wagnerian tradition, apparently holding the view that genius is essentially unique in its manifestations.

DAUDET AND MEREDITH.

Of very general interest is the concluding chapter of Daudet's "Notes on Life." In the first few pages the great novelist attempts to transcribe on paper some of his most curious dreams, including even some verses which he composed while asleep. British readers will naturally turn first to his impressions of London. He must have been a man singularly open to varied impressions, for he speaks with enthusiasm, though of course with a very different choice of language, of the Zoo, of the Tower Bridge, and of the Abbey, and he suggests that an admirable story might be written explaining the feelings of a grandchild of Dickens who in early childhood finds himself shut up one night in the Abbey, close to his grandfather's tomb. Exceedingly charming is the account of a visit to George Meredith. "George Meredith was waiting for us at the station; though of medium height, he appears tall, he has a delicate fine face, and short white beard." He was also much impressed by Holland House, which he considered with truth one of the unique mansions of London. Eton struck him more than Windsor; but it is to Oxford that he devoted most of his space, for, as he truly says, there is nothing in France that gives the slightest idea of a great University town. French interest in England is further shown in the *Revue de Paris* by a second article on Rudyard Kipling, and by a translation of one of the same writer's short stories.

M. F. Brentano traces the part played by poison in the social life of France. He begins with the trial of the Brinvilliers, and takes one by one all the great murder trials which darkened the reign of Louis XIV. In curious contrast is another article dealing with the same period of French history by M. de Nolhac, who describes the first great fêtes given in the gardens of Versailles.

FRANCE AND THE FINS.

The only political articles in either number are two entitled "The Right of the Feeble," which deal with the Schleswig-Holstein question and with Finland. M. Bernadini's article on the Finnish question is the first criticism of Russian policy which has appeared in a French publication during the last four years.

In the second number of the review M. Berard contributes a most learned and statistical article entitled "Protectionist England." In it the writer describes the deadly struggle now going on between British and German trade centres. He quotes many Blue Books, notably that concerning the Depression of Trade; he admits that Mr. Chamberlain is doing his best to cope with the difficult question, but he considers that any changes made must come from the inside, and he quotes a British Consul: "To develop British Trade the change must commence in England."

THE STATE AS WET NURSE.

Perhaps the most notable example of modern French philanthropic methods is that embodied in the "Assistance Maternelle," by which an attempt is made to deal with the infanticide question, a vital one for France, owing to the fact that the population is steadily decreasing.

In the year 1811 a law was passed by which the State adopted all children abandoned by their parents; the mother had only to bring her baby to a kind of central hospital there to be rid of it for ever. In the year 1812 there were 235 centres where children could be abandoned, and very few of these crêches were really looked after properly. The child was put in a basket, which turned on a swivel placed in the door of each crêche, the theory being that the mother would be too much ashamed to bring her baby in. It was finally decided, however, that it would be much more practical to assist the girl-mother with money and medical aid at the time of her confinement, and later to help her to support her child. Accordingly L'Assistance Maternelle was founded, and the results have been very satisfactory. Instead of taking the baby away from the mother, a small sum towards its keep is allowed her, and everything is done to secure that each child shall be brought up with his or her mother. In other words, the old system encouraged women to abandon their illegitimate offspring, while the present system helps them to develop the maternal instinct. Since the year 1869, poor married women are also given temporary help at the time of their confinement, though even now greater favours are showered on the unmarried mother.

One serious difficulty constantly confronting the officials whose duty it is to deal with this delicate problem is that concerning the period before the birth of an illegitimate child. The town of Paris took the matter in hand some years ago and built a very suitable building, L'Asile Michelet. There not only *filles mères*, but also poverty-stricken married women, are welcomed some time before the birth of their children, and no inmate is compelled to prove more than extreme poverty. They are not even obliged to give their names. In the year 1897, 1,994 women were for longer or shorter periods inmates of the Asile; of these 1,641 declared themselves to be single, 259 were married women, 82 widows, and 12 divorcées. The fact that 1,243 were domestic servants throws a sad light on the conditions of French service. On the whole, the Asile Michelet has been a very great success; an astonishing improvement in the health of the women always takes place during their stay there. The inmates are not obliged to work, but are encouraged to make the garments for the little strangers whose arrival they are expecting. In one matter France is very much behind many great countries, notably Germany, Austria, Norway and Holland, where no woman is allowed by law to begin work until a month after the birth of her child. Notwithstanding the incessant efforts of Jules Simon, the Comte de Mun, and Jules Guesde, no analogous law has been passed in France.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

IN the *Nuova Antologia* Prof. G. Sergi draws a parallel, interesting as coming from an Italian, and highly flattering to ourselves, between the modern English and the ancient Romans, in respect both of individual character and national policy. Referring to Demolins' much-discussed book, he declares English superiority to be a question not of education but of race. Prince Baldassare Odescalchi continues his sporting reminiscences, and gives an amusing account of his first fox-hunting experiences in England. The mid-April number republishes the address on Gladstone which Signor Luzzatti recently delivered at the Institut de France on his election to that body in succession to the English statesman. The address is an able and sympathetic appreciation of Mr. Gladstone, such as one might expect from an Italian source, and is in great measure a reply to the recent onslaught of Mr. Lecky. Signor Luzzatti dwells especially on his genius for finance. Admitting that a great politician can scarcely also be a great saint, he sums up his subject in the following passage:—"He too had to present himself before the Divine Mercy with the burden of his sins as a man, an Englishman and a Minister; but assuredly he has been absolved by the sincerity of his faith in God, by his horror of blood-stained glory, by his eloquent defence of the weak and the oppressed, by his immortal invective against Bourbon tyranny, by the reparation made by him to the Irish nation, the victim of centuries of injustice, and finally, by his invincible faith in the goodness of human nature."

The *Civiltà Cattolica* celebrated last month the fiftieth year of its existence by a special Jubilee number (April 1st). This is prefaced by a warm letter of congratulation in Latin from Leo XIII., and by a historical sketch of the progress of the magazine. From it we learn that the *Civiltà* was founded with the express sanction of Pius IX. in order to counteract in a measure the evils that sprang from the disorders of 1848, and in spite of the numerous practical difficulties in the way of distribution at a time when Italy was sub-divided into a number of independent States, the magazine soon reached a circulation of eleven thousand. In general it may be said to have maintained the interests of an *intransigeant* Catholicism.

Considerable space is given in the various reviews to the question of the recent acquisition of San-Mun, and an Italian forward policy in China, but nowhere does the policy seem to call forth enthusiasm or even approval.

The *Rivista Politica e Letteraria* in an unusually strong number contains a good critical essay on d'Annunzio and the criminal tendencies of his various heroes, by S. Sighele; an article on "Sir Cecil Rhodes" and African railways, and an illustrated account of the Spanish Academy in Rome.

OLD AGE PENSIONS:

MR. CHARLES BOOTH'S PROPOSALS.

THE first week of May sees published for the first time the scheme of Old Age Pensions proposed by the eminent author of "Life and Labour of the People in London." He has never before submitted to the public a definitive demand on the subject.

In 1892, indeed, he brought out a sixpenny volume of 188 pages (Macmillan), entitled "Pauperism, a Picture; and Endowment of Old Age, an Argument," which has been frequently spoken of as embodying Mr. Booth's proposals. It was, however, as he has been frequently at pains to explain, "an argument" and not a scheme. Again in 1894 he published a massive array of facts as to the Condition of the Aged Poor (Macmillan, 8s. 6d.). But up to the issue of the book before us, Mr. Booth has never committed himself to any specific scheme. He has limited himself, in print and on platform, to the general demand for a free pension from the State for every aged person.

Now he descends from the heights of a principle which he feels to be impregnable, to the lower and more assailable levels of practical particulars. His book is entitled "Old Age Pensions and the Aged Poor: a Proposal"; it consists of eighty-eight pages, and is published by Macmillan at the popular price of sixpence. It appears at the opportune moment. The working-classes are on the tiptoe of expectancy. A Committee of the House of Commons waits with mouth agape, hungry for proposals.

The book falls into two parts. The first, with preface, recapitulates in some thirty pages of concise and graphic statement the information given in the author's previous work on the Condition of the Aged Poor. The second part deals with proposals. On page 44 Mr. Booth plunges into "the scheme and its cost." We quote the principal provisions:—

THE PENSION-AGE—70.

The most desirable age for a State pension is put by various authorities at 60, 65, 70 and 75. If we consider solely the usual working powers of men, 60 is now late enough in most manual industries, but some employments press less hardly, and in most cases the industrial breakdown precedes the financial breakdown by several years, so that we find 65 to be the age at which pauperism increases by leaps and bounds, and thus this age has been commonly chosen as representing the time "when strength is gone and money spent and—pensions—are most excellent." But nevertheless, for reasons which I shall by-and-by give, the age of 70 is the basis of my scheme.

THE AMOUNT, 7S. A WEEK.

Just as 65 has been the usually accepted age, so 5s. per week has been the usually accepted amount, though various sums from 2s. 6d. to 10s. a week have been suggested in connection with different schemes, and here again I diverge from the accepted mean and suggest 7s. The Act would provide that every one should, on attaining 70 years of age, be entitled to a pension of 7s. a week for the remainder of life. There would be provision for excluding aliens, and there are no doubt other exceptions to be made, but with these details it is unnecessary to burthen my present statement.

REGISTRARS TO ASCERTAIN APPLICANT'S AGE.

The decision as to the age of the applicants should, I think, rest with the Registrars, Superintendent-Registrars, and finally, in case of need, with the Registrar-General, unless a special officer were appointed in connection with the Local Government Board for this and other purposes connected with pension administration.

All fees should be as small as is consistent with due remuneration of the officers employed.

PAYMENT THROUGH POST OFFICE.

If it is admitted that the applicant is 70 years of age, or so soon as the period is reached at which he is entitled to a pension, the claim will be endorsed by the Treasury, and payment of the pension authorised to be made from the nearest money order office, as army and navy pensioners are paid now. The pensioner would be provided with a certificate of identity and a pension book (to last for years), which would be post-marked at the proper space for each payment, a duplicate form being similarly marked at the office of payment.

TO BE DRAWN WEEKLY IN PERSON.

It will be desirable that the pension should be drawn weekly, on a fixed day and hour, and be payable to the pensioner personally, and in no other way, except in cases of certified infirmity, when some relation or friend would be authorised to collect.

IN CASE OF DEATH OR ILLNESS.

The pensioners in each district would be under the superintendence of the Registrar. When they died the fact would necessarily come to his knowledge and would be reported by him.

To meet cases of temporary disablement by illness it might be desirable that a doctor should be employed in each district to give certificates when needed. He would share with the Registrar the necessary superintendence of the pensioners, and his certificate would imply that they were not absent from home, but only confined to the house.

REDUCED PENSIONS BETWEEN 60 AND 70.

It is an integral part of my plan that, concurrently with the establishment of pensions in old age, out-relief under the Poor Law should be abolished, except, perhaps, for a limited period in widowhood or other cases of sudden calamity. . . . But to abolish out-relief without causing hardship will be a task of some difficulty, especially for those over 60 and under 70 years of age. All those who look forward to receiving their pension at 70 would be able to secure it at an earlier age by payment of the extra cost involved, and action of this kind would be facilitated through the Post Office. Many poor cases, however, will remain, especially in regard to the poverty of to-day, which might seem mocked by the offer of assistance at 70, and whose needs might be sufficiently met with something less than 7s. a week—the cases of those who, without present help, must inevitably become paupers, but who might still retain their independence if permitted to discount their pension expectation. To meet needs of this kind, I think it might be desirable in some cases to grant pensions, reduced in amount, proportionately to the age at which payment begins.

WITH POSSIBLE AID FROM GUARDIANS.

My suggestion is, that any persons who have reached 60 years of age, and whose means are diminishing so that they are in evident danger of having sooner or later to seek relief, should be entitled to lay their case before the Guardians of their parish, whose interest in the matter is evident. The Guardians, if they are themselves satisfied on the subject, would report the case as suitable for special treatment. No case should be recommended by them or accepted by the Pension Authority unless need were shown for this concession, or if an income could not be assured which, with the reduced pension, might be expected to suffice for the maintenance of a decent existence. The supplementary provision would always be most satisfactory if it took the shape of a sum of money paid into the Post Office which would serve to raise the reduced pension to a minimum of 5s. or whatever sum might be considered requisite to maintain independence.

EXISTING PAUPERS.

Any existing out-paupers who are over 70 I would allow to claim their pensions, and those whose age lies between 60 and 70 might put forward, through the Guardians, their claims for an anticipated pension of reduced amount, according to their

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

Architectural Review.—Effingham House, Arundel St., Strand. 1s. April.

Some Thoughts on Clocks and Their Decoration. Illustrated. Continued. E. Guy Dawber.
The Arts in Ancient Egypt. Continued. Illustrated. Rev. W. J. Loftie.
The Ivories in the Louvre and Cluny Museums. Illustrated. Continued. Emile Molinier.
Supplement :—"No. 7, King Street, Westminster," by F. E. Emmanuel.

Art Journal.—J. S. Virtue. 1s. 6d. May.

"The Arrest," after Benjamin Vautier.
The Turner Exhibition at the Guildhall. Illustrated.
The Decorations of the Naval and Military Club. Illustrated. A. L. Baldry.
The Royal Academy in the Present Century. Continued. Illustrated. G. D. Leslie and F. A. Eaton.
Old Masters in British Lace. Illustrated. Mrs. Bruce Clarke.
G. W. Johnstone. Illustrated. W. M. Gilbert.
The Source of the Tay. Illustrated. Rev. H. Macmillan.

Art Journal Jubilee Series.—J. S. Virtue. 1s. 6d. No. 4.

"Mercury and Argus"; Engraving after J. M. W. Turner.
"The Cornfield"; Engraving after J. Constable.
The Art of Making Temporary Bridges. Illustrated. Capt. Drayson.
Rubens in England. Illustrated.
Ecclesiastical Art Embroidery. Illustrated. Rev. E. L. Cutts.
Tall Chimney Shafts. Illustrated.
The Crown of England. Illustrated.
A Week at Killarney. Illustrated. S. C. and Mrs. Hall.
Wood-Carving by Grinling Gibbons in the Choir of St. Paul's Cathedral. Illustrated. C. Boutell.
The International Exhibition, 1862. Illustrated.

This Jubilee Series is a special re-issue of a selection of articles, plates, etc., from the *Art Journal* of the last fifty years, 1849–1899. Twelve numbers are to be issued, and the result promises to be a most interesting and artistic Jubilee volume. It may be noted that the magazine first appeared in February, 1839, under the name of the *Art Union*. One of its first editors, if not the first, was Mr. Samuel Carter Hall, and he remained editor till 1880. The present editor is Mr. David Croal Thomson.

Artist.—Constable. 1s. April.

Some Figure-Painters in St. Ives. Illustrated. Harriet Ford.
K. W. Diefenbach; the Story of a Strange Life. Illustrated.
The Battle of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. Continued. Illustrated. R. de La Sizeranne.
Some Beautiful Examples of Old Furniture. Illustrated.
Practical Miniature-Painting. Illustrated. Kathleen A. Behenna.
Delft Pottery. Illustrated. F. Rhead.
The Element and Place of Design in Painting. Illustrated. T. R. Spence.

Contemporary.—May.

Reminiscences of Meissonier. Vassili Verestchagin.

Critic.—April.

Some New York Bookplates. Illustrated. W. H. Shelton.

Dome.—Unicorn Press. 1s. April.

Women as Painters. Illustrated. C. J. Holmes.
The Decoration of the Hall. Illustrated. Joseph Crouch and Edmund Butler.
Giovanni Segantini. Illustrated. S. C. de Soissons.

Edinburgh Review.—April.

A Florentine Picture Chronicle.

Girl's Realm.—May.

Varnishing Day at the Royal Academy.

Good Words.—May.

Wm. Holman Hunt. Illustrated. Sir Wyke Bayliss.

Great Thoughts.—May.

Sir Edward Burne-Jones. Rev. R. P. Downes.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.—May.

Matthew Harris Jouett, 1788-1827; Kentucky's Master-Painter. Chas. H. Hart.

Idler.—April.

Yeend King; a Painter of English Meadows, Woodlands and Streams. Illustrated. Fred Miller.

Manchester Quarterly.—April.

A Theory of Art. Lehmann J. Oppenheimer.
The Conversations of James Northcote and James Ward. Ernest Fletcher.

James Northcote was born at Plymouth, October 22nd, 1746. With little or no education, but with a great and absorbing love for art, he fought for many years against tremendous obstacles, and was ultimately elected R.A. in 1787. He died in 1831.

His friend, James Ward, was born in Oddendale in 1784, and died in 1850. Ward's papers and note-books, after lying in oblivion for nearly half-a-century, have been placed in the hands of Mr. Fletcher, and in the article we get most interesting scraps of the conversations during the intercourse between the two artists—from May, 1810, to the beginning of the year 1815.

National Review.—May.

St. Paul's. Sir John Stirling Maxwell.

New Orthodoxy.—May.

Leonardo da Vinci's Study for the Head of Christ. Irene Langridge.

Pall Mall Magazine.—May.

Sketches in Egypt. Continued. Illustrated. C. Dana Gibson
Rembrandt and His Etchings. Illustrated. Frederick Wedmore.

Pearson's Magazine.—May.

The Art of the Age. Illustrated.

Quarterly Review.—April.

Velazquez and Rembrandt.

Strand Magazine.—May.

A Peep into *Punch*, 1865-1869. Illustrated. J. H. Schooling.

Studio.—5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. 1s. April.

Some Sketches by Alfred Parsons. Illustrated. A. L. Baldry.
Notes on Country and Suburban Houses designed by C. F. A. Voysey. Illustrated. H. Townsend.
Some Karlsruhe Lithographic Artists. Illustrated. Dr. H. W. Singer.
Some Features of the Art of Sir Edward Burne-Jones. Illustrated. Malcolm Bell.
Mr. Arthur Mackmurdo and the Century Guild. Illustrated. Aymer Vallance.
Supplements: Sketch in Colours after Alfred Parsons; Lithographs after G. Kampmann, H. Daur, and R. Anning Bell.

Temple Magazine.—May.

Robert Anning Bell; a Decorative Artist. Illustrated. A. B. Candlemass.

What distinguishes this artist's work, and gives to it much of its unique charm, is his perfect knowledge of the values of black and white. He has realised its possibilities as have few other men, and to a graceful fancy, which finds expression in all he undertakes, is added a wonderful skill in design, which partly must be inborn, but largely is the result of wide study. Subjects such as he delights in are frequently chosen by others, and in style and mannerism Mr. Anning Bell has hosts of followers, but there is something in his use of his materials the secret of which no one else has caught. You can pick out his work in any company. A white space left in a drawing is made by him full of meaning, and not infrequently gives character to the completed design.

Windmill.—Simpkin, Marshall. 1s. April.

An Open Letter to the Chantrey Trustees. Charles Kains-Jackson.
Gleeson White. W. Praeger.

Windsor Magazine.—May.

W. L. Wyllie and His Work; a Floating Studio. Illustrated. Frederick Dolman.

LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

American Historical Review.—MACMILLAN. 3s. 6d. April.
The New Haven Meeting of the American Historical Association.
The Recantations of the Early Lollards. Edw. P. Cheyney.
Napoleon's Plans for a Colonial System. Wm. M. Sloane.
Holmes *v.* Walton; the New Jersey Precedent. Austin Scott.
The Search for the Venezuela-Guiana Boundary. Geo. L. Burr.

Antiquary.—ELLIOT STOCK. 6d. May.
Ancient Kentish Colonies in Anglo-Saxon England. T. W. Shore.
A Sacristan's Common-Place Book. F. J. Snell.
Midmar Castle. Illustrated. Miss E. C. Vansittart.
Windham's Tour through France and Italy. Continued.

Architectural Review.—EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND. 1s. April.
The Home Doors of England. Illustrated. Paul Waterhouse.
The Church and the Village in North Devon. Illustrated. G. Ll. Morris.
St. David's. Illustrated. Continued. Philip A. Robson.

Arena.—GAY AND BIRD. 1s. 6d. April.
The Paulist Fathers and Their Work. Ruth Everitt.
The Race Problem. Symposium.
Spanish Character Studies. Dr. Felix L. Oswald.
The Failure of the Death Penalty. Hon. C. G. Garrison.
The League for Social Service. W. H. Tolman.
Possibilities of the Moral Law. Horatio W. Dresser.
Russia's March on Europe. S. Ivan Tonjoroff.
Lilian Whiting at the Brunswick. Marco Tiempo.

Argosy.—MACMILLAN. 1s. May.
Alexander Pushkin. Isabella Fyvie Mayo.
Wurzburg: Past and Present. Charles W. Wood.

Atlantic Monthly.—GAY AND BIRD. 1s. April.
The Mystery of Evil. John Fiske.
Cromwell: a Tricentenary Study. Samuel H. Church.
The Solar System in the Light of Recent Discoveries. T. J. J. See.
Reminiscences. Continued. Julia Ward Howe.
Growth of the British Colonial Conception. W. Alleyne Ireland.
Talks to Teachers on Psychology. Continued. Wm. James.
Improvement in City Life. Chas. Mulford Robinson.

Badminton Magazine.—LONGMANS. 1s. May
Cycling in Shetland. Illustrated. Barbara F. Wylie.
Free Fishing in Corsica. Illustrated. W. K. Robertson
Hunting the Greenland Seal. Illustrated. A. P. Silver.
The British Aviary. Illustrated. Alex. I. Shand.

Bankers' Magazine.—WATERLOW AND SONS. 1s. 6d. May.
Proportion of Cash to Deposits in 1898.
What Protection is doing for France. J. W. Root.

Bibliotheca Sacra.—KEGAN PAUL. 75 cents. April.
The Books of the Old Testament *versus* Their Sources. Prof. Willis J. Beecher.
The Trial of Jesus: Its Value in the Foundation of Faith. F. J. Lamb.
The Christian Conception of Wealth. Rev. Charles C. Merrill.
The Holy Scriptures and Divorce. Rev. Noah Lathrop.
The Influence of the Damascus Vision upon Paul's Theology. Prof. Edward I. Bosworth.
Professor Park's Ninetieth Anniversary. With Portrait.
The Influence of Jesus Christ in Civilisation. Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis.
Cædmon; the First Great English Poet. Rev. Daniel Seelye Gregory.
The Future of Trusts. Z. Swift Holbrook.
"Christian Scientists." G. Frederick Wright.

Blackwood's Magazine.—BLACKWOOD. 2s. 6d. May.
Pioneering in Klondike. Alexander Macdonald.
The Gurkha Scouts.
The Origin of "Christian Science."
Admiral Sir W. Mends: Fifty-five Years of Naval Service.
The Islands Providence, Henrietta, etc.; a Forgotten Puritan Colony.
Samuel Burdy: an Irish Boswell.
Autobiography of Mrs. Oliphant; the Record of a Life.
The Looker-on.
Germany's Influence at Constantinople.

Board of Trade Journal.—EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE. 6d. April.
Mineral Production in Spain, 1898.
Foreign Trade of Japan.
The New Franco-Italian Commercial Treaty.

Bookman.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. April.
The Dawn of Rudyard Kipling. With Portrait.
Some Forgotten First Contributions.
My Bookshelves; Omar Khayyám. Clement K. Shorter.

Bookman.—(AMERICA). DODD, MEAD AND CO., NEW YORK. 25 cents. April.
Eugene Field and Bill Nye. Leon Mead.
Oliver Goldsmith's Little Suppers. Charles W. Hudson.
Edouard Rod. With Portrait. F. T. Cooper.
The Child of the Slums in Literature. Grace Isabel Colbron.

Canadian Magazine.—ONTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO. 25 cents. April.
A New Link of Empire; a Plea for Closer Trade Relations between Canada and the British West Indies. William Thorp.
The Nicaragua Canal and the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Major-General Strange.
Some Actors and Actresses. Concluded. Illustrated. W. J. Thorold.
Michilimackinac. Continued. Illustrated. C. O. Ermatinger.
Halifax; the Open Door of Canada. Illustrated. Capt. J. T. Wood.

Captain.—GEORGE NEWNES. 6d. May.
"W. G." and His New Work. Illustrated.
How to Bat and How not to Bat. C. B. Fry.
Public School Mutinies. Illustrated. C. L. McCluer Stevens.
Old Charterhouse School. Illustrated. H. S. Oppe.

Cassier's Magazine.—33, BEDFORD STREET, STRAND. 1s. April.
Engineering in Africa and the Far East. Illustrated. J. M. Nisbet.
Electric Power in Steel-Making in the United States. Illustrated. Eugene B. Clark.
Industrial Imperialism. Thomas Hitchcock.
Horseless Carriages Four Hundred Years Ago. Illustrated. A. R. Sennett.
Water-Softening. Illustrated. W. N. Twelvetrees.
The Early Use of Rolls in the Manufacture of Metals. Illustrated. W. F. Durfee.
Modern Pumping Machinery for Mine Service. Illustrated. Otto H. Mueller.
American Lake Shipping and Casualties. Illustrated George Ethelbert Walsh.
America's Export Trade. Theo. C. Search.

Catholic World.—22, PATERNOSTER ROW. 1s April.
California; "Ramona's" Home. Illustrated. M. R. Jordan.
An English View of Brownson's Conversion. Rev. Wm. L. Gildea.
A Havana Holy Week. Illustrated. M. E. Henry-Ruffin
A Practical View of Cuba. Illustrated. Jas. M. McGinley
In Tolafaa Land. Illustrated. Mary F. Nixon.
Miss Jane Barlow. Illustrated. Katharine Tynan Hinkson.
The New Education Bill in New York State.
Tlaxcala; a 16th Century Town in Mexico. Illustrated.

Century Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. 4d. May.
The Solar Eclipse at Benares. Illustrated. R. D. Mackenzie.
Alexander the Great in Egypt. Illustrated. Benj. Ide Wheeler.
Personal Narratives of the Naval Engagement near Santiago de Cuba, July 3, 1898. Illustrated.
Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke. Illustrated. Mrs. James T. Fields.

Chambers's Journal.—47 PATERNOSTER ROW. 8d. May.
The Advantages of a Trade. Mem. San. Inst
Railway Enterprises in China. B. Taylor.
Reminiscences. Sir R. Lambert Playfair.
The Telephone.
Scotsmen in London. W. C. Mackenzie.
The Maple Sugar and Syrup Industry of Canada.

Chautauquan.—KEGAN PAUL. 10s. 10d. per annum. April.
Women at the English Universities. Illustrated. Ruthella B. Mory.
The American Carpet Industry. Fred V. Fletcher.
Benjamin Disraeli. Prof. Richard Gottheil.
Calumet; a Unique Municipality. Wm. E. Curtis.
Life in the Deaf and Dumb World. Illustrated. Gilson Willets.

Child Life.—GEORGE PHILIP AND SON, 32, FLEET STREET. 1s. April.
Children's Imaginary Companions. Prof. Earl Barnes.
Froebel's Place as an Educational Thinker. K. M. Clarke.

Christian Quarterly.—73, LUDGATE HILL. 50 cents. April.
The Three Churches. W. T. Moore.
God. H. W. Everest.
Christian Endeavour, etc. J. J. Morgan.
Comparative Value of Long and Short Pastorates, etc. Levi Marshall.
The Meaning of Heresy in Theological Development. Mrs. Alberta A Forrest.
The Minister as a Student. G. K. Berry.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SALISBURY SQUARE. 6d. May.
A Call to Consecration. Rev. H. James.
The Evangelisation of the World. Rev. Hubert Brooke.
A Great Work and a Glorious Hope. Rev. E. H. Hopkins.

Church Quarterly Review.—SPOTTISWOODE AND CO. 6s. April.
Discipline in the English Church.
The Psalms and the New Criticism.
Lord Selborne's "Memorials." Continued.
Edward Thring of Uppingham.
Holmes and Parsons's Edition of the Septuagint.
High Crosses of Ireland by Margaret Stokes.
The Doctrine of the Atonement.
Catholic Faith and Practice.
Roman Society at the Fall of the Western Empire.
The Creeds at Chalcedon.
The Development of English Criticism.

Classical Review.—DAVID NUTT. 1s. 6d. April.
On Herodas. W. Headlam.
Notes on Latin Orthography. Continued. Carl Darling Buck.

Contemporary Review.—ISBISTER AND CO. 2s. 6d. May.
The Approaching Peace Conference. Leonard Courtney.
Imperialism in the United States. Goldwin Smith.
Is a Catholic University Possible? Voces Catholicæ.
Finland and the Tsar. Professor Edward Westermarck.
A Plea for Wild Animals. W. J. Stillman.
The Evangelical Movement among the French Clergy Abbé Bourrier.
Quick March! Sir Edmund Verney.
English-Speaking Women and French Commerce. Ada Cone.
The Prussian Rural Labourer and the Evangelical Church. Richard Heath.
Habitual Inebriates. Thomas Holmes.
Sir Robert Peel. Augustine Birrell.

Cornhill Magazine.—SMITH, ELDER AND CO. 1s. May.
The Chinese Emperor and His Surroundings. Mrs. Archibald Little
The Balzac Centenary. W. E. Garrett Fisher.
The Orphan. (Story of a Whale.) Frank T. Bullen.
Sense of Humour in Women. Professor R. Y. Tyrrell.
An International Episode in the Sixteenth Century. Horatio F. Brown
Polyglot Russian Scandal; an Experiment in Translation. George Somes Layard.
Colonial Memories. Lady Broome.
Conferences on Men and Books. Continued

Cornish Magazine.—5, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN 6d. April.
Rev. Mark Guy Pearse; Interview. Illustrated. Arthur Lawrence.
The Sea Birds of Scilly. Illustrated. C. J. King.
Miners' Superstitions. Albert Bluett.
Penjerrick. Illustrated. Fred. Hamilton Davey.
Sir Christopher Cole. Edward Cornish.
Three Cornish Saints. Illustrated. Rev. S. Baring-Gould.

Cosmopolitan.—5, BREAM'S BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE. 6d. April
Recent Developments in Industrial Organization. F. W. Morgan
The Extraordinary Story of John Worrell Keely. Illustrated. Julius Moritzen.
Mohammed; Building of an Empire. Illustrated. John Brisben Walker
Some Tricks of Ancient Temples. Illustrated. Henry Ridgely Evans
The Ideal and Practical Organization of a Home. Edith E. Wood
Daring the Rattler in His Den. Illustrated. Sumner W. Matteson.
Oliver Cromwell. Concluded. Illustrated. A. J. Gade.
The University and Democracy. Illustrated. Wm. R. Harper.

Critic.—G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1s. April
Édouard Rod. Th. Bentzon.
The Evolution of Henry James. Cornelia A. Pratt

Critical Review.—SIMPKIN MARSHALL. 1s. 6d. April.
Hawkins's Horæ Synopticæ. Rev. Arthur Wright.
Dill's Roman Society in the Last Century of the Western Empire Prof. T. M. Lindsay.

Dial.—315, WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO. 10 cents. April 1.
Newspaper Science.

Dome.—UNICORN PRESS. 1s. April.
The Theatre. W. B. Yeats.
Grieg. Israfel.
Music:—Act II., Scene 3, of "Messaline," by Isidore de Lara.

Downside Review.—WALTERS, HYSSETT, CLATWORTHY AND CO., WESTON-SUPER-MARE. 5s. per annum. March.
Jacopone; a Decadent Poet of the Thirteenth Century. A. Thorold.
An Educated Man. Rev. C. A. FitzGerald.
The Wooden Altar of St. Peter. A. S. Barnes.
Shepton Mallet Convent. Continued. H. G. M.
Thoughts on Secondary Education. John Norris.
Chapters in the History of the English Benedictines. Continued. Illustrated. D. Gilbert Dolan.

Dublin Review.—BURNS AND OATES. 6s. April.
Lord Halifax and Neo-Anglicanism. J. Moyes.
Edward Thring of Uppingham. Alfred Herbert.
Some Historical Notes from the Margin of a Manuscript. Rev. H. N. Birt.
The Church and the Universities. J. B. Milburn.
Divided Hosts at Treaty Communions. Rev. W. Sylvester.
Early Scottish Saints. Rev. M. Barrett.
The Succession of the Early Roman Bishops. Continued. Rev. F. Bacchus.
Dr. Fairbairn on "Catholicism." Rev. W. H. Kent.

Economic Review.—RIVINGTONS. 3s. April.
The Organization of Industry. Bishop Westcott.
English Wages and Foreign Competition. Herbert W. Blunt.
Saving and Spending:
A Criticism. Prof. A. W. Flux.
A Reply. John A. Hobson.
The Foreign Policy of Collectivism. L. T. Hobhouse.
The Workmen's Side of the New Trades Combination Scheme. E. J. Smith.

Edinburgh Review.—LONGMANS. 6s. April.
Sir Robert Peel.
The Origin of Diamonds.
The History and Effects of Vaccination.
Roman Britain.
Sir Henry Wotton.
Discretion and Publicity.
Madagascar a French Colony.
Autobiography of the Third Duke of Grafton.
Asia Minor.
Parnell and his Work.

Educational Review.—203, STRAND. 4d. April.
The Individuality of the Child. Mary Dendy.
The Education of the Anglo-Saxon Continued. H. T. Mark.
The Place of Manual Training in Secondary Education. H. R. Reichel.
A Plea for School Libraries. James Welton

Educational Review.—AMERICA. J. M. DENT. 1s. 8d. April.
A Brief for Latin. Wm. T. Harris.
Some Essentials of the True Academic Spirit. Charles Cuthbert Hall.
How to judge a School. James M. Greenwood.
Secondary Education. Paul H. Hanus.
Training Teachers for Secondary Schools. James E. Russell.
Uniform Financial Reports for Public Schools in America.

Educational Times.—89, FARRINGDON STREET. 6d. May
The Growth of the Child-Mind. Prof. Woods Hutchinson.
"Wales"; Britain's Youngest University. Miss C. S. Bremner.

Engineering Magazine.—222, STRAND. 1s. April.
The Monitor, the Battle-Ship, the Cruiser, and the Destroyer. Illustrated G. W. Dickie.
Machine-Shop Management in Europe and America. Continued. H. F. L. Orcutt.
The Merits and Permanency of the Masonry Arch Bridge. Illustrated. Albert W. Buel.
Commercial Aspects of Electric Traction in Great Britain. Emile Garcke.
The New Terminal of the Orléans Railway at the Quai d'Orsay. Illustrated Jacques Boyer.
Depreciation as an Element of Machine-Shop Cost-Keeping. H. M. Norris.
The Development of Wood-Working Machinery. Illustrated. Continued John Richards.
The Prospective Expansion of American Ship-Building. G. R. Dunell.
America and Germany as Export Competitors and Customers. Continued. Louis J. Magee.
The International Association for Testing Materials. Gus. C Henning.

Engineering Times.—GRANVILLE HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, W.C. 6d. March.
Non-Conductors. Henry Gregg.
Safety Appliances for Workmen. Illustrated. Julius Wallach
Machine Tools. Continued. Illustrated. Ewart C. Amos.
High-Speed Steam Engines. Continued. Illustrated. W. Norris.
Modern Gas Engines. Continued. Illustrated. Herbert Parker.

English Historical Review.—LONGMANS. 5s. April
The Origins of the Japanese State. F. Victor Dickins
The Guidi and their Relations with Florence. Miss Eckenstein.
Andrew Melville and the Revolt against Aristotle in Scotland. Robert S. Rait.
The Administration of the Navy from the Restoration to the Revolution Continued. J. R. Tanner.
The Hidation of Some Southern Counties. F. Baring.
An Eastern Embassy to Europe in the Years 1287-8. Norman McLean
The Despatches of Colonel Graham on the Italian Campaigns of 1796-1797. Continued. J. Holland Rose.

English Illustrated Magazine.—198, STRAND 6d. May
Field Artillery in Future Wars. Illustrated. Major E. S. May.
Robert Louis Stevenson. Illustrated. Two of His Cousins.
Simon Lake's *Argonaut*; At the Bottom of the Sea. Illustrated. Ray S. Baker.
Stage Children. Illustrated. Frederick Dolman.

Englishwoman.—8, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. May.
Maria Edgeworth; a Writer of the Century. Illustrated.
Some Famous Types of English Beauty.
Mohammedan Wedding Customs and Ceremonies. Illustrated. Lucy M. J. Garnett.
Some Women Novelists of To-day. Illustrated. S. C. Budd.
Lady Dispensers. Illustrated. F. M. Steele.
King Alfred's Winchester. Illustrated. Florence Davidson.
Mrs. John Chinaman at Home. Illustrated. Annie Lennoys.
Our Nursing Sisters. Illustrated.

Englishwoman's Review.—WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 1s. April
The Official Work of Women. Miss Louisa Twining.
Experiences amongst Chinese Women. Mrs. Archibald Little.
How Slums are being improved.
Lead Poison in Pottery Work.
A British Bibliography of Women's Questions. Continued.

Essex Review.—EDMUND DURRANT AND CO., CHELMSFORD. 1s. 6d. April.
St. Lawrence Church, Blackmore. Illustrated. Fred. Chancellor.
The Furly Family of Essex. Rev. Dr. H. de B. Gibbins.
The Roding, Roden, or Roothing; Its Glory and Its Abasement. Illustrated. W. W. Glenny.

Etude.—T. PRESSER, PHILADELPHIA. 15 cents. April.
Points in Leschetizky's Teaching. Mary E. Hallock.
Exaggeration in Music. Helena M. Maguire.
Music for Piano:—"Gondoliera," by Liszt; Reverie, by W. K. Bassford; "Chaconne," by Henri Roubier.

Expositor.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 1s. May.
Forgiveness. Rev. John Watson.
Studies in the Criticism of the Psalms. Prof. T. K. Cheyne.
Christian Ethics and the Spirit. Principal A. Robertson.
The Genesis of Deuteronomy. Concluded. Prof. George L. Robinson.
St. Paul's Attitude towards Greek Philosophy. Rev. Arthur Carr.
The Seven Trumpets. Rev. J. Monro Gibson.
Was Koheleth a Sceptic? Rev. M. Kaufmann.

Expository Times.—SIMPKIN MARSHALL. 6d. May.
The "Speaking with Tongues" of the Early Christians. Carl Clemen.
Christ's Sympathy in Life's Commonplace. Rev. R. Glaister.
The Still Undeciphered Hittite Inscriptions. Prof. Fr. Hommel.

Fireside.—7, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 6d. May.
The Coming of Cricket. Illustrated. A. B. Longstaff.
The Evangelisation of the World. Illustrated. Rev. Chas. Bullock.
The History of Pepper. G. L. Apperson.

Fortnightly Review.—CHAPMAN AND HALL. 2s. 6d. May.
The Samoan Crisis and its Causes. John George Leigh.
Finland and the Tsar. Nisbet Bain.
Balzac. Arthur Symons.
Cardinals, Consistories, and Conclaves. Richard Davey.
Irish County Councils and Home Rule. Milesius.
A Seventeen Hours' Working Day. Miss Gertrude M. Tuckwell.
Sir George Savile, Lord Halifax; a Character of "The Trimmer." H. C. Foxcroft.
France since 1814. Continued. Baron Pierre de Coubertin.
The Origin of Totemism. Concluded. J. G. Frazer.
The Teacher Problem. Harold Hodge.
Dramatic Convention; with Special Reference to the Soliloquy. H. M. Paull.
The Vanishing of Universal Peace. Diplomaticus.

Forum.—G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1s. 6d. April.
The Industrial Development of Russia. Prof. Ivan Oseroff.
Was Washington the Author of His Farewell Address? Bushrod C. Washington.
The Spanish Government *versus* the Nation. H. Butler Clarke
The Foundation of Science. W. J. McGee.
Pecuniary Aid for Poor and Able Students. Chas. F. Thwing.
The Conditions of Good Colonial Government. E. L. Godkin.
The Menace to England's Commercial Supremacy. J. P. Young.
Korea and the Koreans. Homer Beza Hulbert.
Powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Chas. A. Prouty.
American Opportunities in China. Rev. Gilbert Reid.
The Authority of Criticism. Prof. Wm. P. Trent.

Genealogical Magazine.—ELLIOT STOCK. 1s. May.
Notes on the Walpoles with Some Account of a Junior Branch. Concluded. Illustrated. H. S. Vade-Walpole.
A Treatise on the Law concerning Names and Changes of Names. Continued.
The Lords and Marquises of Raineval in Picardy. Continued. Marquis de Ruvigny and Raineval.
Duchy of Lancaster Inquisitiones Post-Mortem. Continued. Ethel Stokes.
An Old Scottish Manuscript. Continued. Chas S. Romanes.

Gentleman's Magazine.—CHATTO AND WINDUS. 1s. May.
Wasps. J. W. Cole.
Norfolk Island. A Naval Officer.
A Maeander. Philip Kent.
Beside the Wantsume. John E. Field.
Sir John Falstaff, Don Quixote, and My Uncle Toby; the Comic Immortals. J. B. Hadley.
Alfonso of Arragon; a Hero-King of Naples. Lily Wolffsohn and Bettina Woodward.
A Pupil of Titian. Miss A. Werner.
Alfred d'Orsay; Beau Brummell's Successor. Albert Louis Cotton.

Geographical Journal.—EDW. STANFORD. 2s. April.
Exploration in the Canadian Rockies; a Search for Mount Hooker and Mount Brown. Illustrated. Prof. Norman Collie.
Sources of the Saskatchewan. Illustrated. Walter D. Wilcox.
Travels and Researches in Rhodesia. Map and Illustrations. Henry Schlichter.
The Influence of the "Travels of Marco Polo" on Jacabo Gastaldi's Maps of Asia. Baron A. E. Nordenskjöld.

Geological Magazine.—DULAU AND CO. 1s. 6d. April.
On the Eastern Margin of the North Atlantic Basin. Illustrated. W. H. Hudleston.
The Base of the Gault in Eastern England. A. M. Davies.
Notes on Rockall Island and Bank.

Girl's Own Paper.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. May.
From London to Damascus. Illustrated. S. E. Bell.
Old English Cottage Homes. Continued. Illustrated. H. W. Brewer.
Our Lily Garden. Continued. Illustrated. Charles Peters.

Girl's Realm.—HUTCHINSON AND CO. 6d. May.
May Queens. Illustrated. Jessie Findhorn.
How the Queen spends her Birthday. Illustrated. Sybil.
Some Curious Penny Toys. Illustrated. Beatrice Barham.
The Dances of To-Day. Illustrated. Mrs. Stepney Rawson.
Grizel Cochrane, Heroine. Illustrated. Evelyn Everett-Green.
Girls of France. Illustrated. Mme. Fernande Blaze de Bury.
Beautiful Girls. Illustrated. Alice Corkran.

Good Words.—ISBISTER. 6d. May.
Country Fairs. Illustrated. H. G. Archer.
A Muddy Corner. Rev. R. C. Nightingale.
Carnival Time in Russia. Continued. Illustrated. A. Nicol Simpson.
Mr. Rhodes's Home. Illustrated. George Ralling.
Through a Worsted Mill. Illustrated. Priscilla E. Moulder.
The Memoirs of Sergeant Bourgogne. F. C. Price.

Great Thoughts.—28, HUTTON STREET, FLEET STREET. 6d. May.
Rev. C. M. Sheldon on Sunday Newspapers and Christian Theatres; Interview.
Sir Edward Coke; a Great Lawyer. With Portrait. Sydney Davey.
Guy Boothby; Interview. With Portrait. Raymond Blathwayt.
Thomas De Quincey. With Portrait. W. J. Dawson.
Dean Stubbs of Ely; Interview. With Portrait. Raymond Blathwayt.

Harmsworth Magazine.—HARMSWORTH. 3½d. April.
Miss Alice Hughes; a Lady Photographer Who never photographs Men; Interview. Illustrated. Ignota.
Banished London. Illustrated. Chas. G. Harper.
Big Pike Stories. Illustrated. R. B. Marston.
How a Silk Hat is made. Illustrated. Gavin Macdonald.
Machinery *v.* Man. Illustrated. Percy Barron.
Artists in Wood, Paper and Soap. Illustrated. Alfred Arkas.
The Smallest Theatre in the World. Illustrated. H. T. Horsfall.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.—45, ALBEMARLE STREET 1s. May.
The Spanish American War. Continued. Henry C. Lodge.
The Civil Service and Colonization. Francis N. Thorpe.
Keeping House in London. Illustrated. Julian Ralph.
American War Correspondents in Cuba and Puerto Rico. Illustrated. R. H. Davis.
The Birth of the American Army. Illustrated. Horace Kephart.
The Manhattan Company, 1799-1899. John K. Bangs.

Homiletic Review.—44, FLEET STREET. 1s. 3d. April.
Christ's View of the Divine Fatherhood. Prof. Charles M. Mead.
Church Music. C. Crozat Converse.
Commanding the Attention. J. Spencer Kennard.
Settlement Work. Anson P. Atterbury.

Humanitarian.—DUCKWORTH AND CO. 6d. May.
Prison Reform. Rev. W. D. Morrison.
Lost in the Region of Phrases. Hon. Auberon Herbert.
Armies as Schools of Crime; the Views of Professor Hamon.
An Italian View of England in the Seventeenth Century. Prof. Lombroso.
Residential Clubs for Young Bachelors. A. D. Power.
Superstitions in Ireland. L. Gibbons.
Use or Waste in Funeral Reform. Phœnix.
The Talebearer. Rev. Thomas Alexander.
Some Mysteries of the American Continent. Concluded. S. B. Evans.

Idler.—8, PATERNOSTER ROW. 1s. April.
James T. Sloan; the American Jockey. Illustrated. "Magpie."
The World's Cafés; Italy. Illustrated. S. L. Bensusan.
The Magnificence of the Viceroyalty of India. Illustrated. "Nemo."
Erin-go-Bragh. Illustrated. George A. Wade.
Cape Town. Illustrated. Frederick Dolman.
Ye Olde Ostriche Inne. Illustrated. Roger Waybrook.

Index Library.—172, EDMUND STREET, BIRMINGHAM. 21s. per annum. March.
Marriage Licences, Faculty Office, 1632-1635.
Devonshire Wills.
Canterbury Wills.

International.—A. T. H. BROWER, CHICAGO. 10 cents. April.
Wheeling in the South in the United States. Illustrated. Ellye H. Glover.
The Beginnings of Photographic Science. Concluded. T. W. Bankes.

Irish Monthly.—M. H. GILL AND SON, DUBLIN. 6d. May.
Irish Personal and Social Responsibilities. Rev. P. A. Sheehan.

Irish Rosary.—WILLIAMS AND BUTLAND, 47, LITTLE BRITAIN. 3d. May.
The Ruined Abbeys and Strongholds of the Shannon. Continued. Illustrated. Dr. T. M. Madden.
Among the Savage Tribes of Ecuador. Continued. Illustrated.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—MACMILLAN. 3s. 6d. April.
Yerah-meel Ben Shelomoh. Dr. A. Neubauer.
Jews and Modern Thought. Oswald John Simon.
Biblical Studies. Prof. T. K. Cheyne.
The Jew in English Poetry and Drama. Charles B. Mason.
Strophic Forms in the Bible. Dr. Paul Ruben.
An Introduction to the Arabic Literature of the Jews. Continued. Prof. Moritz Steinschneider.

Journal of Education.—3, BROADWAY, LUDGATE HILL. 6d. May.

Irish Intermediate Education, Past, Present, and Future. H. B. D.
Education, Local Government, and Public Control. H. Macan.
English Literature in Girls' Schools. Frederick Ryland.
An American Scheme of Nature Study. G. C. Nuttall.

Journal of Finance.—EFFINGHAM WILSON. 1s. April

The Stock Exchange and its Morals. "Member of the 'House.'"
The Argentine Outlook. John Samson.
Government Banking and the Colonial Loans Bill. H. H Bassett.
Object Lessons for Small Investors. Ernest E. F. Irons.
The Boulder Milling Fiasco. A. J. Norman.
Prudential Assurance Company. Actuarius.

Journal of Geology.—LUZAC AND CO. 50 cents. March

The Petrographical Province of Essex County, Mass. Continued. H. S Washington.
The Distribution of Loess Fossils. B. Shimek.
Granitic Rocks of the Sierra Nevada. H. W. Turner.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.—J. J. KELIHER AND CO. 2s. April.

The Strength, Composition, Organisation, Conditions of Service, and Mode of Training of a Military Force for Home Defence. Capt. W. Baker Brown.
The Lessons of the Spanish-American War. Vice-Admiral P. H. Colomb.
British Cavalry. Cavalry Officer.

Knowledge.—326, HIGH HOLBORN. 6d May.

Mother-of-Pearl and Its Sources. Illustrated. R. Lydekker.
Electricity as an Exact Science. Continued.
The Acetylene Industry. Continued. Geo. T Holloway
Clouds. Illustrated. James Quick.
A New Star in Sagittarius. Edw. C. Pickering.
An Anglo-Saxon "Story of the Heavens." E. Walter Maunder.
What is a Geological Catastrophe? N. A. Graydon.
The Mycetozoa. Continued. Sir Edward Fry.

Ladies' Home Journal.—CURTIS PUBLISHING CO, PHILADELPHIA. 10 cents. May.

What It means to be an Actress Viola Allen.
The Anecdotal Side of George Washington. Illustrated Paul Leicester Ford.
A Girl's Life on the Prairie. Illustrated. Chas. Moreau Harger
Helen Keller as She really is. Illustrated. Joseph E. Chamberlin.

Lady's Realm.—HUTCHINSON AND CO 6d. May.

The Duchess of Connaught. Illustrated.
A Model Dairy at Blythwood. Illustrated. Annesley Kenealy
The Art of Dress; Interview with Georges Pilotelle Illustrated. Marie A Belloc.
Ladies and the Primrose League. Illustrated. Countess of Ancaster.
The Woman's International Conference. With Portraits. S. A. Tooley.

Land Magazine.—149, STRAND. 1s. April.

Land and Fox-hunting. A Landowner.
Old Age Pensions. C. H. Strutt.
How to Multiply Small Holdings. Harold E Moore.
The Belgian Tramp-Cure. Edw Conner
The Rural Poor. W. L. Dodgson.
Cattle-Rearing. Robert E. Turnbull.
The Law of Ejectment in Ireland and the Compensation Clauses of the Land Acts, 1870–81. Major E. C. Hamilton.

Leisure Hour.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW 6d. May.

Paternoster Row. With Map. Sir Walter Besant.
Longfellow's Acadians at Belle Ile. E. Harrison Barker.
Robert Fortune; Plant-Collector. W. J. Gordon.
Figure-Heads of the Royal Navy. Illustrated. Archibald S. Hurd.
New Lights on the Servant Problem in America. Miss Alice Zimmern

Library Association Record.—HORACE MARSHALL. 1s. April.

The New York Public Library. Dr. J. S. Billings.
Children's Books and Their Place in the Reference Library. Robert K. Dent.

Library World.—4, AVE MARIA LANE, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. May.

Classified and Annotated Cataloguing. Continued. L. Stanley Jast.
The Classification of Fiction. Continued. E. A. Baker.
Library Cranks. F. J. Burgoyne.
List of Books on Music. James D. Brown.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.—36, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 1s. May.

The Question of the Philippines. J. F. Kirk.
Philippe de Comines. Emily S. Whiteley.
The American Fondness for Movements. Edw. Leigh Fell.
Democracy and Suffrage. M. L. G.

Longman's Magazine.—LONGMANS. 6d. May.

A Farmer's Year. Continued. H. Rider Haggard.
A Naval Chaplain of the 17th Century. Miss E. C. Godley.
"Earl Roderick's Bride." Poem. Mrs. Clement Shorter.

Macmillan's Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. May.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the United States; Mistaken Admiration. A. Maurice Low.
The Realm of Conscience. Spencer Brodhurst.
Palmerston's Quarrels with Court and Colleagues. James Sykes.
A Summer's Dream.
The Chinese; the Sons of Han. C. de Thierry.

Manchester Quarterly.—SHERRATT AND HUGHES, 27, ST. ANN STREET, MANCHESTER. 6d. April.

Studies of the Pyrenees. John Walker.
On Reading and the Formation of a Home Library. W. R. Credland.
Modern Opera. Robert Peel.

Medical Magazine.—62, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C. 1s. April.

The District Nurse. A. Hanbury Frere.
The Self-Supporting Dispensary and District Nursing Association. Dr. J. B. Hurry.
Cycling; Its Effect on the Future of the Human Race. G. Archdall Reid.
The Hospitallers of St. Anthony.
The Alcoholic Liquors of India. Capt. P. W. O'Gorman.
The Civilisation and Medicine of the Less Advanced American Indian Races. Concluded. Dr. Gordon Sharp.

Metaphysical Magazine.—GAY AND BIRD. 1s. April.

The Cerebellum or Subjective Brain Alexander Wilder.
The Germs of a Greater Religion. Benj. Fay Mills.
The Ideal of Culture. Stanton K. Davis.
Is the Devil dead? H. E Orcutt.

Mind.—WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 3s. April

Some Remarks on Memory and Inference. T. H. Bradley.
Social Automatism and the Imitation Theory B. Bosanquet.
The Nature of Judgment. G. E. Moore.
James Arbuckle and His Relation to the Molesworth-Shaftesbury School. W. R. Scott.
Time as related to Causality and to Space. Mary Whiton Calkins.

Missionary Review of the World.—44, FLEET ST. 1s. 3d. April.

"The Secret History of the Oxford Movement." Arthur T. Pierson.
What Retrenchment means in India. Rev. Jacob Chamberlain.
Porto Rico and the Porto Ricans. Illustrated. Rev. W. H. Sloane.
Some Features of the History of the C. M. S. Continued. Illustrated. Rev. T. A. Gurney.
Missions among the Laos of Indo China Illustrated. Dr. W. A. Briggs.
Benares; the Mecca of Hinduism. Illustrated. Mrs. J. O. Denning.

Monist.—KEGAN PAUL. 2s. 6d. April.

The Primitive Inhabitants of Europe. Prof. Giuseppe Sergi.
The Irony of Jesus. William Romaine Paterson.
Actual Experience. Dr Edmund Montgomery.
Yahveh and Manitou. Illustrated. Dr. Paul Carus.

Month.—LONGMANS. 1s. May.

Two Estimates of Catholic Life. Rev. G. Tyrrell.
Ideals of Charity. Virginia M. Crawford.
Dr. Rivington on the Council of Ephesus. S. F. S.
Our Boys. James Britten.
Authority and Evolution; the Life of Catholic Dogma. G. Tyrrell.
The Taking of Seringapatam, May 4, 1799. Dom Michael Barrett.
The High Churchmen: Are They Lawless? S. F. S.

Monthly Musical Record.—AUGENER. 2d May.

The Aftermath of Wagnerism E. A. Baughan.
From an Editor's Point of View. F. Peterson.
English Opera and the Opera Season.
Piano-Duet:—"Rondoletto," by H. Henkel.

Monthly Packet.—A. D. INNES AND CO. 1s. May.

Women of Sweden. Miss Evelyn March-Phillipps.
The Story of Hervé; Breton Saint and Singer. C. M J.
Isabella of Castile; a Forgotten Queen. M. F. W.
How Moslems fast. Miss Lucy M. Garnett

Music.—1402, AUDITORIUM TOWER, CHICAGO. 25 cents. April.

Human Emotion in Wagner's Works. H. Schneider.
Clarence Eddy on American Organs; Interview.
On Certain Tendencies in Modern Piano Playing. W. S. B. Mathews.
Widor's Organ Symphonies. T. C. Whitmer.

Musical Herald.—J. CURWEN. 2d. May.

Mr. Edwin Holland; Interview. With Portrait.
"O Thou in Whom We Live," in both Notations, by H. T. C. Collis.
Round the World with the Jubilee Singers, by F. J. Loudin; Interview. With Portrait.

Musical Opinion.—150, HOLBORN. 2d. May.

Operatic Composers. Continued. E. J. Breakspeare.
Rheinberger's Organ Works. Continued. C. J. Frost.
The Serpent. O. A. Mansfield.
Alexandre Guilmant. Rev. J. T. Lawrence.
Popular Church Tunes of the Past. J. C. Hadden.

Musical Times.—NOVELLO. 4d. May.

Rev. Dr. Troutbeck. With Portrait.
Meditations upon a Catalogue of Music.
Four-Part Song:—"Breathe so softly, Ye Breezes," by H. A. Donald.
Three Hymns, with Tunes, for the Queen's 80th Birthday.

National Review.—EDWARD ARNOLD 2s 6d May
The Coming Crisis in the Transvaal Arnold White
The Belligerent Papacy W J Stillman
The Browning Letters Leslie Stephen
Scenes and Scandals on the London Vestries Ratepayer
American Affairs A Maurice Low
Some Fallacies in the Ritual Controversy Rev H C Beeching
A E," Irish Poet Earl of Lytton
Fresh Evidence on the Dreyfus Case F C Conybeare
A Garibaldi Reminiscence Evelyn Ashley
The Moral of the Indian Countervailing Duties Mayson M Beeton

New Century Review.—344 STRAND 6d May
Robert Louis Stevenson Isabella Ellis
Old Age Pensions from the Friendly Society Point of View J I Edmondson
Parodies Rev John Hudson
The State and the Education of the Villager T J Macnamara
Society To-day From Jumbo to Jaggers T H S Escott
Goethe Continued Joseph Forster

New England Magazine.—5 PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 25 cents April
The New England Governors in the Civil War Illustrated Elizabeth Ballister Bates
The Early History of Children's Books in New England Charles Welsh
Through Harford County Maryland Illustrated Calvin Dill Wilson
A Forgotten Danger to the New England Colonies Frank Strong
The Southern Old Salem Illustrated Max B Thrasher
Samuel May of Leicester Illustrated J W Chadwick
Anti-slavery Times in Plymouth Abby M Diaz
Stonington, Connecticut Illustrated H R Palmer

New Orthodoxy.—30 PATERNOSTER ROW 6d May
Things Eternal Rev Robert Tuck
Some of Robert Browning's Beliefs J S Pattinson

Nineteenth Century.—SAMPSON LOW 2s 6d May
The Hypocrisies of the Peace Conference Sidney Low
Russia in Finland Dr J N Reuter
The Ethics of War Father Ryder
The Failure of Party Government Prof Goldwin Smith
The Church of England as by Law established Edmund Robertson
Woman as an Athlete Mrs Ormiston Chant
The Influence of Women in Islam Ameer Ali
Booksellers and Bookselling Joseph Shaylor
An Outburst of Activity in the Roman Congregations William Gibson
The House in the Wood, Holland Mrs Lecky
Germany as a Naval Power Colonel Sir George Sydenham Clarke
Homing Pigeons in War time George J Larner
Reminiscences of Lady Byron M Alexander Ross
The Jackeroo Rev A C York
The Law as to "Constructive Murder" G Pitt Lewis
British Trade in 1898 a Warning Note J W Cross
Wireless Telegraphy and "Brain waves" James Knowles

Nonconformist Musical Journal.—22, PATERNOSTER ROW 2d May
The Organ
Music at the United Methodist Free Church Great Grimsby
Anthem—"Blessed are the Merciful" by G Rayleigh Vicars

North American Review.—WM HEINEMANN 50 cents April
The Organisation of the Army John A T Hull
Public Schools and Parents' Duties Julian Hawthorne
What is Orthodoxy? Rev Professor Francis Brown
The Future of Cuba Robert P Porter
Mexican Haciendas The Peon System Prince A de Iturbide
National Bigness or Greatness—Which? Bishop H C Potter
The French Riviera Prof W Garden Blaikie
A New Law of Health Elizabeth Bisland
British Rule in India Continued Rev J P Jones
Revival of the Mormon Problem Eugene Young
Reminiscences of "Orion" Horne Edmund Gosse
British Capital Abroad M G Mulhall

Open Court.—KEGAN PAUL 6d April
Jean Jacques Rousseau Prof L Lévy Bruhl
The Origin of Speech Th Ribot
Parenthood Dr Paul Carus
Americanism and Expansion Dr Paul Carus
The Cross in Central America Illustrated Dr Paul Carus

Organist and Choirmaster.—3, BERNERS STREET 3d April
John Worgan, Organist Dr C W Pearce
Anthem—"I will magnify Thee," by R G. Thompson

Outing.—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO 25 cents. April
Five Weeks Awheel in France Illustrated Sidney Cross
Staging through Mountain and Desert Illustrated W Dinwiddie
Spring-Time Rambles in Birdland Illustrated L I Sprague
Duty and Discipline Afloat. Capt A J Kenealy

Overland Monthly.—SAN FRANCISCO. 10 cents. April
The Pagodas and other Architecture of China Illustrated R W Burfield
College Education John S White
The Literary Development of the Far North-West Herbert Bashford
The Last Days of Old John Brown Illustrated Lou V Chapin
Uncle Sam's Troopers in the National Parks of California Illustrated J E Lockwood

Paidologist.—CAMBRAY HOUSE, CHELTENHAM 1s 6d per annum April
Methods of studying Children Prof Earl Barnes
What the Brain has to do in Youth besides getting educated. Dr T S Clouston
Imitativeness in School Children H Holman

Palestine Exploration Fund Quarterly Statement.—38 CONDUIT STREET, W 2s 6d April
Second Report on the Excavations at Tell Zakariya Dr F J Bliss
A Newly Discovered Hebrew and Greek Inscription relating to the Boundary of Gezer Prof C Clermont Ganneau
Woman in the East P J Baldensperger

Pall Mall Magazine.—18 CHARING CROSS ROAD 1s May
St John's, Newfoundland Illustrated P T McGrath
The Ship Her Story Continued Illustrated W Clark Russell
Fool Love W T Greene
The London of Pepys Illustrated A J C Hare
Leaders of the Opposition Illustrated T J Higginbottom

Parents' Review.—KEGAN PAUL 6d April
History of a Branch of Children's Education G Armitage Smith
The Stamp Traffic as a Factor in Education M Bool
On Military Training as a Factor in Education Continued A W Gundry
The Connection between Geology and Scenery Rev H H Moore

Paris Magazine.—12 BUFFIELD STREET STRAND 6d April
Holy Week in Paris Augusta Latouche
The Comedy of Franc Scotticism R T Aitken

Pearson's Magazine—C A PEARSON 6d May
Nikola Tesla the New Wizard of the West Illustrated Chauncey Montgomery McGovern
Sark Utopia in the Channel Illustrated Ella M Lucas
The Training of Wild Beasts Illustrated Raymond Blathwayt
Monasteries in the Air in Greece Illustrated Vice Admiral A H Markham
The Army of the Interior Illustrated Robert Machray and J Arthur Browne
A Plague of Hyacinths Illustrated Oscar Edgar
Opportunities for Young Explorers With Maps Sir Clements Markham

Physical Review.—MACMILLAN 3s March
On the Applicability of the Dissociation Theory to the Electrolysis of Aqueous Solutions containing Two Electrolytes with a Common Ion J G MacGregor
On the Period and Logarithmic Decrement of a Continuously Vibrating Wire Joseph O Thompson
A Portable Apparatus for Photographing Curves of Two Variable Currents Simultaneously H J Hotchkiss
On Convection Currents and on the Fall of Potential at the Electrodes in Conduction produced by Rontgen Rays John Zeleny
A Mechanical Model of the Carnot Engine John C Shedd
A General Method for determining the Best Reading of an Instrument for Least Error in measuring a Given Quantity Frank G Baum

Practical Teacher.—33, PATERNOSTER ROW 6d May
The Cambridge Conference
The Heads of the Scholarship List With Portrait

Puritan.—JAMES BOWDEN HENRIETTA STREET W C 6d May
Free Church Links with Music Illustrated Howard Cann
"In His Steps" and Its Author Illustrated Symposium
Simpler Ways of Life Wm Clarke
Ian Maclaren's "Drumtochty" Evelyn Wills
The British Weekly Illustrated
Mill Hill Public School Illustrated Howard Spicer
A Protestant Pilgrimage to Rome Continued Illustrated J Hocking
The Sunday Reading of My Childhood Dr J Guinness Rogers

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—237, DOCK STREET PHILADELPHIA 80 cents April
The Literary History of Calvin's Institutes B B Warfield
The Antithesis between Symbolism and Revelation Abraham Kuyper
The Metaphysics of Christian Apologetics Wm B Greene, Jr
"Our Great Philosopher" v the Known God Daniel S Gregory
Recent Criticism of Micah Geerhardus Vos
"The Sum of Saving Knowledge" D Hay Fleming
Family Influence in the Gospel of Matthew Dunlop Moore

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—MACMILLAN 2 dollars per annum April
The Theory of Savers Rent and Some of its Applications. C W Macfarlane
The Study of Practical Labour Problems in France Wm. F. Willoughby
The Gas Supply of Boston. Continued. John H. Gray
Can America keep a Gold Currency? Charles F. Dunbar.

Quarterly Review.—JOHN MURRAY. 6s. April
Dante and the Art of Poetry
India under Lord Elgin
Mediæval Warfare
Peel and Pitt.
Old Oak.
The Wages and Savings of Working-Men.
The Ideals of Heinrich Heine
The Catholic Reaction in France
George Borrow and His Works.
The Government of London.
Ecclesiastical Courts.

Quiver.—CASSELL. 6d. May.
The May Queens of Whitelands. Illustrated. D. L. Woolmer.
London, the City of Strange Contrasts. Illustrated. F. M. Holmes.
London Orphan Asylum, Watford; a Home for the Fatherless. Illustrated.
Dean Ramsay; a Witty Scotsman. Illustrated. Rev. W. G. Blaikie.

Railway Magazine.—79, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 6d. May.
David Meldrum; Interview. Illustrated.
The Southwold Railway. Illustrated. Scott Damant.
A Railway War in India. Illustrated. J. T. Lawrence.
Recollections of Early Locomotives. Illustrated. Isaac W. Boulton
The First Railway in Alaska. Illustrated. M. Arrowsmith.
The Grand Junction Railway. Illustrated. Gilbert J. Stoker.
Is the "Single" Locomotive doomed? Illustrated. Geo. Skipton Eylot.
The Imperial Railways of North China. Illustrated. T. Ronaldson.
The "Royal Oxford Route" to Birmingham and North Wales. J. F. Husband.
The Monte-Carlo-La Turbie Railway. Illustrated. D. T. Timins.

Royal Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 3d. May.
The Art of the Camera. Illustrated. Roderick Grey.
Heroes of the Collieries. Illustrated. G. A. Binnie.
The Smallest in the World. Illustrated. Harold Macfarlane.
Fickle France. Illustrated. Caley Wainwright.
A Horse That goes to Bed. Illustrated. Ellsworth Douglass.
My Collection of Dolls. Illustrated. Laura B. Start.
Devonshire Pixies. Illustrated. Edmund F. Ball.
Ye May Daye Festival. Illustrated. Philip Hemery.

Saint George.—ELLIOT STOCK. 1s. April.
At Brantwood, 8th February, 1899. John Howard Whitehouse.
Romance as a Force in Practical Life. Rev. John H. Skrine.
Peasant Life in Modern Greece. W. H. D. Rouse.
Ruskin Hall, Oxford. J. A. Dale and L. T. Dodd.

Saint Nicholas.—MACMILLAN. 1s. May.
Riding on an Elephant. Illustrated. Lilian A. Martin.

Saint Peter's.—37, ESSEX STREET, STRAND. 6d. May.
The English College at Douay. Illustrated. Rt. Rev. Monsignor Ward.
San Gemignano. Illustrated. Prof. Pietro Vigo.
Bullfighting; the National Sport of Spain. Illustrated. Angus F. Harper.

School Board Gazette.—BEMROSE AND SONS. 1s. April.
School Boards and Advanced Education.
Pupil Teachers.
London School Board and the Science and Art Department.
The Queen's Scholarship Examination, 1898.
School-Planning.

School Music Review.—NOVELLO. 1½d. May.
Voice-Production. Dr. H. H. Hulbert.
Songs in Both Notations;—"Now is My Chloris fresh as May," by B. Haynes; "Silent Night," by Sir J. Barnby; "Summer's Rain and Winter's Snow," by C. V. Stanford.

School World.—MACMILLAN. 6d. April.
The Curriculum for Girls compared with That for Boys. Sara A. Burstall.
The Schools of Public Men. Continued.
Playgrounds.
Propositions concerning Boys and Girls in School Life. Francis Warner.

Science Gossip.—110, STRAND. 6d. May.
British Fresh Water Mites. Continued. Illustrated. Charles D. Soar.
Succulents at Kew. Continued. E. H. Wilson.
Lepidoptera in South-East Essex. Continued. F. G. Whittle.
English Birds in Tasmania. Frank M. Littler.
British Tiger Beetles. Continued. Illustrated. E. J. Burgess Sopp.
Indiarubber. A. B. Stall.

Scots Magazine.—HOULSTON AND SONS. 6d. May.
In Kilbrandon and Kilchattan Churchyards. Nether-Lorn.
The British Apollo. G. W. Niven.
Folk-Lore in Scottish Ballad Poetry. Charles Menmuir.
Oliver Cromwell. Kenneth Mathieson.

Scottish Review.—26, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 4s. April.
Sir Robert Peel. Judge O'Connor Morris.
A Garden of Palms. S. E. Saville.
The Agony in French Politics and Literature.
Mr. Fielding on Buddhism.
In Dorset and Devon Dales. Col. T. Pilkington White.
The American Revolution.
The Origins of Political Economy.
Odin and the Royal Family of England. Karl Blind.

Scribner's Magazine.—SAMPSON LOW. 1s. May.
Santiago since the Surrender. Illustrated. Major-Gen. Leonard Wood.
Some Political Reminiscences. Geo. F. Hoar.
The Rough Riders. Continued. Illustrated. Theodore Roosevelt.
The Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson. Continued. Illustrated. Sidney Colvin.
The Installation of Lord Curzon as Viceroy of India. G. W. Steevens.
A Poet's Musical Impressions. Sidney Lanier.

Strad.—186, FLEET STREET. 2d. May.
The Literature of the Violoncello. Continued. E. van Der Straeten.
Antonius Stradivarius. Continued. Illustrated. H. Petherick.
Edward Withers. With Portrait. Rev. W. Meredith-Morris.

Strand Magazine.—GEORGE NEWNES. 6d. May.
A. C. MacLaren; Interview. Illustrated. Fred. W. Ward.
Curious Water Sports. F. G. Callcott.
In Nature's Workshop. Continued. Illustrated. Grant Allen.
The Newest Flying Machine. Illustrated. Herbert C. Fyfe.

Sunday at Home.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. May.
The Religious Tract Society and Christian Missions. Rev. S. G. Green.
George Burder. With Portrait. Rev. John S. Simon.
A Sunday in Rarotonga. Illustrated. Rev. R. W. Thompson.
Roundell Palmer; Statesman and Christian. With Portraits. Rev. A. R Buckland.
The Street of Tombs in Athens. Illustrated. Sydney C. N. Goodman.
Sunday on the Golden Side. Dijon. Illustrated. Rev. F. Hastings.

Sunday Magazine.—ISBISTER. 6d. May.
A Cheshire May Queen. Illustrated. A. G. Skinner.
A Windmill Church. Illustrated. Charles Middleton.
"Gentle Jesus, Meek and Mild." Dr. Alexander Whyte.
An Old-World Ascension Custom. Illustrated. David Paton.
The Convent of Mar Saba. Continued. Illustrated. Rev. Hugh Macmillan.

Temple Bar.—MACMILLAN. 1s. May.
Thompson; Regent of Bavaria.
Jacobean Lyrists.
Canon Domenico Pucci. M Carmichael.
George Fox in Cartmel. M Wedmore.
Dr. Arne.

Temple Magazine.—HORACE MARSHALL. 6d. May.
Nicholas the Peacemaker. Illustrated. Howard Cameron.
Rudyard Kipling's Home. Illustrated. Gerald Brenan.
Jottings of 'Varsity Life. Illustrated. Philip W. Wilson.
Is Cricket Improving? by K. J. Key; Interview. Illustrated. Fred. W. Ward.
George Mellin; a Great Advertiser. Illustrated. Herbert Field.
The Work of a Railway Superintendent. Illustrated. Gordon Home.

Theosophical Review.—26, CHARING CROSS, S.W. 1s. April.
The English Gipsies. R. E. Chatfield.
The Uses of Discrimination. A H. Ward.
Scattered Scraps of Ancient Atlantis. Mrs. Hooper.
The Key of Hermes the Thrice-Greatest. G. R. S. Mead.
Clairvoyance. Concluded. C. W. Leadbeater.
Theosophy as a Religion. A. Fullerton.
The Synthesis of Tradition. Miss Hardcastle.

Travel.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. April.
Our World's Cycling Commission. Continued. Illustrated. John Foster Fraser and Others.
Up the Mackenzie River to the Polar Sea. Illustrated. Miss Elizabeth R Taylor.
Iceland by F. W. W. Howell; Interview. Illustrated. D. M. J.

United Service Magazine.—WM. CLOWES AND SONS. 2s. May.
Arthur Herbert, Earl of Torrington. Vice-Admiral P. H. Colomb.
Brief Account of the United States Naval War with Spain. Lieut.-Commander W. H. Beehler.
Misnamed Men-of-War. W. G. Francis Hunt.
The Reform of the French Army by Turenne and Louvois. With Map. William O'Connor Morris.
"Dynamite" Guns in Action. An Eye-witness.
The Double-Company System in Battalions. Only a Subaltern.
The Frontal Attack on Dargai. A Regimental Officer Who was There.
Suggestions for the Training of Infantry Militia. Captain G. H. Nicholson.
The Question of the Victoria Cross for Officers. L. Oppenheim.
The Agony of the Antilles. C. E. P. B.

Werner's Magazine.—43, EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEW YORK. 25 cents. April.
Bodily Responsiveness, by Mrs. Emily M. Bishop. Interview.
Music in the Grammar Grades of the New York Public Schools.
Contemporary Drama in Germany. Concluded. Prof. K. Francke.
George Sweet, Teacher of Singing.

Westminster Review.—F. WARNE. 2s. 6d. May.
Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman; Will He lead?
Liberalism and the Empire. A. C. Forster Boulton.
The Irish University Question. F. St. John Morrow.
The Landlords to pay Old Age Pensions. W. Chapman Wright.
An Abstract Scheme of Democracy. Chas. E. Hooper.
On the Teaching of History. Thomas G. Tibbey.
Rev. A. B. Grosart; a Great Elizabethan Scholar. Oliphant Smeaton.
The Power of Heredity. Isabel Foard.
Freedom of Contract for the Unrepresented. Madeleine Greenwood.
Religion in Novels. H. H. Bowen.
Has There been a Deluge? A. O'Neill Daunt.

Wide World Magazine.—GEO. NEWNES. 6d. May.
My Baby Leopards. Illustrated. R. H. Summers.
The Peril of Seaman Diver young. Illustrated. Major Charlton Anne.
My Cycle Ride to Khiva. Concluded. Illustrated. Robert L. Jefferson.
The Jumping Procession at Echternach. Illustrated. Mrs. Lily Bridgman.
Through Pigmy Land. Continued. Illustrated. Albert B. Lloyd.
Venomous Snakes and Their Ways. Illustrated. C. E. Benson.
The Bernardines; Where Women never speak. Illustrated. Mrs. Herbert Vivian.

Windmill.—SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 1s. April.
"The Death of Warin of Lorraine;" Translation by Prof. F. York Powell.
The Philosophy of the Bohemian. Quintin Waddington.

Windsor Magazine.—WARD, LOCK AND CO. 6d. May.
How London fights the Microbe. Illustrated. Dr. C. H. Leibbrand.
Field Felonies and Bye-Way Robberies. Illustrated. Harry T. Hickling.
The Constant Rivalry of Sea and Shore. Illustrated. Fredk. A. Talbot.
Bush-Life in Australia. Illustrated. Anton Bertram.
Duke Carl Theodore of Bavaria: a Royal Oculist. Illustrated. A. de Burgh.
How Railways telegraph. Illustrated. Geo. A. Wade.
The Rare Feather-Work of Hawaii. Illustrated. Miller Christy.
St. Helena; an Historic Island. Illustrated. R. G. Ellis.
The Hobbies of Musicians. Illustrated. F. Klickmann.

Woman at Home.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. May.
Lady Peggy Primrose. With Portraits. One Who knows Her.
The Speaker and His Family. Illustrated. Parliamentary Hand.

The Queen of the Belgians. With Portraits. Marie A. Belloc.
Children's Nurses. Illustrated. Frances H. Low.

Womanhood.—5, AGAR STREET, STRAND. 6d. May.
May Day. Illustrated. Sheelah Chichester.
Honours for Women. Beatrice Knollys.
Col. Coulson; Interview. Illustrated. Baroness de Bertouch.
Where Women Work; Match-Making. C. E. de Moleyns.
Miss Gardner; Interview. Winifred Newham.

Young Man.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. May.
The Life Story of Cecil Rhodes. Illustrated.
The Horse; an Object Lesson in Evolution.
Cycling in Warwickshire. Illustrated. J. A. Hammerton.

Young Woman.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. May.
Girls Who work among Explosives. Illustrated. S.
The Life Story of Marie Corelli. Illustrated.
Fourteen Thousand Cats. Illustrated.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Allgemeine Konservative Monatsschrift.—E. UNGLEICH, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. April.
Easter. E. Weigel.
The Present and Future Economic Condition of Russia. O. Diwisch.
The Year of Christ's Birth. Pastor Thomsen.
The Romish Church and its Attractiveness. F. Bättner.
Germans in Brazil. W. Haarmann.
The Army and the Science of Warfare in the Last Quarter of the Century. Major-General von Zepelin.

Alte und Neue Welt.—BENZIGER, EINSIEDELN. 50 Pf. April.
Mountain Railways of the Future. Illustrated. R. Goldlust.
From Basle to Paray-le-Monial. Illustrated. J. Odenthal.
How to organise an Aquarium. Illustrated. Dr. F. Knauer.

Daheim.—POSTSTRASSE 9, LEIPZIG. 2 Marks per qr.
April 1.
Bismarck Reminiscences. Hermann Dalton.
The Passion in Early Christian Art. Illustrated. V. Schultze.
April 8.
Bismarck. Continued.
Ostrich Feathers and Ostrich-Farming. Illustrated. S. Schenkling.
April 15.
An Episode in Saxony of the Revolution of 1848. F. V.
The Mount Ararat Country. Illustrated. P. Rohrbach.
The Murder of the French Ambassadors at Rastatt in 1799. Max Langenberg.
April 22.
Diamond-Land. Illustrated. C. G.
Assisi and St. Francis. Delphicus.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—F. PUSTET, REGENSBURG. 40 Pf. Heft 9.
In the Spessart Country. Illustrated. Dr. K. Kihn.
Precious Stones. Illustrated. J. Geheschus.
North-West Germany. Illustrated.
Jean Racine. L. Kiesgen.
Duchess Maria Louisa of Parma-Bourbon. Illustrated. A. Z.
Norway. Illustrated. Dr. R. Klimsch.
Heft 10.
Food and Nutrition. Dr. L. Schmitz.
Norway. Concluded.
On the Danube. Illustrated. T. H. Lange.

Deutsche Revue.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, Stuttgart. 6 Mks. per quarter. April.
On the Struggle of Humanity against the Terrors of War. F. von Esmarch.
First Hatzfeld in Paris, January—March, 1813. W. Oncken.
A Century of Asteroid Research. Dr. J. Palisa.
Was Goethe a Pathological Figure? Dr. J. Sadger.
My First Interview with Prince Bismarck, Jan. 2, 1873. Dr. von Schulte.
Anton Rubinstein. Ilka Horovitz-Barnay.

Deutsche Rundschau.—GEBRÜDER PAETEL, BERLIN. 6 Mks. per quarter. April.
Bismarck and the Bismarck Literature of Last Year. E. Marcks.
J. G. Fichte and Freedom in Philosophical Thought. F. Paulsen.
"The Athenæum," by Friedrich Schlegel. Ricarda Huch.
Cicero. E. Hübner.
At the Court of Sultan Abdul Medjid. S. Spitzer.
Joseph Joachim. Walter Pastow.
Parisian Dreyfus Literature.

Deutsche Worte.—LANGEGASSE, 15, VIENNA VIII./1. 50 Krs. March.
The Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich. Continued. O. Wittelshöfer.
The Ausgleich and Industry. Dr. S. Bauer.
April.
The Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich. Dr. Leo Verkauf.

Gartenlaube.—ERNST KEIL'S NACHF., LEIPZIG. 50 Pf. Heft 4.
Large Telescopes. Illustrated. Dr. H. J. Klein.
Heligoland Past and Present. Illustrated. G. Kopal.
Heinrich Schaumberger. With Portrait.
Schill and His Officers. Illustrated. R. von Gottschall.
Florence and Its Flowers. Isolde Kurz.
Caves and Labyrinths in Bavaria and Austria. Illustrated. E. Wrbata.
Kladderadatsch. G. Klausner.

Gesellschaft.—J. C. C. BRUNS, MINDEN. 57 Pf. April 1.
Paul Goehre. With Portrait. A Bonus.
Munich Studios. M. G. Conrad.
Young Belgium. A. Ruhemann.
April 15.
"The Modern Soul," by Max Messer. Prof. F. Marschner.
Catholicism and New Literature. Continued. E. Gystrow.
Karl Bleibtreu. Edgar Steiger.
Jan Toorop. R. Klein.
Maurice Maeterlinck. F. von Oppeln-Bronikowski.

Kunstgewerbeblatt.—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. April.
Fresco-Painting. Illustrated. Oscar Matthiesen.

Neue Deutsche Rundschau.—S. FISCHER, BERLIN. 1 Mk. 50 Pf. April.
Agrarian Protective Tariffs and Monopolies. Dr. R. Meyer.
Morality among Women. Ellen Key.
Hirschfeld, Sudermann, Halbe. Alfred Kerr.

Nord und Süd.—SCHLESISCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, BRESLAU. 2 Mks. April.
Max Halbe. With Portrait. Josef Glaser.
The Bastille in Legend and in History. Continued. Franz Funck-Brentano.
Prince Hohenlohe as Chancellor. Siegmund Münz.
Lenau's "Heilige Liebe." Edward Castle.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—HERDER, FREIBURG, BADEN. 10 Mks. 80 Pf. per annum. April.
The Development of Anarchist Ideas. S. von Dunin-Borkowski.
Research on the Upper Nile. Concluded. J. Schwarz.
On the Index Expurgatorius. J. Hilgers.
The Battle of Unbelief and Belief. R. von Nostitz-Rieneck.
The Holy Mountains in Tuscany. M. Meschler.

Ueber Land und Meer.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART. 1 Mark. Heft 9.
Spitzbergen. Illustrated. Freiherr von Schlicht.
Liechtenstein. Illustrated. T. H. Lange.
Leaders in the Reichstag. With Portraits. R. Nordhausen.
Friedrich Spielhagen. With Portrait. L. Holthof.

Ver Sacrum.—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 15 Mks. per ann.
Drawings and Studies by Friedrich König; Illustrations.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—UNION-DEUTSCHE-VERLAGSGESELLSCHAFT, STUTTGART. 75 Pf. Heft 16.
Ennui. Karl Gerhard.
The English Parliament. Illustrated. W. F. Brand.
Arnsburg. Illustrated. R. Holk.
Heft 17.
On the Rhine. Illustrated. Continued. Rhenanus.
The Dresden Picture Gallery. Continued. Illustrated. G. Gronau.

Die Zeit.—GÜNTHERGASSE 1, VIENNA IX./3. 50 Pf. April 1.
Cecil Rhodes's Plans.
Capital and Agriculture. Dr. F. Oppenheimer.
The Hitherto Unpublished Letters of Napoleon I. Gen. A. von Boguslawski.
Hamlet in England. F. Knopff.
Young Tyrol. R. C. Jenny.
April 8.
French Affairs. Pollex.
Kautsky on the Agrarian Question. Dr. L. Gumplowicz.
Napoleon's Letters. Continued.
April 15.
Finland.
The 19th Century. Karl Jentsch.
Napoleon's Letters. Continued.
Hans Thoma. Max Morold.
April 22.
The *Figaro* and the Dreyfus Case. Pollex.
April 29.
Count Hohenwart! K.
The Dreyfus Case. Continued. Pollex.
Montenegro. J. Beckmann.

Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst.—E. A. Seemann, Leipzig. 26 Mks. per annum. April.

The Rembrandt Exhibition at Amsterdam. Illustrated. A. Bredius.
Raphael's Vatican Frescoes. Illustrated. E. Steinmann.
Sir John E. Millais. Illustrated. W. Weisbach.

Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde.—Velhagen und Klasing, Leipzig. 2 Mks. April.

Artistic Book-covers. Continued. Illustrated. Walter von Zur Westen.
German Newspapers on the Sack of Rome, 1527. Dr. H. Schulz.
The Archives and Library of Holland House. Illustrated. O. von Schleinitz.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Association Catholique.—3, Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris. 2 frs. April 15.

Sociology and Politics in History. G. de Pascal.
The Social Question and the Cahiers of 1789 in Flanders. A. Leleu.
Land and Property in Spain. Continued. Abbé Lemire.
Charity, Justice, Property. Continued. Ch. de Ponthière.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—18, King William Street, Strand. 20s. per annum. April.

The French Army in 1899 and Its Commanders. Abel Veuglaire.
French and English Detectives. Aug. Glardon.
Mickiewicz in Switzerland. Concluded. L. Leger.
Chandolin, an Alpine Village. Lilette de Loes.

Correspondant.—14, Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris. 2 frs. 50 c. April 10.

Paris before the Exposition of 1900. A. de Lapparent.
The Foundation of Jewish Colonies in Palestine. A. de Chencelos.
The Popular Novel. René Bazin.
The Catholic Renaissance in England in the Nineteenth Century. Continued. P. Thureau-Dangin.
The American Danger. Concluded. Octave Noël.
The Iceland Fisheries. P. Giquello.

April 25.

England and International Peace.
Recollections of Comte de Montalivet. L. de L. de Laborie.
The Provincial Spirit in France. P. de Barneville.
The Question of One Year's Military Service in France. Comte G. de Villebois-Mareuil.
The Emigration of French Clergy during the Revolution. Continued. Abbé Sicard.
The Iceland Fisheries. Concluded. P. Giquello.

Humanité Nouvelle.—15, Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris. 1 fr. 25c. April 10.

Race and the Etiology of Crime. Professor C. Lombroso.
Polish and Russian Socialists. Elehard Esse.
The Aim of Historic Science. Julian Borchardt.
German Social Democracy and the Stuttgart Congress. Domela Nieuwenhuis.

Journal des Économistes.—14, Rue Richelieu, Paris. 3 frs. 50 c. April 15.

What is the Definition of Individualism? Henry Léon.
The Present Rate of Interest and Its Connection with the Production of Precious Metals, etc. Concluded. R. G. Lévy.
Italian Finance. D. B.

Ménestrel.—2 *bis*, Rue Vivienne, Paris. 30 c. April 2, 9, 16, 23.

Magdeleine Marie Desgarcins; the Life and Death of a Tragedian. Continued. Arthur Pougin.

Mercure de France.—15, Rue de l'Echaudé-Saint-Germain, Paris. 2 frs. April.

On Style in Literature. Remy de Gourmont.
From Kant to Nietzsche. Jules de Gaultier.

Monde Moderne.—5, Rue St. Benoit, Paris. 1 fr. 60 c. April.

A Children's Dispensary. Illustrated. Dr. Hacks.
Jules Baric and His Work. Illustrated. A. Ganier.
The Manufacture of Clothing. Illustrated. P. Calmettes.
Shepherd's Dogs. Illustrated. G. Dechartres.
The Hôtel des Invalides. Illustrated. P. d'Ecolles.
Sea-Fish Culture. Illustrated. M. Baudouin.
Sickness and Its Remedies. Dr. J. Laumonier.

Nouvelle Revue.—18, King William Street, Strand. 30s. per half-year. April 1.

An Urgent Reform. P. de Coubertin.
Seville. S. Carlos.
Pontifical Transactions. P. Cachon.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Adam.

April 15.

A Criminal Chamber in 1785. General Rebillot.
The Slavs of the Adriatic. C. Diehl.
The Salic Law. C. B. Favre.
Idealistic Art at Madrid. G. Lainé.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—23, Boulevard Poissonière, Paris. 2 frs. 50 c. April 1.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Military Organisation and Patriotism. Pierre Patient.
The Individual in Society. Saint-Georges de Bouhélier.
Disarmament. Pierre Denis.

April 15.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Holy Week in Seville. Maria L. de Rute.
The Crisis in France. Jean Reibrach.

Réforme Sociale.—54, Rue de Seine, Paris. 1 fr. April 1.

The Enemies of the French People. F. Bruntière.
Enemies of Economic Progress in France. G. Blondel.
Property in the Orne Department in 1789. L. Duval.

April 16.

Universal Suffrage in Belgium. A. Nerincz.
Property in the Orne Department in 1789. Continued. L. Duval.
Co-operation in Belgium. O. Pyfferoen.

Revue Blanche.—1, Rue Laffitte, Paris. 1 fr. April 1.

Eight Letters from Stendhal to Comte Cini.
The History of French Painting. T. Natanson.
Grammarians and the Deformation of Language. Remy de Gourmont.

April 15.

The Refusal of Military Service.
The Commercial Decadence of France. P. Louis.

Revue Bleue.—Fisher Unwin, Paternoster Square. 6d. April 1.

Guyau and Nietzsche and the Moral of Life. A. Fouillée.
The History of "Cadet." Gustave Isambert.
Georges Courteline. P. Acker.

April 8.

Elections in France. M. SprONCK.
Vittore Carpaccio. P. Flat.
Auguste Comte and John Stuart Mill. E. Faguet.

April 15.

Progressive Taxation in Switzerland and its Results.
Mme. Pardo Bazan. J. Porcher.

April 22.

Secondary Education in the French Republic. A. Aulard.
Spain. Mme. Pardo Bazan.
The New Anglo-French Convention in Africa. With Map. J. Sevin Desplaces.

April 29.

La Ferté Milon and Racine. Masson Forestier.
Programmes and Principles of Government. J. Ernest Charles.
Edouard Pailleron. J. Du Tillet.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—18, King William Street, Strand. 35s. per half year. April 1.

The Cult and the Mysteries of Mythra. A. Gasquet.
The Duchess of Burgundy. Count d'Haussonville.
Napoleon III. in Italy. G. Rothan.
A Mission to Pekin. Count C. d'Ursel.
Miss Mary Kingsley's African Studies. G. Valbert.

April 15.

A Journey to France in the Year 1801. Marquis de Gabriac.
Warmth; the Mechanism of Modern Life. Viscount d'Avenel.
France in the Levant. E. Lamy.

Revue d'Économie Politique.—22, Rue Soufflot, Paris. 20 frs. per annum. March.

Professional Unions of the Future. E. de Girard.
Karl Marx and His Theories on Rent. N. Slepzoff.

Revue Encyclopédique.—18, King William Street, Strand. 7s. per qr. April 1.

Art in Switzerland. Illustrated. D. Baud-Bovy.
The Chantier Mission. Illustrated. D. M.
Lamarck and Darwin. F. Le Dantec.

April 8.

Tunis under the Hafsides Dynasty. Illustrated. G. Loth.
Ancient Grotesque Art. Illustrated. Dr. F. Regnault.

April 15.

English Literature. Illustrated. B. H. Gausseron.
The Spanish American War and the Law of Nations. M. Paisant.

April 22.

The National Museums of Paris. Illustrated. L. Benedite.
The College of To-morrow. A. Bertrand.

April 29.

Ladies' Clubs. Illustrated. M. L. Gournay.
Bulgaria, 1896-8. Illustrated. C. G.

Revue Française.—32, Rue de la Victoire, Paris. 2 frs. April.

France and England. C. D. Lasalle.
The Anglo-French Convention in Africa. G. Demanche.
Policy in the Sahara. G. D.
The Development of China. Continued. Houdang.

Revue Générale.—16, RUE TREURENBERG, BRUSSELS. 12 frs. per ann. April.

Florence. Illustrated. Concluded. Arnold Goffin.
Dr. Windthorst. Ch. Woeste.
Monetary Standards and Currency. Aug. Delbeke.
Comte de Mérode and Joséphine Bonaparte. P. Verhaegen.
A. J. Balfour. A. Charlot.

Revue Internationale de Sociologie.—16, RUE SOUFFLOT, PARIS. 18 frs. per annum. March.

The Colleges of Ancient Rome. E. Levasseur.
Changes of Government in France. G. Tarde.

Revue pour les Jeunes Filles.—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS. 1 fr. 25 c. April 5.

M. Ernest Legouvé. Jeanne Violet.
Travel-Agencies. Maurice Demaison.
China and the Chinese. Concluded. E. Bard.
Lectures. L. Ricquier.

April 20.

Chevalier de la Marjolaine. Charles Ténib.
The Castellane Salons. Victor Du Bled.
Autograph-Collecting. Louis Forest.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—76, RUE DES SAINTS-PÈRES, PARIS. 2 fr. 50 c. April.

The French Fatherland. Et. Cornut.
The Millennium Idea and Its Refutation.
Egypt and Mehemet-Ali, 1840. Bonnal de Ganges.
The French Shore of Newfoundland and the Rights of France in the New World. P. Courbet.
Military Justice and Discipline in the French Army. Jean d'Estoc.
Robespierre and Carrier in Vendée. Bonnal de Ganges.

Revue de Paris.—ASHER, 13, BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 60 frs. per annum. April 1.

The Wagnerian Illusion. C. Saint-Saëns.
Danish Schleswig; the Right of the Feeble. G. Brandes.
Notes on Life. A. Daudet.
Poisons. F. Brentano.
Rudyard Kipling. A. Chevrillon.
Finland; the Right of the Feeble. L. Bernardini.

April 15.

A Rescue at Sea. Prince of Monaco.
Protectionist England. V. Bérard.
The First Fêtes of Versailles. P. de Nolhac.
A Medal Renaissance. G. Lecomte.

Revue Politique et Parlementaire.—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS. 3 frs. April 10.

The Newfoundland Question.
The Woman Movement in Germany. Mme. Lily Braun-Gezycki.
The Financial Situation in Spain. G. Routier.
The Reform of the Prefecture in France. A. Bluzet.
Profit-Sharing, etc. Roger Merlin.

Revue des Revues.—12, AVENUE DE L'OPÉRA, PARIS. 1 fr. April 1.

Contagion by Insects. Dr. J. Héricourt.
Millionaires. Illustrated. Continued. L. de Norvins.
Poison and Adultery. Paul d'Estrée.
Spanish Drama To-day. Mme. Pardo Bazan.
Maurice Barrès.
New Motors. Illustrated. Dr. L. Caze.

April 15.

Millionaires. Continued. L. de Norvins.
The Cheap Lodging-Houses of Paris. Illustrated. F. Loliée.
Authors and Editors in France. Albert Cim.
The Bi-Centenary of the Death of Racine. Illustrated. A. Callet
Picturesque Life in Japan. Illustrated. G. Saint-Aubin.
The Influenza Microbe. Illustrated. Dr. L. Caze.

Revue Scientifique.—FISHER UNWIN, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 6d. April 1.

Liquid Air; Its Preparation and Application. F. Dommer.
The Province of Anadyr, Eastern Siberia, and Its Administration. Illustrated. A. Silnitzky.

April 8.

The Depopulation of France and Its Remedies. J. Bertillon.
The Province of Anadyr. Illustrated. Continued. A. Silnitzky.

April 15.

Darwinism and Final Causes. Sully Prudhomme.
The Depopulation of France. Continued. J. Bertillon.

April 22.

The Question of the Paris Water. Stanislas Meunier.

April 29.

Russia in Central Asia. M. J. Winnicki.

Revue Socialiste.—78, PASSAGE CHOISEUL, PARIS. 1 fr. 50 c. April.

The Bankruptcy of the Philosophy of Races. C. Bouglé.
Money, Credit and Banking. Continued. G. de Greef.
Stendhal and Militarism. Jean Mélia.
Tolstoy and the Social Question. Concluded. O. Lourié.
An Unpublished Manuscript by Saint-Simon Nauroy.
The "Intellectuals" and the Dreyfus Affair. G. Cagniard.

Revue Universitaire.—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS. 10 frs. per annum. April 5.

Active Methods in Education. Jules Payot.
The Reform of the B.A. Degree. Prof. A. Cassagne.
An Example of University Extension in Somme. Prof. A. Thalamas.
University Co-operation.

Semaine Littéraire.—4, BOULEVARD DU THÉÂTRE, GENEVA. 15 cents. April 1.

Houston Stewart Chamberlain. With Portrait. A. Dufour.

April 22.

W. E. H. Lecky. H Jacottet.

Université Catholique.—BURNS AND OATES. 20 frs. per annum. April 15.

The Theology of St. Thomas and Its Inspiration for Christians. R. P. M. B. Schwalm.
Satan *versus* Jesus. Augustin Lémann.
Anglican Missions. R. P. Ragey.
Positive Theology. R. Parayre.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

Bessarione.—S. PANTALEO 3, ROME. April.

The Holy See and the Armenian Nation.
The Monasteries of Bithynia.
A Journey through the Holy Land by Cardinal Cozza.

Civiltà Cattolica.—VIA DI RIPETTA 246, ROME. 25 frs. per annum. April 1.

Letter to the *Civiltà* from Leo XIII.
The 50th Anniversary of the *Civiltà*.
The Psychology of Imagination according to Aquinas.
Boniface VIII. and a Celebrated Dante Commentator.

April 15.

The Concordat between the First Consul and Pius VII.
Art and Museums.
Italian Dialects.

Giornale degli Economisti.—VIA MONTE SAVELLO, ROME. 25 frs. per annum. March.

The Situation in the Money Market. X.
The Migration of Labour to the United States. C. Ottolenghi.
Parliament and the Liberty of the Press. A. de Viti de Marco.

April.

The Situation in the Money Market. Continued. X.
Human Labour and Machinery. A. Graziadei.
A New Phase of Immigration to the United States. C. Ottolenghi.
The Fourth Italian Census. L. Bodio.

Nuova Antologia.—VIA S. VITALE 7, ROME. 46 frs. per annum. April 1.

The English and the Romans. Prof. G. Sergi.
Translations from Browning. Maria P. Pasolato.
San-Mun and the Exportation of Chinese Silk. L. Gavazzi.
The [illegible] of Speculation. M. Ferraris.

April 16.

Sympathy. E. de Amicis.
W. E. Gladstone. L. Luzzatti.
The Tsar and the Far East. Gen. L. dal Verme.
Italy in China. Continued.

Rassegna Nazionale.—VIA DELLA PACE 2, FLORENCE. 30 frs. per annum. April 1.

Mozart: His Life and his Art. M. Auzoletti.
Massimo d'Azeglio. C. Vittorio.
Chinese Sketches. G. Seuzapaura.
A Conservative-Liberal Programme. P. Giulio.

April 16.

From Finland to the Caucasus. G. Arnaldo.
The History of Oratorio in Music. L. Parodi.
The Existence of God. G. Morando.
Italy and the Chinese Question. D. Carlo.

Riforma Sociale.—PIAZZA SOLFERINO, 20, TURIN. March 15.

The Tax on Light. Dr. F. Truffi.
A Moral Question. Ugo Pisa.
Italian Emigration to Switzerland. E. Sella.

Rivista Internazionale.—VIA TORRE ARGENTINA 76, ROME. April.

Sailors and the Compensation for Accidents Act. C. Bruno.
The Constitution of the Senate. Prof. G. Toniolo.

Rivista Politica e Litteraria.—3, VIA MARCO MINGHETTI, ROME. April.

The Works of G. d'Annunzio. S. Sighele.
Rhodesia and African Railways. L. [illegible].
The Spanish Academy in Rome. Illustrated. L'Italico.

THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE MAGAZINES.

Ciudad de Dios.—REAL MONASTERIO DEL ESCORIAL, MADRID. 20 pesetas per annum. April 5.

St. Augustine and the Eternity of the World. Quirino Burgos.
What We know of Magnetism and Electricity. Just Fernandez.
On Labours That are prohibited, and other Canonical Matters. Pedro Rodriguez.

April 20.

The Punishment of Crime. Jeronimo Montes.
Economic Schools from a Philosophic Standpoint. José de las Cuevas
An Improved Phonograph.

España Moderna.—CUESTA DE SANTO DOMINGO 16, MADRID 40 pesetas per annum. April.

Crime and Society in Madrid and the Court during the Reign of Philip II. Pedro de Guzman.
Fichte's Speeches to the German Nation. Rafael Altamira.
On the Study of Cervantes in Salamanca. Blanca de los Rios

O Instituto.—COIMBRA, PORTUGAL. 9d. April.

The Revolution of 1820 and the Congress of Verona. Antonio Vianna.
Cranio-Cerebral Topography. Pereira de Sousa Neves.
The Shape of Portuguese Heads. A. da Costa Ferreira.

Revista Contemporanea.—CALLE DE PIZARRO 17, MADRID. 2 pesetas. March 30.

Rubens as a Diplomatist. W. R. de Villa-Urrutia.
Segovia. V. Lamperez.
Passion Plays on the Stage. Lasso de la Vega.

April 15.

A Clinical Study of Cervantes. J. G. Ocana.
The Work of Women and Children. M. G. Meastre.
Troubadours and their Songs. J. L. Estelrich.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

Elsevier's Geïllustreerd Maandschrift.—LUZAC AND CO. 46, GREAT RUSSELL STREET. 1s. 8d. April.

Willy Martens and His Paintings. Illustrated. P. A. Haaxman, Jun.
In Cologne Cathedral. Illustrated. S. Kalff.

De Gids.—LUZAC AND CO. 3s. April.

How Zeeland is Fighting for Prosperity. P. J. Tutein Nolthenius.
Some Burning Questions of National Defence. A. L. W. Seyffardt.
Dutch-Indian Colonies under the Regency of Queen Emma.

Vragen des Tijds.—LUZAC AND CO. 1s. 6d. April.

The Law and the Labour Question in Holland. E. Fokker.
Wanted! Men to Cultivate the Waste Lands of Surinam. A. C. Wesenhagen.

Woord en Beeld.—ERVEN F. BOHN, HAARLEM. 16s. per annum. April.

Lieutenant-General Arthur Rool. Illustrated. F. de bas.
Behind the Scenes in an Amsterdam Theatre. Illustrated. Anton Molkenboer.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Kringsjaa.—OLAF NORLI, CHRISTIANIA. 2 kr. per quarter. Mar. 31.

Poems by Uhland. J. M.
The Most Natural System of Enumeration. L. R.
George Brandes. With Portrait.

April 15.

Finland.
Modern Hypotheses of Heredity. P. Engelbrethsen.

Nordisk Tidskrift.—P. A. NORSTEDT AND SONS, STOCKHOLM. 10 kr. per annum. No. 3.

Wisdom of the Ancient Hindus. Karl Gjellerup.
A Glimpse of Caucasia. Continued. Illustrated. Anton Stuxberg
Pedro Antonio de Alarcon. Adolf Hillman.
What has Gothic Art to do with the Goths? Illustrated. L. Dietrichson.

Ringeren.—SIGURD IBSEN, CITY PASSAGEN, CHRISTIANIA. 2 kr. per quarter. April 8.

Karl von Almira. With Portrait. Absalon Taranger.
Norwegian Opera. Nils Bach.

Samtiden.—JOHN GRIEG, BERGEN. 5 kr. per annum. No. 2.

The Rembrandt Exhibition. Sigbjörn Obstfelder.
Russian Peace-Dreams and Finnish Reality. Prof. B. Minzès.
The Woman of the Future. Hermann Bahr.

No. 3.

Cosa Rara, Cosa Sovente. Holger Drachmann.
Halfdan Egedius. Kitty L. Kielland.
Knut Hamsun. Hjalmar Christensen.
The Carlist Movement. Dr. Julio Bronto.

Tilskueren.—ERNST BOJESEN, COPENHAGEN. 12 kr. per annum. April.

The Criticism of the Day. Vald. Vedel.
Courts of Justice and Public Opinion. C. Ussing.
Religion and Morals. N. Teisen.



H.R.H. PRINCESS MARGARET OF CONNAUGHT. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK. H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.
H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF YORK. H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT OF YORK. H. M. THE QUEEN. H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT. H.H. PRINCESS ENA OF BATTENBERG.
H.H. PRINCESS ARIBERT OF ANHALT. H.R.H. PRINCESS VICTORIA OF YORK. H.R.H. PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG.
H.H. PRINCESS VICTORIA OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.
H.R.H. PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK.
H.H. PRINCE LEOPOLD OF BATTENBERG. H.H. PRINCE ALEXANDER OF BATTENBERG. H.R.H. PRINCESS PATRICIA OF CONNAUGHT. H.H. PRINCE MAURICE OF BATTENBERG.

THE MOTHER QUEEN AT HOME.

Photograph by] [*Hughes and Mullins, Ryde, I. of W.*

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

THE HAGUE, June 1st, 1899.

Things Great and Small.

It is probable that more human beings in the British Empire are interested in the fact that Holocauste broke his leg in running for the Derby yesterday than in the proceedings of the Conference at the Hague. The amount of public interest in an event is often in an inverse ratio to its importance. It is certainly true that the Roman populace was more interested in the results of the races in the Circus Maximus on a certain Friday nineteen hundred years ago, than they were in the execution of a certain malefactor of Nazareth by order of the Procurator of Judæa. But mankind had not advanced very far before even the very dullest discovered that the latter was of much more importance than any number of records or results in the circus. So it will be with the Conference at the Hague. It was opened without fanfaronade, the drums and cymbals were mute, and at none of its sittings has there been anything to catch the eye of the groundlings. Nevertheless, it seems likely that the opening of the Conference will become one of the red-letter days in the history of the progress of mankind; and that the Huis ten Bosch will become one of the pilgrim shrines of the world, as the cradle of the idea of the federation of mankind.

The Parliament of Peace.

The Parliament of Peace met on the 18th of May, when proceedings were opened in complimentary speeches by the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. de Staal, the first delegate of Russia. The latter was then placed in the chair, and on the following Saturday he delivered his opening speech, which for some strange reason, that the curious have been delving for ever since, it was decided to withhold from the Press. Subsequently, by one of those inevitable indiscretions which always occur in such circumstances, a more or less mutilated report was published, with the result that every one is wondering what objection there could have been to making known the full text. The Conference then divided itself into three committees, which again divided themselves into four sub-sections. The first, dealing with the question of disarmament, naturally divided itself into naval and military committees. The second, which was charged with the consideration of the laws of war, also divided up into: the first, which dealt with the application of the Geneva Convention to naval warfare; and the second, the legalisation of the recommendation of the Conference of Brussels. The third and most important, which was devoted to Arbitration and Mediation, no sooner began business than it appointed a sub committee consisting wholly of the representatives of the great Powers, with the exception of one delegate from Switzerland and one from Belgium. These committees have been in session ever since. The proceedings have all been in secret—so secret, indeed, that the Conference has not thought it is warranted in providing a stenographer even for the official minutes. The official communications, even to the members of the Conference, have been miserably inadequate; but, thanks to the discreet indiscretion of delegates, the telegrams in the newspapers were frequently more full and always more interesting than the official protocol, issued under seal to the delegates themselves.

Minor Matters.

The first fortnight in the Conference was chiefly devoted to the fashioning of machinery, and to the solemn burial of the proposals put forward by Russia for the limitation of explosives and the arrest of inventions. All the proposals brought forward by Russia, including the prohibition of the use of balloons for dropping explosives from the clouds, were opposed by England. Unanimity was not obtained, therefore, on any single point, excepting the unanimity with which the Russian proposal was rejected to forbid the adoption by any army of any better rifle than that with which it is at present armed. This was, after discussion, abandoned even by its authors. The weightier matter of the arrest of expenditure on naval and military armaments has not yet been brought forward. In the second section the proposal to revise the rules of the Geneva Convention for land war was abandoned, it being decided that the question should be considered by a special conference to be summoned at an early date, at which all the Powers which signed the Geneva Convention shall be represented. The proposal to forbid the capture of private property in war time on sea as on land was informally mooted at a private conference of the first delegates, but owing to the opposition of France and Italy, who appear to have made up their minds against any such measure, and the indecision of the British Government, which has not made up its mind, and therefore objects to

discussing the matter in this Conference, there is no prospect of this question being raised and settled this year.

The Great Result of the Conference.

Every one seems to be agreed that the one solid gain which will result from the meeting of this Conference is the establishment of a permanent board of arbitration. The Russians hovered between M. Martens' scheme and that of M. de Staal, only deciding at the last moment to let M. Martens lead with his elaborate recommendations for a board of mediation and investigation as a method of avoiding war. M. Martens proposed that the Powers should enter into an agreement, binding themselves to recognise certain classes of disputes to be subjects of obligatory arbitration. These subjects relate chiefly to questions of law, questions of monetary damages, and questions as to the interpretation of various kinds of conventions, such a posts, telegraphs, copyright, patents, international railways, international rivers and transoceanic canals. M. Martens' project for international commissions of investigation is simply a phrase for describing arbitrations in which both litigants do not bind themselves in advance to accept the decision of the commission. The Russian scheme, which was held in reserve, simply provided for a permanent tribunal of, say, five arbitrators of the first rank, who would be in permanent session for a term of three or five years, and who, if no arbitrations were pending, would occupy themselves in the task of codifying international law. It is calculated that from an average of the cases heard in the last ten years there are quite sufficient arbitrations to keep the arbitrators busy.

A Russian Scheme.

The idea of the Russian scheme is that each Power should nominate an international jurist of the first rank, and pay him, say, £10,000 a year for the period during which he was on duty. As there are twenty-five Powers represented at the Conference, each one of the great Powers would be asked to select its best man for the purpose, while the smaller Powers would nominate one for each group of three or five. From these picked international jurists five would be selected, either by alphabetical order or by lot, or by any other method that commends itself to the wisdom of the Conference. They would be constituted into a permanent tribunal before which any disputes might be brought. At the end of three or five years the Conference might reassemble to consider the working of the system, and to nominate five judges for another term of office. The first five would be eligible for re-election. Under this system there would be no need to define what subjects are or are not fit for reference to the Court. Any two Powers might bind themselves to refer any or all the disputes which arise between them to this tribunal. Or any two nations might decide to invoke its assistance without having entered into any formal agreement to do so. This scheme is much the simplest; and it would not be surprising if, in some modified form, it should meet with the approval of the Conference.

The British Proposal.

Owing to the decision of the Russians to keep back their scheme for a tribunal, an opening was offered to Sir Julian Pauncefote, of which the British delegate availed himself by announcing his intention to propose the formation of a permanent tribunal of arbitration. Sir Julian's scheme begins with the constitution of an international bureau somewhat on the lines of the bureaus now sitting at Berne for the regulation of posts, telegraphs, and railways. It would be the duty of this bureau to keep a roster or panel of judges, two of whom should be nominated by each of the Powers represented at the Conference, but none of whom would sit in permanence. There would be the roster of persons nominated as eligible for the post of arbitrator, and from these last the bureau of arbitration would select from time to time, when cases arose for arbitration, judges for the arbitral court. By these means it was thought to avoid the necessity of keeping the court sitting in permanence, and at the same time avoiding the evils which arise when courts of arbitration are nominated *ad hoc*. The disadvantage of Sir Julian Pauncefote's scheme is that the persons eligible for arbitrators would not make arbitration the business of their lives for years; their real business would be private, not public, and they would only lay down their private practice from time to time when occasion arose—that is to say, the international part of their duties would be an interference with the chief business of their lives. Hence the needless delays would continue which have done so much to bring arbitration into disrepute.

The American Scheme.

The American scheme resembles the British in that the arbitrators are only nominated *in petto*, and do not sit permanently; each Power only nominates one judge instead of two, as in the British scheme. The Americans entirely reject the proposal to define any special class of questions as those in which

arbitration is obligatory. They will not hear for a moment of making questions relating to international railways and canals matters for obligatory arbitration. Not all the conferences that ever meet would induce them to consent to arbitrate all the questions that might arise about the Nicaragua canal, or the navigation of the St. Lawrence, the Yukon, or the Rio Grande. They also provide for the re-hearing of any case should it be discovered, say within three months that some new vital fact had been brought to light, or that some point of law had escaped the attention of the tribunal. All these matters of detail, however, will be discussed by the experts who form the Commission de Rédaction, as the sub-committee of the arbitration section is officially designated. Signor Nigra, the Italian delegate, has brought forward suggestions of his own relating both to mediation and to arbitration which are chiefly important because they indicate the entire adhesion of Italy to the idea of arbitration. The French, through their energetic and able delegates, M. Bourgeois and Baron d'Estournelles, have accepted the principle of arbitration with enthusiasm. It may therefore be regarded as a foregone conclusion that, whatever comes of the subsidiary part of the Russian programme, the Conference will not separate in July until it has definitely decided in favour of the establishment of a permanent tribunal, which will embody all that is best in the Russian, British, and American schemes. The representatives of Russia, France, England, America and Italy are working together with the utmost loyalty, and even if the other Powers stand out, we are sufficiently strong to found a tribunal without the adhesion of the dissentients. It is exceedingly improbable that there will be any dissentients. When once the principle is established that nothing is to be obligatory, Germany will acquiesce in the decisions of the Conference. As for the smaller Powers, their adhesion may be regarded as a foregone conclusion.

Reason for Gladness.

It is no wonder that M. Descamps should have exclaimed after Sir Julian Pauncefote had made his proposals for the permanent tribunal of arbitration, "This exceeds the utmost hopes of all the Peace Societies of the world." Certainly, if last June any one had predicted that before midsummer this year five great Powers would be contending together in friendly rivalry as to which should have the honour of founding an International Permanent Court of Arbitration, he would have been laughed to scorn as the most visionary of dreamers and the most absurd of political prophets. But this strange thing has come to pass. It is one of those facts which tend to renew our faith in the progress of the world, and encourage us to believe nothing impossible which is manifestly in the providential order of events. No one is credulous enough to believe that even this great step will be equivalent to the banishment of war from the planet; but even the most sceptical and cynical must see in it an outgrowth of human society, due to the interdependence of all the nations, and the shrinkage of the world brought about by the agencies of steam and electricity. For all things work together to render inevitable the orderly evolution of the modern state — a state whose boundaries will be conterminous with this planet, and whose subjects will include the whole family of man.

The Queen's Eightieth Birthday.

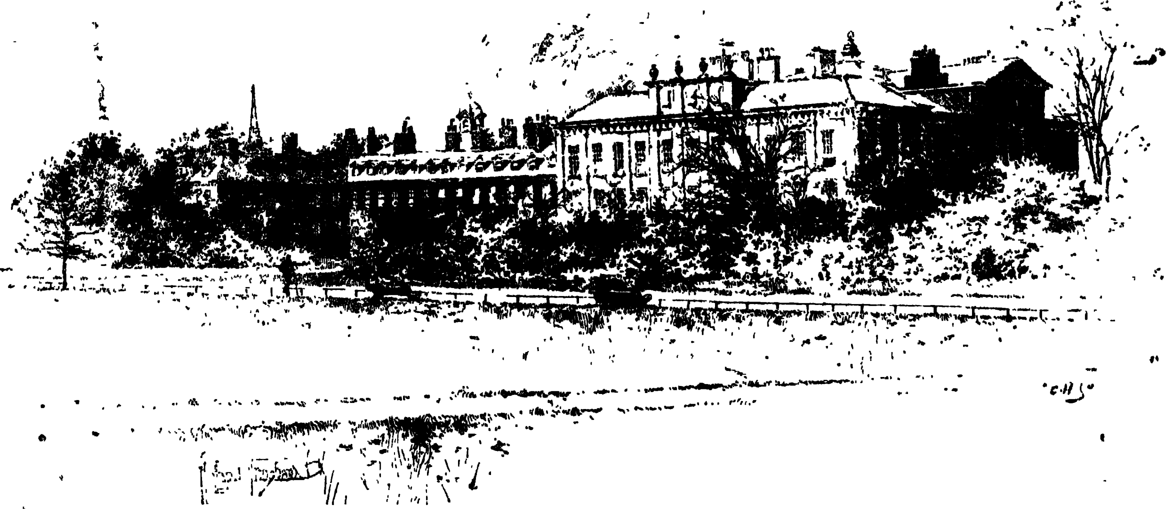
It is a matter of particular gratification to every loyal subject of Her Majesty the Queen that she should have been spared to the ripe age of eighty years, if only that she might not close her reign without inaugurating the new era of international union. She who gave her people lasting peace will have a no less comforting consolation in the fact that her precept and example have contributed not a little to the inauguration of this glorious new departure. The Conference owes its initiation to the husband of her granddaughter, whom from his earliest years she has regarded as if he were her own favourite grandson. The Emperor and Empress are looking forward with joy to the prospect of visiting England this autumn, when it is to be hoped the Emperor will be able to bring with him as the most precious of all birthday gifts the result of the Conference of Peace.

O Queen, Live for Ever!

Her Majesty's eightieth birthday was celebrated throughout the Empire with every manifestation of loyal enthusiasm. Nor was it only within the Empire that the auspicious occasion was celebrated with genuine enthusiasm. M. de Staal, as president of the Conference, sent a telegram of congratulations. President McKinley also telegraphed in the name of our kinsfolk across the sea; and the Queen's birthday was celebrated in New York with as much enthusiasm as in Melbourne or Manchester. Everywhere among all sorts and conditions of men there is only one feeling about Her Majesty, and that finds expression in the old Oriental formula, familiar to us all because of its frequent use in the book of Daniel, "O Queen, live for ever!" The more the inner history of Her Majesty's reign is studied the more will be seen the subtle and potent influence which the woman upon

the throne has been able to exercise in the most momentous decisions of imperial policy. Yet so diligently guarded are the secrets of the cabinet that there are probably no more than a thousand persons living among the thousand million of our fellow-men to-day who have any adequate conception of how close, how constant, and how useful has been the part taken by the Queen in the government of her realm.

The Danger in the Transvaal. The month of May, although dedicated to the great festival of Peace and the commemoration of the eightieth birthday of the Queen, has been overshadowed by an ugly war cloud in the far south of Africa. For the last four weeks the City has been troubled by the rumours of an approaching crisis in the Transvaal. So widespread was that impression that not even the masterly and convincing exposition of the prospects of Rhodesia which fell from the lips of the founder of the state could arrest the slump in South African stocks. All manner of rumours have been prevalent as to the determination of Sir Alfred Milner to bring things to a head, and to force President Kruger, if necessary at the sword's point, to make some adequate concession to the Uitlanders. Sir Alfred Milner has come to the conclusion that the present is the golden moment for compelling President Kruger to come to a decision. Mr. Rhodes is absent from Africa, his sojourn in London having been prolonged beyond all precedent, apparently with the intention of leaving the High Commissioner to deal with the Transvaal question without any suspicion of going under pressure of the great South African. The Uitlanders, it is to be feared, are in a somewhat demoralised condition, and Sir A. Milner is said to be so convinced of the urgency of immediate action as to threaten resignation in case his policy is not adopted. We are all prepared to back him up to the point of making war on the Transvaal, but there we stop. Mr. Rhodes may be willing to go further, and also Mr. Chamberlain, but it will require a great deal to convince the public or the British Government that the moment is opportune for sending an army corps to South Africa. This is only desired by the most fervent of the ultimatumists to convince old Paul that we mean business, not bluff. The High Commissioner met President Kruger to-day at Bloemfontein at the invitation of President Steyn, of the Orange Free State. Great hopes have been built on that conference, not without cause, for Sir Alfred Milner is a fair-spoken man and honest withal, who is not without a certain sympathy for the good side of the old President. If the question can be solved by personal influence, Milner is the man to do it. But the difficulty is almost insoluble. What the Uitlanders claim, however it may be disguised, is the right to control the government of the Transvaal. The High Commissioner no doubt, in the suavest possible manner, will be ready to offer President Kruger a choice of any number of sauces with which the sovereignty of the Boers should be eaten; but as President Kruger does not intend Boer domination to die, the question of sauces is immaterial.



KENSINGTON PALACE, THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE QUEEN, NOW OPENED TO THE PUBLIC.

The Alaskan Boundary. Another disturbing item of news which has occupied considerable room in the papers is the story of the friction between the Canadian and the American Governments as to the Alaskan boundary. Nearly all the questions at issue between the American, Canadian and British Governments appeared to be on the verge of settlement. The unfortunate dispute as to the right of Canada to a port for the Klondyke district on the Pacific led to the suspension of negotiations. It seems almost incredible that the British Government should have objected to the American stipulation that the proposed arbitrator should be a Latin-American There are plenty of good men in South America who could have been relied upon to do justice in such an appeal; and as for the idea that the Latin-American would be prejudiced in favour of the United States, the very reverse is the case. As a shrewd American said to me the other day, "The British refusal has saved us from an ugly scrape, for you will not find in the whole of South America a single man who has not at the bottom of his mind a strong distrust of the American Republic, and who would not have been delighted to show his independence by ruling against us." I am glad to know from Sir Julian Pauncefote that he thinks the difficulty can be surmounted, and that as soon as he is released from the duties which he is fulfilling with such resolution and tact at the Conference, he will return to Washington, where he has great hopes of settling the question. Canada is said to have advanced rather extraordinary claims which, the papers say, she will insist upon as a preliminary to any Conference. But I prefer to believe that this is an invention of the enemy. There is no wish on the part of any British statesman to surrender any Canadian rights; but it ought not to be difficult to harmonise the question of the sovereignty undoubtedly enjoyed by the United States on the coast with the natural desire of Canada for free access to the sea for the El Dorado of the North.



Photograph by] [*Elliott and Fry.*

SIR ALFRED MILNER.

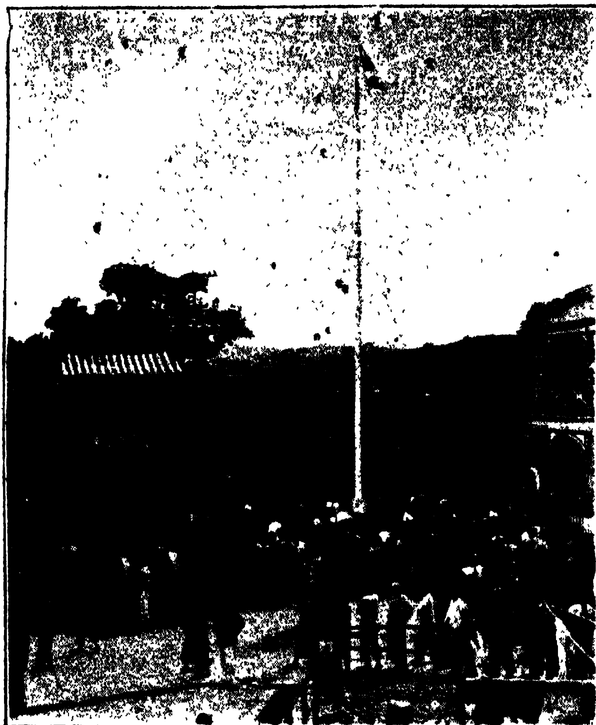
High Commissioner of South Africa.



Photograph by] [*Duffus Bros., Johannesburg.*

PRESIDENT KRUGER.

The Russian Railway to Pekin. Another cloud, on the far Eastern horizon, is perturbing the *Times*. I am glad to hear that its fidget is in no way shared by the British Government. I refer to the preposterous hubbub that has

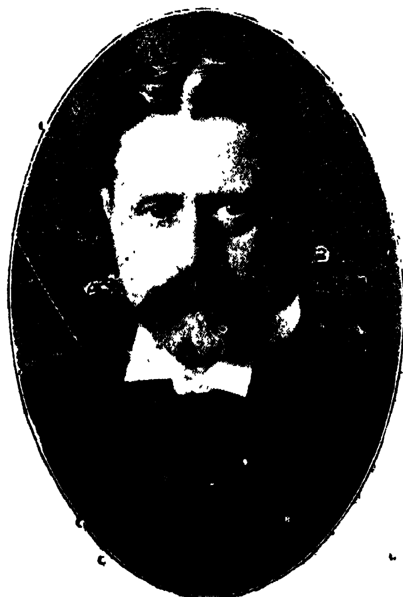


LADY BLAKE HOISTING THE BRITISH FLAG AT KOWLOON, WITHOUT THE CITY WALLS.

been raised over the Russian proposal to run a branch of their Trans-Siberian line to Pekin. There is reason to believe that this demand was put forward just now in order to admonish the Chinese that they have no right to play fast and loose with their undertakings to Russia. The concession of the Newchwang railway was a flagrant breach of faith with the Russians, for which, at the time, the latter said the Chinese would have to pay, just as England exacted satisfaction for a similar breach of faith on their part some time back. The right of the Russians to make a railway to Pekin, so far as we are concerned, is undeniable. The arrangement by which we undertake to regard the region north of the Great Wall as a sphere for Russian concessions, and the undertaking by the Russians to regard the much more important area of the Yangtse-Kiang Basin as our sphere of concessions, left the region between the Great Wall and the Yangtse-Kiang Valley the happy hunting-ground of concessionaires. The fact that the Russian railway will compete with the Newchwang line may be inconvenient for the people who have invested 2½ millions in that line, but that is no reason for accusing Russia of bad faith or of unfriendliness. The Trans-Siberian railway is of a different gauge to that of the Newchwang line. There is nothing more proper or natural than that the Russians should desire to run their trains without break of gauge to the Chinese capital. It is the habit of some Englishmen whenever they make a bargain, no matter how advantageous it may be to themselves, always to insist upon having something more. It is a habit of which the pedlars of Houndsditch might well be ashamed. Fortunately Lord Salisbury, who has broken all record by omitting to receive the foreign diplomatic corps for five weeks in succession, takes a much saner and more dignified view of this squabble of concessionaires than do those gentlemen who write for the organ of the City

Southport Election.

The chief political event has been the Southport election, where the Liberal candidate, Sir G. Pilkington, contrary to all expectations, has doubled the majority which returned the late Sir H. Naylor-Leyland last year. When Lord Curzon's seat was lost, we were favoured with many elaborate expositions as to the local influences which led to the defeat of the Tory candidate. At the recent election these influences no longer existed, but the Liberal majority went up fifty per cent. The cause of this result is said to be the intense feeling prevailing in Lancashire against the Romanising practices of a certain section of the clergy. If this be true, the



Photograph by] [*Elliott and Fry.*

SIR GEORGE PILKINGTON.

expectation of Sir William Harcourt that he will "romp in" at the next General Election as the defender of the Protestant faith will rise amain. Lancashire, however, is not England, and it remains to be seen whether the Conservative Churchmen elsewhere are prepared to vote Liberal in order to justify their dislike of the Confessional.

The Confessional in the Commons.

The subject was brought before the House of Commons by Mr. C. McArthur on the 10th ult., when he introduced a Church Discipline Bill intended to make short work of the Ritualists. The Bill was rejected by a majority of 310 to 156, but the following amendment, moved by the Attorney-General on behalf of the Government, was carried unanimously:—

That this House, while not prepared to accept a measure which creates fresh offences and ignores the authority of the Bishops in maintaining the discipline of the Church, is of opinion that if the efforts now being made by the Archbishops and Bishops to secure the due obedience of the clergy are not speedily effectual, further legislation will be required to maintain the existing laws of Church and Realm.

Mr. Balfour emphasised the warning of the resolution in a speech in which he virtually declared that disestablishment was inevitable if the Protestantism of the Church was to be impaired. Only so long as the Church remained as it was purified and re-modelled at the time of the Reformation could it hold its ground.

The Prospect of Disestablishment.

Last month I expressed a strong opinion that the Nonconformist assault upon the Establishment had practically failed; but this debate and the Southport election would seem to show that the Liberation Society may yet find allies strong enough to give them the victory. If the House of Commons remains in its present mood and really tries to legislate in the sense of Mr. McArthur and Mr. Kensit, it is difficult to see how to avoid the secession of the sacerdotalists. If the extreme High Church party emulate the example of the Free Churchmen of 1845 in Scotland, the State Church will receive a more damaging blow than ever could have been dealt it by all the combined forces of Nonconformity. Sir R. Webster, while leading the opposition to the Church Discipline Bill, declared that if there was one thing he detested it was the Confessional as practised in the Roman Catholic Church. The Attorney-General has not studied the subject. If he had he would probably say that if there was one thing he detested more than the Confessional as it is practised in the Roman Catholic Church it was the Confessional as it is practised in the Church of England. For in the Roman Catholic Church innumerable safeguards exist for the prevention of abuses of the Confessional, which do not exist in the amateur confessional boxes of the Church of England. In any case, the hopes of Mr. Price Hughes, who, by-the-bye, was received at Court the other day by the Prince of Wales, are in the ascendant, a fact which may well give Lord Halifax pause.

The London Government Bill.

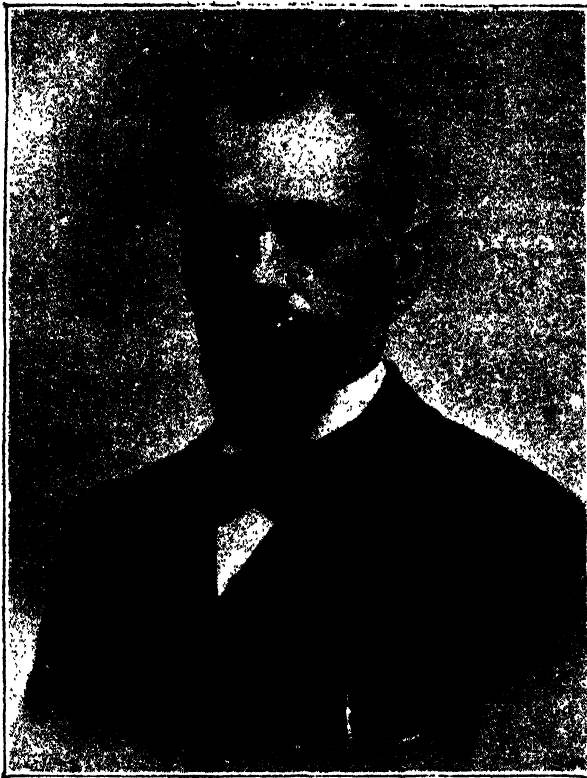
In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour has succeeded in triumphantly passing his Bill for the reform of the Government of London. There was a great beating of drums in hostility to the measure on the part of some Progressives, who made common cause with the Vestries, but greatly to the astonishment of everyone, the Bill passed through Committee with very little alteration, and will become law before the end of the Session. We shall soon have a whole litter of mayors in London, and shall also have to reckon with the City of Greater Westminster, which is the most conspicuous constructive achievement in the Bill.

John Bull Waking Up.

The House of Commons sat on Derby Day for the purpose of forwarding the Bill for raising the age at which children may be taken from school as "half-timers." Sir John Gorst gave hearty support to the Bill, and the feeling of the House of Commons in support of the measure was unmistakably affirmed by majorities which never fell below 153, and occasionally rose to 237. One notable feature of the Bill is the attempt to follow the Swiss and German examples of allowing children between eleven and thirteen to work in the fields when their labour is most needed, on condition that they make 250 attendances in other parts of the year. The number of attendances will probably be reduced to 200; but the principle is a good one, and may be carried further. On the whole the debate was a welcome sign that John Bull is beginning to wake up to the need for educating his children to hold their own in the struggle for existence

The Vindication of Dreyfus.

In the Dreyfus case, M. Ballot-Beaupré, Procureur-General, has reported in favour of revision, with the result that people are already discussing the future of Dreyfus when he returns a vindicated innocent. Although Dreyfus is innocent, the Procureur-General was confronted with a great difficulty, which he appears to have surmounted with



M. KRANTZ.
New French Minister of War.

courage and ingenuity. As to the innocence of Dreyfus, there has long been no doubt; but in order to secure revision, it was necessary to prove that what in legal technicality could be described as "a new fact" had been discovered, justifying the revision of the sentence. For a long time it seemed as if nothing in the evidence could be technically described as a "new fact." M. Ballot-Beaupré, however, surmounted the difficulty. How he did it is thus described by M. de Blowitz:—

He had laid bare all the arguments of the accusers of Dreyfus, and proved that neither self-interest nor pleasure nor gambling nor hatred nor passion could have inspired him, that he had not confessed, that he could not have sent the documents, that he did not attend the manœuvres, that he had never been in relations with foreign Powers, that the Panizzardi telegram had been falsified, and that Schwartzkoppen had never had knowledge of it. When in this way he had torn all the meshes in which Dreyfus's feet were entangled, destroyed all the traps laid for the credulity of the Judges of the Court-martial, wishing to provide the Court of Cassation with the means of pronouncing revision in conformity with the law, he offered them the proof based on the handwriting and on the reports of the paper experts. He showed them in Esterhazy a man ready for everything, and he said to them, "There is the *fait nouveau*, for there you have the real culprit, and you can declare revision in strict conformity with the law."

The Acquittal of Déroulède.

M. Ballot-Beaupré's report is no doubt a great and welcome vindication of the integrity and courage of the French Magistracy. It did not come before it was time. As if to emphasise the nature of the pressure against which honest judges have to struggle in France—the kind of atmospheric disturbance which deranges their judgment and upsets their equilibrium—we have the extraordinary spectacle of the triumphant acquittal of M. Déroulède by the Paris jury which tried him on what is equivalent to a charge of high treason. M. Déroulède, the soldier-poet, who dreams only of war with Germany, and who in order to realise his dreams is prepared to precipitate a series of revolutions, was proved to have attempted to induce General Roget to lead his troops against the Elysée, and overturn the Parliamentary Republic. So far from denying his guilt, M. Déroulède admitted it, and declared that he would do it again as soon as he was released. Under those circumstances, the jury's verdict of "not guilty" can only be taken as a popular incitement to "do it again," and an evidence of willingness to aid him in any madcap scheme which he may be disposed to adopt for the purpose of overthrowing the Government. Fortunately he is a man of such light weight that it is improbable, even with this verdict at his back, he will be able to do anything to disturb the existing order of things.

Major Marchand's Ovation.

The return of Major Marchand, the hero of Fashoda, has been made the signal for a series of patriotic banquets, the refrain of which makes strange discord with the pæans of peace which are to be heard from the Hague. The French are not overwhelming with plaudits the brave explorer who marched from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean across the broadest part of Africa so much as the officer who at Fashoda challenged England to war. Even in Major Marchand's own speeches there is a hardly concealed undertone of regret that the Republic did not go to war with Britain, and the long-continued ovation which has been accorded him is unmistakably a proof of the very sore feeling still prevailing in France, which, however natural it may be, does not exactly tend to the tranquillity of nations. Still, they certainly had very much better blow off their patriotic steam in cheering Major Marchand than in wasting their resources in levying war on land and sea against our country.

The Famine in Russia. The North-Eastern Provinces of Russia are smitten with a great dearth, which, as it has left some three millions of people destitute, may rightly be regarded a famine. The Empress Dowager and the Red Cross Society are doing a noble work. The Emperor has subscribed enormous sums from his own purse; but it is to be feared that, despite all voluntary efforts, the mortality will be very great. No rain fell last year in a region as large as France, with the result that every green thing withered up, and the unfortunate natives, many of whom are Tartars, and others belonging to various Finnish tribes, have been eking out a miserable existence by eating weeds, bark and clay. Hence an outbreak of scurvy in a most malignant form, the description of which recalls some of the scenes of the Lazar house. These periodical recurrences of famine seem to prove that it is as necessary to organise a Famine Relief Department in Russia as in India. Meanwhile those who sympathise with suffering humanity will do well to send their subscriptions to the Editor of the *Daily Chronicle*, who will forward them to their destination.

The Lock-out in the Russian Universities. Bad as the famine is, it is a less serious trouble for Russia than the wretched coil of misunderstanding and mismanagement which has resulted in the closing of all the Universities in the Empire. No greater disaster could be imagined for Russia than that the rising youth of the country should be driven into bitter antagonism to the Emperor, who is their hope for the future, and around whom they should naturally rally. It would almost seem as if the Ministers of the Interior and of Education had deliberately conspired in order to inoculate thirty thousand University students throughout the Empire with a bitter grudge against the one man without whose aid they cannot hope to remedy the evils against which they protest. Every one admits that the police blundered in the handling of the students at first. It is probably equally true that the students, being morbidly sensitive, and hot-tempered withal, did not play their cards as well as they might have done in their protests against the treatment which they suffered at the hands of the police. But there is no reason to credit the story which the peccant Ministers appear to have told the Emperor, as to the existence of a formidable revolutionary plot on the part of the students of the Universities. That there is discontent in the Universities is indubitable, and much of it is amply justified. It is also true that the Russian student is generally given to coquetting with socialistic theories; but even the greatest alarmists never imputed to them any intention of carrying their theories into practice by violence. Nevertheless, upon police-manufactured evidence, this plot was held to exist, and as the net result of the strike of the students against the arbitrary violence of the police we have the drastic measure of a lock-out of all the students throughout the Empire. In many cases their careers will be broken, their studies are interrupted, and in every part of Russia to-day young men and young women are brooding angrily over the misfortune which in many cases they have done nothing whatever to provoke. To sow the seed of discontent among the rising youth of Russia, and to commit tens of thousands of young men and women to a violent opposition to the Government, is certainly one of the most extraordinary instances of impolicy that could be imagined. The only hope is that when the full consequences of this fatal step are rightly perceived, and before they have worked themselves out to their worst ultimate, the Ministers responsible for this *débâcle* may be replaced by men more capable of handling a difficult and delicate situation.

Australian History. The Federal cause in Australia has made a distinct advance during the month. Mr. Reid was entitled to make a large addition to the New South Wales Council. That chamber had dwindled down to fifty-seven members; it is four years since any addition was made to its *personnel*; and as a nominee House can only be kept in touch with popular opinion by a steady inflow of new blood, it was plain that, apart from the question of Federation, the time had come for the creation of new members. Mr. Reid might have nominated twenty members without being accused of excess; he nominated only twelve, and his nominees, taken as a whole, are of a mild political complexion. Only four represent the Labour Party; one is the most prosperous and representative pastoralist in Australia; all are men of known character and ability. It was feared, indeed, that the new members were too few in number to make the passage of the Federal Bill safe; but these fears proved groundless. The Bill was safely carried; the proposal to require an impossible majority was rejected, as well as a proposal to postpone the submission of the Bill to the people for three months after its passage—"to make the reference three months after eternity," as Mr. Reid paraphrased the real purpose of the Council. The date of the

referendum is fixed for June 20th, and on that day the vote, which will settle decisively the question of Federal Australia for this generation at least, if not for ever, will be taken.

What will Happen.

There ought to be no doubt as to the result. There is no party even in New South Wales that dares to oppose Federation in the abstract. The policy of the anti-Federalists is to attach impossible conditions to the Federal policy. The question of the site of the capital has practically ceased to be a disturbing factor, and the anti-Federalists depend, in substance, on two pleas for success. All other colonies, they contend, may join in a conspiracy against New South Wales, and in the Federal Parliament she may thus find herself the helot and the taxpayer of the new Australian commonwealth. This is, of course, the assertion that the other colonies are not to be trusted, in spite of their pledges; and the sentiment to which this statement appeals would condemn the Australian colonies to the fate of the rambling republics which curse South America with their hatreds and wars. The other plea of the anti-Federalists is that New South Wales must give up her free trade policy—under which she now prospers—if she becomes part of the Australian commonwealth. But that commonwealth is by no means committed to any particular fiscal theory. Mr. Reid, the most convinced free-trader in the seven colonies, has always protested that free trade and protection are questions which the coming Federal Parliament will discuss with an open mind, and determine according to its own judgment. In any case it is worth sacrificing a fiscal theory to gain a united Australia. On the whole the omens are favourable. In South Australia the referendum shows a majority of four to one in favour of Federation. Queensland has now a Premier who is a convinced Federalist, and the Queensland Parliament has passed, by a substantial ajority, a Federal Enabling Bill. New South Wales accepted the last Federal Bill by a popular vote. That Bill has been amended at the request of its Premier, and to meet its wishes; and it is impossible to imagine that it will, on June 20th, reverse the vote by which it formerly accepted a Bill much less suited to its own interests.

The New Italian Policy.

The new Ministry which has been formed in Italy, with General Pelloux as Premier and the Marquis Visconti Venosti as Foreign Minister, has at least begun well in repudiating any intention to pursue the policy of Chinese adventure into which the previous Cabinet had rashly embarked, believing that it was carrying out the bequests of England. The Marquis said he believed the policy of expansion and of territorial occupation to be unsuited to Italy; that Italy should confine herself in China to the obtaining of proper facilities and conditions which would further commercial enterprise and economic expansion. But although he desires that her economic expansion should take the direction of the Chinese market, he intends to aim at avoiding military and financial responsibilities. If he will live up to this programme and drop Sannum Bay, so much the better for Italy, and so much the better for his Government. On the division taken yesterday the Government had a majority of 238 votes against 139. The Marquis di Rudini voted with the Government upon the distinct understanding that they would pursue a strictly commercial policy in China and avoid military acquisitions.

The Liberal Party.

Mr. Morley and Sir William Harcourt have been delivering speeches in which they expounded their view of a sound foreign policy. Moral antipathies make strange bed-fellows; but I should have thought that Mr. Morley felt even more out of sympathy with his surroundings in the Forest of Dean than in the cabinet of Lord Rosebery. Sir William Harcourt eulogised Lord Salisbury as a sincere friend of Peace. A diplomatist at the Hague told me that on one occasion when he repeated at Hatfield some eulogiums made by Mr. Morley upon Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister remarked that he feared it was not that they loved him so much as that they disliked some one else still more. The question of the vote to Lord Kitchener will probably still further illustrate the fissures in the Liberal ranks. It is sincerely to be hoped that both sides of the House—those who vote for the grant and those who oppose it—will make it pungently evident that no consideration of military interests is to be allowed as justifying the treatment of the Mahdi's remains. If a stand is not made on this point, we shall have cannibalism a recognised necessity before long.

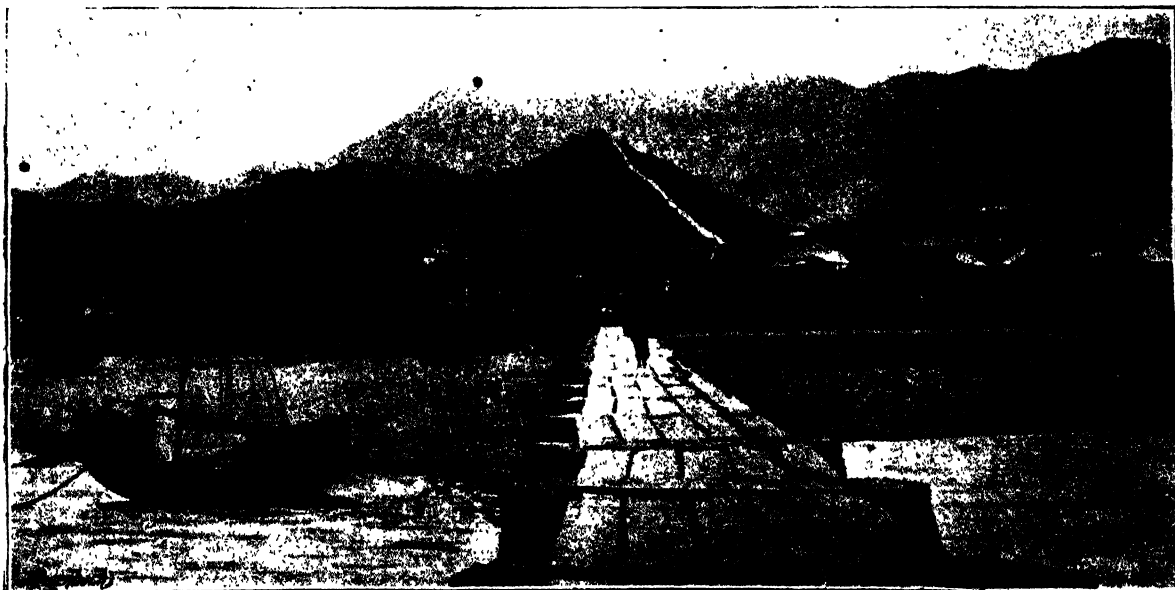
Two Notable Events.

The month of June is to see two important gatherings in London. The first, the International Congress of Women, under the presidency of Lady Aberdeen, and the second, a Conference of Governments and Philanthropists, for the purpose of checking the infamous traffic in women, which can only be rightly described as the white slave trade.

These occasions will bring to London from the uttermost parts of Europe and America some of the best women of the world, and it is sincerely to be hoped that they will not separate without having brought us further hope, and having acquired for themselves a greater confidence in the knowledge of the services which their sex can exercise on mankind when they extend the influence which has always been the salvation of the home to the wider area of the nation and the Empire. London will be at its best in June, and the "Parliament of Women" cannot meet at a better time.

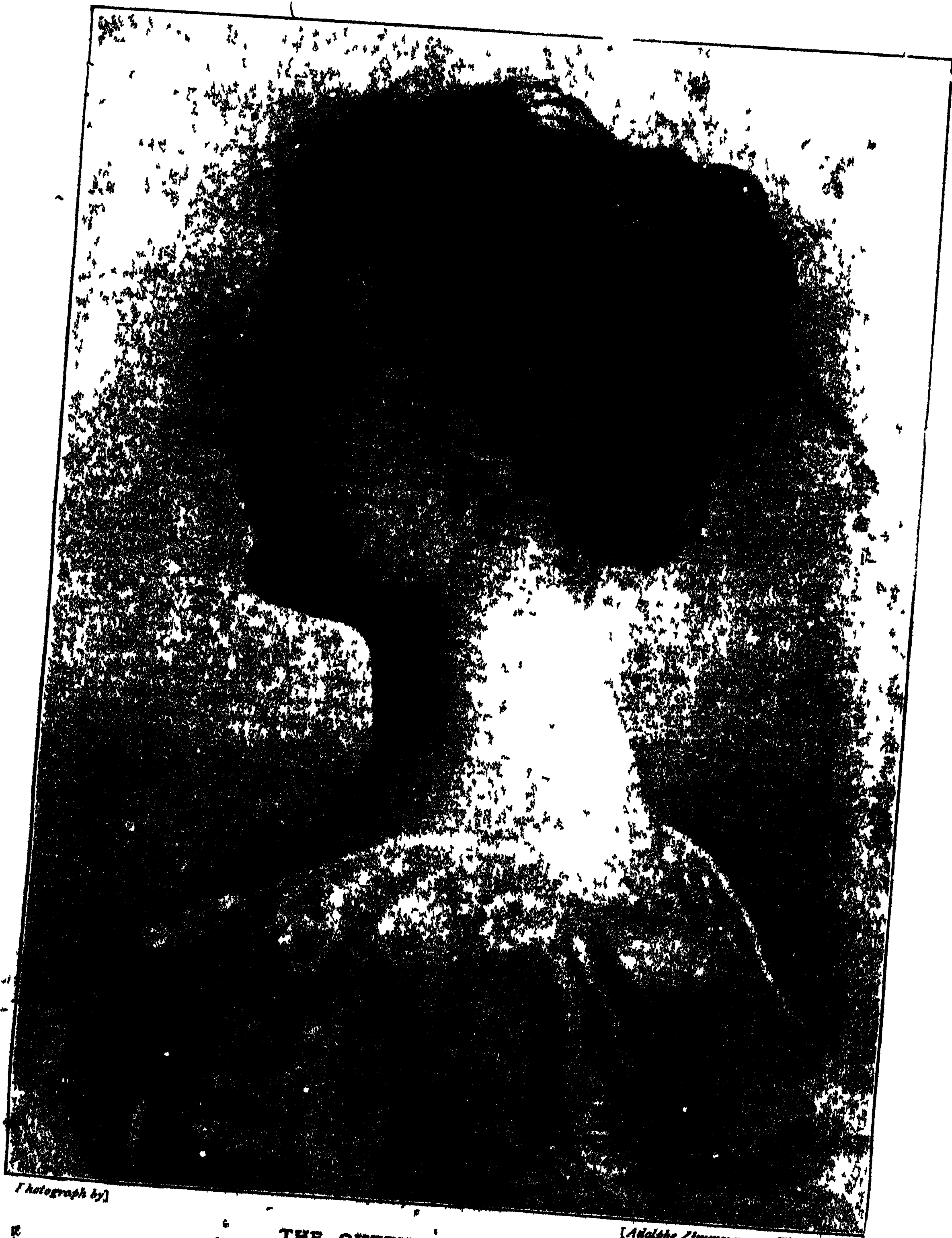
Exit Seven Days' Journalism.

The attempt to introduce seven days' journalism into this country has been foiled. A resolute stand was made against it by the combined forces of the Churches and the working classes. Sermons were preached from innumerable pulpits, and resolutions passed by a variety of meetings. Conscientious persons pledged themselves not to subscribe to the offending journals. Advertisements were withdrawn by private individuals and public bodies. There is a rumour that a firm of eminent philanthropists withdrew £5,000 worth of advertisements from one of the seven-day papers. Lord Rosebery voiced the public mind when at the Newsvendors' dinner he appealed to the proprietors of the innovating prints to retreat. Mr. Harmsworth promptly replied expressing his readiness to revert to six days' journalism if the *Daily Telegraph* would do the same. The latter remaining silent, Mr. Harmsworth took the initiative and announced "Death of the *Sunday Mail*," as a "concession to the religious feeling" of the public and to the wishes of his employees. Next week the *Daily Telegraph* quietly announced that its Sunday issue would be discontinued. So the battle was won. Two features in it are noteworthy—one personal and passing, the other of permanent and general moment. The personal is this: Lord Rosebery, whose connection with the Turf is so sore a trial to his Nonconformist admirers, made himself for once the spokesman of the Nonconformist conscience. But what makes a landmark in our social progress is that the agitation was based on principles not Jewish or Sabbatarian, but Christian and humane. Neither John Burns nor Frederick Maddison—the Labour M.P.'s who headed the crusade--could be suspected of Rabbinical leanings. The fear has often been expressed that the freer and more human spirit of modern religion would not be able to safeguard its institutions so effectually as the old grim cast-iron literalism. The present struggle has done much to dispel this fear. The modern advocate of a six days' working week has shown his power. Whether as subscriber or advertiser he has not forgotten the use of the ancient scriptural weapon of the boycott.



STONE PIER AND ENTRANCE TO KOWLOON CITY.

The old boundary wall which formerly divided British from Chinese territory runs up the hill in the rear. On the left is an old fort.



Photograph by] [Adolphe Zimmermans, The Hague

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND,
In whose Palace the Parliament of Peace is assembled.

CHARACTER SKETCHES.

MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF PEACE.

"THE greatest victory is that by which peace is won," is the motto inscribed on the scroll in the Orange Hall, beneath which the Angel of Peace confers her benediction upon the warrior prince whose victories secured the Peace of Munster. Pallas Athene, personified Wisdom; with Hercules, personified Strength, open the doors of the Conference to the same beneficent Genius. Strength is represented in its members, no doubt. Hercules is there in force. All the cannon in all the world, with a miserable remnant of exceptions, can only speak by leave of the Governments represented in the House in the Wood. The embattled might of all the children of men alike on land and sea is wielded by the delegators of the delegates. But Wisdom? Is Pallas Athene equally in evidence? Time will show, and very brief time. But if the wise daughter of Zeus is present, she must be sought in the collective wisdom of a composite group of men, of each one of whom something is known, by each one of whom something has been done, and from each one of whom something is expected.

For Pallas Athene, with her stately mien and sedate brow, we look in vain for visible embodiment among the throng of men. But in the young Sovereign who acts as host to the assembled delegates, who provides them with a palace for their deliberations, and places all the resources of her kingdom at their disposal, there is that fair embodiment of Youth and Grace and Beauty in female form which, more than all the wisdom of all the Minervas, have inspired the imagination and thrilled the heart of mankind. The Conference, which meets under the audacious initiative of the youngest man who sits on one of the greatest of European thrones, is welcomed with gracious hospitality by the girl-queen of one of the smallest of European kingdoms. The suggestion that the Conference should meet on the birthday of the Tsar came from Queen Wilhelmina, a happy thought which incidentally brought with it in its train the opening of the opening day by a solemn religious service of praise and thanksgiving in the Russian Church. Otherwise the Conference would have met unblessed by prayer or psalm. It was the first, but by no means the last kindly service which the Queen has rendered to her guests.

The Conference is composed exclusively of men—perhaps it may be the last Conference whose members are drawn solely from one half of the human race. But although no lady sits in the Orange Hall, not even the greatest misogynist can deny the importance of the part which women are playing in Europe to-day in the maintenance of peace. Over the foaming Northern Sea the aged and beloved Sovereign who gave her people lasting peace, celebrates her eightieth birthday amid the enthusiasm of her loyal subjects. In St. Petersburg the Empress stands, radiant as a guardian angel, beside the Tsar who summoned the Parliament of Peace. And now in Holland that Parliament assembles in the Palace in the leafy glades of the Wood as the guests of the Girl-Queen of the Netherlands.

I.—THE PRESIDENT: M. DE STAAL.

When Alexander III. lay on his death-bed the story goes that the present Emperor bent over his dying father and asked him which of all Russian statesmen he could trust most implicitly as the director of the foreign policy of Russia?

"M. de Staal," murmured the dying Emperor.

Hence one of the first acts of Nicholas II. on ascending the throne was to offer M. de Staal the post which, only on his refusal, was offered to and accepted by Prince Lobanoff. Whatever truth there may be in this story, it at least illustrates the profound regard with which the present President of the Conference is looked upon in Russia. Nor is this trust unwarranted. The supreme qualification of a President of an International Parliament is first of all a rectitude and probity beyond all suspicion, as well as trustworthiness in the highest sense. Those qualities have pre-eminently distinguished M. de Staal. For such a post it is not merely sufficient to be the soul of honour: it is not less necessary that this should be recognised by all. Only second in importance to that solid conviction as to the sincerity and straightforwardness of the President is the need for that kindly, genial, sympathetic disposition which enables a man to make friends even of those who are most opposed to him in politics. It is possible to speak on this point with absolute certitude, for M. de Staal has been in England as ambassador since 1884, and during the fifteen years which have passed since his appointment he is probably the only person excepting Her Majesty the Queen who has commanded the unshaken confidence and friendship of men of all political parties and all opinions. Since 1884 the relations between England and Russia have been strained almost to the point of war, but even in the stormiest times no ruffle ever disturbed the serenity of the relations existing between the Russian ambassador and the Foreign Secretaries and Prime Ministers of Great Britain. Whether it was Lord Rosebery, Lord Salisbury, or Mr. Gladstone, the same thing is true. Every one felt that when they met M. de Staal, they were dealing with a perfect gentleman, who, while never failing one jot or one tittle in his devotion to the interests of his country, ever recognised that the supreme duty of an ambassador is to play the part of a peacemaker. Perhaps the severest test to which M. de Staal was ever subjected was during the recent negotiations about Port Arthur, when it was his painful duty to explain to his friend Lord Salisbury that quite unwittingly the English Prime Minister had absolutely misrepresented the statement communicated to him by M. de Staal from the Russian Government. But from this as from every other ordeal M. de Staal has emerged triumphantly. At the Conference he is subject to new tests of an altogether different nature. One of

the most modest of men, it is an open secret that he shrank with dismay from the most honourable post ever offered to a public man in our generation. This was natural enough, for M. de Staal, although an able diplomatist, had probably never before in his life addressed more than two people at a time until after his nomination as the first Russian delegate to the Conference of Peace. It is not often that at the age of seventy-five a man is called upon to attempt tasks for which the whole of his previous training may be said more or less to have disqualified him. A Russian diplomatist has many virtues and many capacities, but the management of committees and the addressing of Parliaments—even Parliaments of the Nations—are not the duties for which he is educated. Still, the task of presiding at the Plenum is but a fractional part of the arduous duties which have fallen upon M. de Staal. His chief work is still that of the diplomatist, and the conferences with individual delegates at the Hotel Vieux Doelen will probably count for much more in the settlement of the business of the Conference than any of the debates either in the sections or in the Plenum.

M. de Staal, the *doyen* of the Russian diplomatic corps, was born in 1822, therefore he is only two years junior to Count Münster. When he was twenty-three, having finished his studies, he entered the Asiatic department of the Foreign Office. Five years later he received his first foreign appointment, when he went to Constantinople as the Third Secretary of the Embassy. The Crimean war at that time was looming in the horizon, and his career in the Turkish capital was cut short by the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Turkey in 1853. The Crimean war, which followed, gave him his first experience of the actualities of battle, for he was attached in 1855 to Prince Gortchakoff, Commander-in-Chief of the first Russian Army in the Crimea. As *attaché* he had no fighting to do, but his intimate connection with Prince Gortchakoff led to a still more intimate connection with Prince Gortchakoff's daughter, who, after peace was declared, became Madame de Staal. He served for a time as diplomatic *attaché* to the Governor-General of Poland, and from Warsaw went to Bucharest, where he acted as Consul-General for Russia until 1859. In that year he was promoted to the Russian Legation at Athens, and in 1861 he became First Secretary of the Embassy at Constantinople. At Constantinople he remained for many years. He was appointed in 1865 Councillor, and acted as Chargé d'Affaires in the absence of his chief, General Count Ignatieff, from whom he differs widely in character and temperament, but between the two men there has always remained a cordial friendship. In 1871 he turned his back upon the East, and was sent as Minister to Stuttgart. In 1869 his services had been recognised by the Cross of St. Anne of the first class, and in 1873 he was raised to the rank of Privy Councillor. Ten years later he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Munich, and in the same year received the Order of the White Eagle. His stay at the capital of Bavaria was brief, for in 1884 he was promoted to the London Embassy, where he has remained ever since. Whether or not M. de Staal may be regarded as the personification of Pallas Athene, there is no doubt that behind him lies the massive strength of the Russian Hercules, and he will certainly do his share in opening the portals of the world to the Angel of Peace. Among his other decorations he received in 1886 the rank of Actual Privy Councillor, and the insignia of forty years' service. In 1895 the Cross of Alexander Newsky marked the completion of his jubilee in the Russian service. In 1897 he received another jubilee token in the shape of a medal struck in commemoration of our Queen's Jubilee. In 1899 he received the Cross of Vladimir of the first class, together with an Imperial Rescript couched in terms of appreciation never employed except in recognition of the most eminent services. Madame and Mlle. de Staal are at present staying with him at the Hotel Vieux Doelen in the Hague. Their address in London is Russian Embassy, Chesham Place, S.W.

II.—THE DOYEN: COUNT MÜNSTER.

Count Münster, the only delegate of the German Empire, according to the emphatic assurances of the German Foreign Office, where the other German delegates are belittled to the rank of mere technical "consulters," is the man of all others who might be expected to play a leading and noble *rôle* in the Parliament of Peace. A Hanoverian born in London, who married first a Russian and then an Englishwoman, who spent his life in the service of Germany, and who is now ambassador to France, he ought to have been the pivot of the International Parliament. The oldest and the tallest, nothing stands in his way if he should desire to be the most useful member of the Conference. Alone among his fellow delegates he has assisted in carrying to triumphant completion the federation and union of the dismembered German race; he might therefore seem naturally called to take a leading part in the still greater task of beginning the federation of mankind. For this, however, two things were indispensable—Faith and Instructions.

From a diplomatic point of view Count Münster was born in the purple. His father was Hanoverian Minister in London in the days when Hanover had her own diplomatic corps. He inherited his father's title, his aptitude for diplomacy, and an iron constitution which enables him at the age of eighty to represent the Empire of Blood and Iron at the Parliament of Peace. Born on March 23rd, 1820, he is now in his eightieth year, being a few weeks the senior of Queen Victoria. His full title is George Herbert Count Münster-Ledensburg, Baron von Grotthaus—a fact which only heralds and compilers of directories remember. For short he is Count Münster. He was in his thirties when he made his *début* in public life as a member of the Hanoverian Upper House, but his first diplomatic appointment took him to St. Petersburg at the close of the Crimean War in 1856. There for eight years he acted as ambassador for Hanover. In 1867, after Hanover had ceased to have ambassadors, owing to the conquests of Prussia, Count Münster applied himself diligently to promote the unity of Germany, first in the Prussian House of Lords. From 1867-1870 he served as member for Goslar, in the North German Reichstag, and when German unity was achieved he became member of the Imperial Reichstag. But in 1873 Prince Bismarck, finding himself in need of a trusty agent in London, despatched the old Hanoverian thither, and Count Münster was accredited to represent Germany at the Court where his father had represented Hanover half a century before. At London he remained until 1885. He had some stiff times in Lord Beaconsfield's reign, during the Russo-Turkish War, and later during the closing years of his sojourn in London, when the colonial aspirations of Germany were exciting the suspicion of English Imperialists. In 1885 he was transferred to Paris. He witnessed the beginning of the Dreyfus *affaire*. If any mortal can outlive the *affaire* Count Münster is the man. When he came to the Hague the Kaiser made a speech, in which he said that Count Münster and M. de Staal had

received identical instructions. At present it is not known which ambassador was more surprised by the intimation. Count Münster is at present lodged at the Hotel des Indes, and his permanent address until he migrates is the German Embassy, Paris. He is Hon. President of the First Section of the Conference which deals with Armaments.

III.—THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING DELEGATES.

(1) SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

The first British delegate, Sir Julian Pauncefote, who crossed from the New World to the Old in order to preside over the Parliament of Peace, is one of the great ambassadors at the Hague. He is great alike in strength of character, in tenacity of resolution, in length of experience, and in the extent of the power which he represents. He is distinctly one of the Grand Old Men of the day. Count Münster, the oldest, still rides his horse as gracefully and with as sure a seat in the saddle as if he were a cavalry officer of twenty-eight. M. de Staal is charged, despite his seventy-eight years, with the guidance of the Conference. M. Beernaert, who is also well advanced beyond his three-score years and ten, presides over the first section; and Sir Julian Pauncefote, who was born in 1828, is thus now in his seventy-first year. He has worn well, but although his constitution is singularly well preserved, no one can say that he has not done his fair measure of the day's work. Since the time when he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in May 1852, he has seen service in both hemispheres, and in all latitudes. His first start in life was as private secretary to Sir William Molesworth, then Colonial Secretary, after which he settled at Hong Kong, where he practised as a lawyer for several years with considerable success; but without official recognition until he was thirty-eight, when he was appointed Attorney-General. Promotion came but slowly even then, for it was not till eight years later that he was knighted and made Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands in the West Indies. This, however, was the jumping-off point, from which he rapidly rose to the highest position in the diplomatic service. In 1874 Lord Carnarvon made him Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies, from which post he was transferred two years later to become Assistant Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, while Lord Derby was at the Foreign Office. There he remained when Lord Derby gave way to Lord Salisbury, and Lord Salisbury in turn gave way to Lord Granville. In 1882 he became Permanent Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, a post which he held until 1889, when he was despatched to Washington to fill the place which had been vacated by the indiscretion of Lord Sackville. Four years later he became full-fledged Ambassador, and was sworn of the Privy Council in 1894. The work done by permanent under-secretaries no one knows, and it is only seldom that the great public knows even of the best things done by the greatest ambassadors. Fortunately, however, for Sir Julian Pauncefote, he had an opportunity of proving his capacity four times over before the eyes of the public of two worlds. The first was when the Venezuelan difficulty was sprung upon the world by President Cleveland's message. Alike at the moment, and in the long negotiations which followed, Sir Julian Pauncefote held his ground sturdily, but maintained it with perfect suavity and good temper. A peppery ambassador at Washington would have done no end of harm, and if we could have imagined Lord Rosebery at Washington no one could say what disasters might have resulted from the morbid sensitiveness of his nature. Fortunately Sir Julian Pauncefote is a man inured to hardship and to adversity. He stood calm and imperturbable, watching for the opportunity which would enable him to gain something for the cause of peace and arbitration. This he did with great skill, and the Arbitration Court which is about to sit in Paris to settle the question is largely his handiwork. He also brought to a successful termination, so far as the executive Governments were concerned, the Treaty of Arbitration between Britain and the United States. That it subsequently miscarried in the Senate was no blame of his. He has frequently been employed in important and delicate functions; as, for instance, he was one of the delegates who drew up the Act relative to the navigation of the Suez Canal after the Egyptian war.

He has received the usual decorations: knighthood in 1874; K.C.M.G. in 1880; C.B. later in the same year; G.C.M.G. in 1885; K.C.B. in 1888; G.C.B. in 1892.

Sir Julian at present is staying at the Hotel des Indes at the Hague, where he expects to be shortly joined by Lady Pauncefote and one at least of his daughters. His address in London is 29, Chesham Place, S.W.; in Washington, the British Embassy.

He has still to complete his task as composer of the differences which exist between the two great English-speaking communities. He was the hero of the Behring Sea arbitration settlement, for he first of all negotiated the treaty at Washington and then superintended its application in Paris. He had on another occasion done good service in an international work when he attended the Conference at Paris on the Suez Canal after the Egyptian war, and took a leading part in drawing up the Acts by which the Suez Canal is still governed. After he leaves the Hague Sir Julian Pauncefote has set his heart upon returning to Washington to finally straighten out the Alaskan boundary question, the last outstanding dispute that exists between Britain and the United States. Even if this laudable ambition be not fulfilled Sir Julian Pauncefote has already achieved the reputation of being one of the great peacemakers of the century.

(2) HON. ANDREW D. WHITE.

The President of the American Delegation, the Hon. Andrew D. White, is one of the great ambassadors at the Conference. Although he attains not quite to the rank of the septuagenarian—for he is only sixty-seven years of age—his length of service and his personal eminence more than atone for the lacking three years to bring him quite within the first rank of the Elders. Like Sir Julian Pauncefote, Count Munster, Count Nigra, and M. de Staal, Mr. White is the *doyen* of the diplomatic corps of his own country. No ambassador in any of the American embassies can compare for a moment with Mr. White for the combination of experience, reputation, culture and personal charm. He began his diplomatic career about the same time as M. de Staal—at the age of twenty-two. He received his first diplomatic appointment as *attaché* to the American Legation at St. Petersburg. His earliest associations with Russia, therefore, are those under Nicholas I., of an empire distracted by foreign war; and his latest has been to attend the Conference of Peace at the summons of Nicholas II. Mr. White is a New Yorker, who grew up at Syracuse, graduated at Yale, and is chiefly famous as having been one of the founders and the first President of Cornell University. As a University man Mr. White is as pre-eminent in America as he is in the ranks of diplomacy. He was professor of history and English literature in the University of Michigan when he was only twenty-five years of age, and from that time down to the

present he has ever been one of the leading spirits in all that tended to the advancement of learning in the new Republic. Long after he is dead and gone Cornell University, which from its opening in 1868 till 1885 flourished under his presidency, will preserve the impress of his master mind. During the whole of that time he was not only President of Cornell, he was also professor of history, and at intervals he found occasion to make history as well as to teach it. In 1871 he was sent by President Grant to examine into and report upon the proposed annexation of San Domingo. Twenty-eight years before the liberation of Cuba and the annexation of the Philippines, Mr. White pleaded for the extension of the sovereignty of the United States over the great misgoverned island which lies at its doors. From 1879 to 1881 President White received leave of absence from the University in order to undertake the duties of American Minister at the Court of Berlin. In 1881 he returned to his post, which he retained for four years, and then on retiring from ill-health left as a parting gift a magnificent library of 30,000 volumes. From 1885 to 1892 he spent largely in foreign travel, and in looking after the interests of his country at the great exhibitions in Paris and Philadelphia. In 1892 President Harrison sent him as Minister to Russia. There he remained till 1895, when he returned home and published his *magnum opus*, a book to which he had devoted the leisure of a lifetime, if indeed so busy a life can be said to have any leisure, viz., "The History of the Warfare of Science and Theology." Mr. White gives no uncertain sound as to the side upon which his sympathies are arrayed. His work will probably register the high-water mark in America of the tendency against theology, for which theologians are chiefly responsible.

In 1886 he was once more swept into the current of active politics by his appointment by President Cleveland as one of the commissioners for investigating the Venezuelan boundary question. The year after President McKinley sent him back to Berlin, this time as full-fledged ambassador. He holds that post to the present day, and although there are those who occasionally growl that he is more German than the Germans, he regards that on the whole as a compliment, knowing that the German rulers are under no delusions as to his determination to maintain the rights and interests of his country, while at the same time never losing an opportunity of convincing the Germans that Uncle Sam is their true friend.

Mr. White, who married a member of the Society of Friends, and speaks fluently English, French, and German, to say nothing of other languages, in which he is more or less proficient, is lodged with his staff at the Hotel Vieux Doelen.

IV.—THE LATINS.

(1) COUNT NIGRA.

Italy has contributed to the present Conference one of the makers of Modern Europe. In many respects Count Nigra is the most interesting figure at the Hague. In this he resembles his beloved Italy, that land of romance and chivalry. Count Nigra, who is now Honorary President of the Arbitration Section of the Parliament of Peace, began his life as a revolutionary enthusiast, who before he was twenty had fought in the War of Independence, and had been wounded in the battle of Rivoli. Fifty years and more separate the enthusiastic volunteer who fought for Italian independence in the days when it was but a poet's dream, from the grey-haired statesman who brings his wide and unrivalled experience in the fashioning and framing of States to the service of the Conference of the Nations, who are almost unconsciously engaged in laying the foundations for the federation of the world.

Count Nigra was born in Turin, in the Villa Castel Nuova, on June 11th, 1828. He studied at the University of Turin, and interpolated a year of revolutionary campaigning in the midst of his university studies; but after he left the hospital cured of his wound he resumed his classes and graduated in law in 1849. Two years later he obtained a post in the Foreign Office by competitive examination, for Count Nigra, like many of the great men of the century, owes nothing to public favour, having sprung from the ranks of the people, and carved his way to greatness without the favour of the great. He entered the office of the Sardinian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. When there he attracted the attention of Count Cavour, whose disciple and private secretary he became, and whose diplomatic tradition he may be said to continue. There are so many things that are interesting in Count Nigra's career that it is impossible to do more than mention some of the international acts in which he played a considerable part. Together with his colleague, Count Zannini, at the present Conference, he attended the coronation of Alexander III. in Moscow in 1883 thus forming a link between the two men and the Russian Court which the present Conference will probably do not a little to strengthen. His first appearance outside Italy was when he accompanied Count Cavour as private secretary on a visit to Napoleon III. and Queen Victoria in the middle of the Crimean War, when Italy had joined the alliance of the Western Powers against the Russian Empire. He acted as secretary to Count Cavour at the Congress of Paris, the first great International Parliament in which he figured, the precursor of many such in which he was destined to play a much more conspicuous part. From this time onwards he was employed as special envoy for various pieces of special work. His first great achievement was to conclude at one and the same time arrangements for the marriage of Princess Clotilde with Prince Jerome, and to draw up the terms for the French intervention in Italy against Austria. Having arranged the terms on which France should make war, he naturally represented Italy at the Conference at Zurich, at which the terms of the Treaty of Peace with Austria were discussed and settled on the basis of non-intervention. After a brief period, in which he assisted in the administration of Italy's newly-formed provinces in the South, he began his diplomatic career proper as Chargé d'Affaires in Paris in 1860. There he remained until the fall of the Empire, and he distinguished himself as being the ambassador who chivalrously assisted the Empress Eugénie in making her escape from the capital over which her husband had ceased to reign. Around him still linger memories of the tarnished glories of the Second Empire, and no one at the Conference could, if he pleased, recall so many stories of the Court of the Third Napoleon as the Italian first delegate. Probably his most important diplomatic exploit during his sojourn in Paris was the negotiation of the treaty providing for the evacuation of Rome by the French troops in 1864. After the fall of the Empire Count Nigra returned to Paris on the conclusion of peace, and continued to represent Italy in France until 1876. He resigned on the fall of his friend the Marquis Visconti-Venostà, but was appointed by the new Government ambassador in St. Petersburg. In 1882 he became ambassador in London, where he remained until 1886, when he was removed to Vienna, which post he still holds, having refused repeatedly to exchange it for the more ephemeral tenure of the

Foreign Office in Rome. Among the International Conferences in which he has taken part are :—

(1) The Congress of Paris in 1856.

(2) The Conference of the Danubian Principalities in 1858.

(3) The Conference at Zurich for the peace with Austria in 1859.

(4) The Conference for Transoceanic Cables in 1864.

(5) The International Telegraph Convention at Paris in 1865.

(6) The Metrical Convention of 1875.

(7) The Conference of London on Egypt in 1883.

In reply to the questions sent to him, Count Nigra said, under the head of "decorations," as follows :—"Collier de l'Ordre Suprême de la Très Sainté Annonciade (Italie), qui donne le titre de Cousin du Roi. Impossible d'indiquer les autres décorations. L'espace, d'ailleurs, ferait défaut."

As to the request for the particulars of his career, he wrote : "Je ne crois pas devoir satisfaire la curiosité publique sur les détails de nature privée."

His autograph was appended.

"La discrétion est une grande vertu." (Signed)

(2) M. LÉON BOURGEOIS.

With his black head of hair in the midst of the group of grey-haired great ambassadors, M. Bourgeois resembles a blackbird in the midst of a flock of sea-gulls. M. Bourgeois is the youngest of all those who hold a pre-eminent position in the Congress. Born in 1851, he is now only forty-eight years of age. He, also, is one of the few men in the Conference among the first delegates not trained to diplomacy. Young though he is, M. Bourgeois has governed France. He is one of the ex-Prime Ministers of the Conference, and although his tenure of office was not of long duration, it lasted long enough to enable him to give the world a taste of his quality. M. Bourgeois is not exactly a dove of peace, not even a black dove. Neither in China, in Egypt, nor in Madagascar did M. Bourgeois show himself particularly accommodating ; he was ever resolute to uphold the claims of France *à outrance*. Before he became Prime Minister he was Minister of Public Instruction from 1890 to 1892. He then became Minister of Justice, and found himself charged with the painful but necessary duty of prosecuting the Panamists at the time when M. Ribot was Prime Minister. When M. Ribot fell, he remained out of office until the following year, when, in October, he was entrusted with the task of forming an administration. He took the Ministry of the Interior as well as the Premiership, but his tenure of office was not very long. He fell at last owing to the hostility of a Senate which always regarded him with scant favour owing to his enthusiasm for the income tax. M. Bourgeois is a man of letters who has written many things, among others an article on the solidarity of nations. The chief service which he has rendered to his country has been the promotion of secondary education, in which his record is very good. He is a man familiar with all details of French administration, having served his time as Prefect of Police and General Secretary of the Prefecture of the State. He is a man resolute rather than diplomatic. In principle he is absolutely at one with the promoters of the Conference, but he has a keen appreciation of the political necessities which produced the Franco-Russian Alliance. He has been elected to the Presidency of the Third Section of the Conference dealing with Arbitration, and in the brief period during which he has held the chair he has displayed the qualities of drive and of tact necessary to make a successful president.

M. Bourgeois's address is the French Legation, the Hague. M. Bourgeois does not speak English.

(3) THE DUKE OF TETUAN.

The selection by the Queen Regent of Spain of the Duke of Tetuan as chief envoy to the Peace Congress at the Hague has added a very interesting figure to the cosmopolitan assembly at the Dutch capital. The full title of the Duke of Tetuan is Don Carlos Manuel O'Donnell Abren Joris Rodriguez de Albuerue Uraques de Altamira, Conde de Lucena. Lives at Rue Leganitos 13, Madrid. Is sixty-five years of age. His father was killed in the Carlist army, in which he served. He is connected with the Marshal O'Donnell who commanded the Spanish army during the African war. His wife is Doña Maria Vargas y Diez de Bulnes, Duchess of Tetuan. He was made Minister of Foreign Affairs for the first time on May 7th, 1879 ; for the second time in 1890, for the third time in 1895, and finally in 1896. His career has been chiefly diplomatic. He was Plenipotentiary of the First Class at Brussels and at the Hague in 1874 ; ditto at Vienna in 1875, and Lisbon 1878 ; Minister of State in 1899. He has two sons, who are in the cavalry, and two daughters. His eldest son is a cavalry captain ; his second, a lieutenant. The Duke is notable as having been one of the delegates who attended the Brussels Conference on the Rules of War twenty five years since. Now, when he comes to the Hague to complete his task, he finds M. Martens is the only other delegate who, like himself, has attended both Conferences. The Duke is Honorary President of the Second Commission, a section dealing with the Rules of War.

V.—TWO EUROPEAN NOTABLES.

(1) M. LE BARON DE BILDT.

When Björnstjerne Björnson was discussing with his friend Mr. Ross in Rome the best instrument to be employed in bringing about the federation of the minor States of the Continent, which he had so much at heart, Mr. Ross asserted with the utmost confidence that no better man for the purpose could be found in the whole Continent than Baron de Bildt, who was the Minister of Sweden at the Roman Court. Said Mr. Ross, "He is a statesman of the first rank, and a diplomatist, a scholar, and a man who has all the qualities that you need." Four years ago Baron de Bildt declined the chief position in the Swedish-Norwegian kingdom, being compelled for family reasons to reside in a warmer clime than that of Stockholm. The work which Mr. Björnson wished to see done before the Conference assembled has still to be accomplished. That work was defined by the Norwegian novelist as the establishment of an understanding amongst the small Free States of the West, so that when the representatives of the Powers met, they would find that they were face to face, not with a disunited group of powerless little States, but with a federation representing 27 millions of Europeans, determined to act together to secure their safety and to obtain a guarantee of their neutrality. Should any such effort be made to secure the federation of minor States—and it is possible that the dominating authority of the great ambassadors may by reaction provoke a vigorous attempt to establish such an understanding—Baron de Bildt, together with M. Beernaert, would seem naturally marked out as the two men who more than any others could best secure that end. M. Beernaert would be the Nestor of the combination, to which Baron de Bildt would bring the youth and

TWO OF THE ASIATICS.



MIRZA RIZA KHAN.
(Persian Delegate.)



HIS EXCELLENCY YANG YU.
Chinese Delegate.



M. LE COMTE DE MACEDO.
(Portuguese Delegate.)



M. CHEDOMILLE MIYATOVITCH.
(Servian Delegate.)

SOME MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF PEACE.

energy. He is in the true line of the diplomatic succession, for his father, a Grand Marshal of Sweden, was at one time the Swedish-Norwegian Minister at Berlin. He was born in 1850, at Stockholm; he is a Doctor of Law of the University of Upsala, where he was educated. He was married in 1890 to Alexandra Keiller, of Gothenburg. He entered his diplomatic career when only twenty, and has had a wide range of experience. His posts took him in succession to Paris, London, Berlin, Washington, and Vienna. From 1886 to 1891 he served as general secretary of the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Stockholm. In 1889 he accepted the post of Swedish Minister at Rome, a position which he has held for ten years. The atmosphere of the Eternal City suits both his own temperament and the health of his wife, and the comparative leisure which it affords gives him time to pursue his favourite studies. He has written two books: first, "Notes upon Italy," published at Stockholm in 1896, while his last work is "Christine de Suède et le Cardinal Azzolini."

No one stands higher in the opinion of the diplomatic corps in Rome than Baron de Bildt, and the Conference had not sat a week before he gave proof that although he may be representing one of the minor States, he is one of the major personalities at the Hague.

He is staying at 32, Hooge Nieuwstraat, and his address in Rome is Palais Capranica, Rome.

In addition to his own language, he speaks with equal ease in English, French, German and Italian.

(2) CHEDOMILLE MIYATOVITCH.

Among the representatives of the minor States M. Miyatovitch of Servia stands conspicuous as the most fervent European of them all. It was almost worth while creating the Kingdom of Servia if only in order to qualify Chedomille Miyatovitch for a seat in the Parliament of the Nations. From his headquarters at the Oude Doelen he permeates the Hague with a cheerful buoyant spirit of confident optimism which is exceedingly refreshing. Wherever and whenever and by whomsoever any proposal is made which tends towards the realisation of the larger ideal or the more effective attainment of the objects of the Tsar, there M. Miyatovitch is well to the front. He is not merely a good European. He is a Cosmopolitan. Was it not he who proposed that the Asiatics should be allowed to share in the Vice-Presidencies so freely distributed in the sections? He was overruled, but what of that? It was not for victory but for principle that the Servian delegate took his stand. M. Miyatovitch is full of energy, political activity, literary capacity, and religious fervour. He bemoaned the absence of any solemn Divine Service at the opening of the Conference, and when it has come to a triumphant close he will assuredly propose that the result should be celebrated by a solemn *Te Deum* in all the Churches in all lands. Years ago, as if foreseeing his present apotheosis at the Hague, he wrote a book on "The Ancestors of the House of Orange," and now there is no one more delighted to pay his homage to the fair Girl-Queen who is the youngest representative of that famous dynasty. M. Miyatovitch is a voluminous author, and one of the few novelists at the Conference. He writes with equal accuracy in Servian and in English, and talks with equal fluency in English, German, French, and Servian. He can also speak less perfectly Russian, Polish, Czechish, Bulgarian, etc. He is a member of the Cobden Club, and has written several books on financial, commercial, and economical questions in Servian. His historical works include, besides the book on "The Ancestors of the House of Orange," Histories of Commerce and of Servia (in Servian), and "The Conquest of Constantinople by the Turks" (in English). He is capital company, equally good at telling weird ghost stories as in weaving elaborate webs of diplomatic intrigue. If the Balkan Federation is not formed at the Hague it will not be M. Miyatovitch's fault, for he is a shrewd man who knows that Servia has got no magazine rifles, and therefore if for no other reason the watchword is peace. M. Miyatovitch is a living repository of anecdote, historical, personal, and what not, concerning the troubled Court of Servia. He was not only the friend, as was natural enough, of the beautiful and unhappy Queen Natalie, but he was also, which is much more difficult to imagine, the admirer and counsellor of ex-King Milan, in whose ability he has a profound belief. Some day M. Miyatovitch may write his Memoirs, when the world will learn much more of the *vérité vraie* of the mysteries and tragedies of the Servian Court than it at present dreams of. M. Miyatovitch was born at Belgrade in 1842, and educated at Munich, Leipsic and Zurich. When only twenty-three he was appointed Professor of Political Economy at Belgrade University. Four years later he entered the public service, being appointed General Secretary to the Ministry of Finance in 1869. From that time his career has been one of uninterrupted success. He made his first *début* in diplomacy by acting as unofficial representative of Servia at the Black Sea Conference in London in 1871. Two years later he blossomed out into a full-blown Minister, having the portfolio of Finances and Commerce. In 1875, when there was a change of Ministry, he became private secretary of King Milan. It was then in the early honeymooning days of Milan and Natalie, when all went merry as a marriage bell, and no couple in all Europe seemed to be so devoted to each other as the royal pair. During the Servian war of 1876, and again in 1877 and 1878, M. Miyatovitch superintended the commissariat department of the army of the Ibar at Novi Bazar. In 1880 he combined the offices of Minister of Foreign Affairs with that of Finances. Four years later he came to England as Servian Minister, but in 1886 he returned to Servia to conclude peace with Bulgaria after the disastrous war in which Prince Alexander of Battenberg vindicated his military genius and repelled the Servian invasion. He then became again Minister for Foreign Affairs, but deserting Belgrade for foreign missions, served first at Bucharest, and then, in 1895, he came to London. There he has remained for four years, and, if his restless nature will permit such an idea, it is to be hoped he will become a permanent institution at the London Court. He married an English lady, Miss Elodie Lawton, who has written copiously and well concerning Servia, Servian folklore and Servian ballads. Mrs. Miyatovitch has accompanied her husband to the Hague.

Address, Hotel Oude Doelen. In London, 7, Phillimore Gardens, W.

VI.—ASIATICS AT THE CONFERENCE.

(1) MIRZA RIZA KHAN.

The most picturesque Asiatic at the Conference is Mirza Riza Khan, Persian delegate. The presence of Asiatic delegates at the Conference has added greatly to its world-wide significance. Persia represents the Asiatic country that is most European. The Siamese, Japanese and Chinese represent the Far East. Persia, although in Asia, is not quite of it. From the time of Xerxes Persia has exercised considerable influence on, and has been considerably influenced by, Europe. Mirza Riza Khan has nothing in common with the Far Eastern delegates who share with him the representation of Asia.

He is distinctly a modern man, educated at Tauris, at Tiflis, and at Constantinople, speaking in addition to Persian, Turkish, and Arabic, at least four European languages, viz.: French, Russian, German and Swedish, to say nothing of a little English, which may be thrown in as a kind of garnishing to complete the feast of languages with which the Persian Prince can entertain his visitors. Mirza Riza Khan was born at Tauris in 1854, and when twenty-five years of age was appointed *aide-de-camp* to the heir apparent of Persia. His first diplomatic task came four years later, when in 1883 he was appointed to delimit the frontiers between Persia and Russia at Khorassan and Akhal. In 1886 he was appointed *aide-de-camp* of the Shah, and a year later he was sent abroad as Councillor of the Persian Legation at St. Petersburg. In 1889, when the late Shah, Nasr-ed-Din, made his last trip to Europe, he accompanied him as *aide-de-camp général*. This enabled him to make the grand tour in grand style, and in the course of his journey he visited Great Britain, and had the opportunity of seeing something of the country-life of our English nobles. On his return he was appointed Consul-General for Persia in the Caucasus. Five years later he was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to St. Petersburg, to which office was joined two years later the duty of representing the Court of Persia at the Court of Norway and Sweden. Mirza Riza Khan is an author, having published books in three languages. His works include the "Alphabet Ruchdie," in Persian and French; "Muntakhabi Daniche," in Persian and French; "Mémoires de Daniche," in French and Russian. He is also the author of a French version of a Persian National Hymn. When he first arrived at the Hague, accompanied by his Persian and Russian secretaries, he took up quarters in Parkweg No. 12, van Stolkpark, Scheveningen, but, finding himself too far from town, he transferred his quarters to those previously occupied by the Bulgarian delegate, Dr. Stancioff, in the Hotel Vieux Doelen, where he is now to be found.

(2) YANG YÜ.

The world of men consists of three great sections the white, the yellow, and the black or brown. The Yellow world, which in number equals the White, has one solitary representative at a World's Parliament where the white race is one hundred strong. Clearly the Conference, if ever it is to readjust its seats in accordance to the principle of proportional representation, will have to redistribute them pretty liberally to the Chinese. His Excellency Yang Yu, with his charming wife, a Chinese beauty who seems to have been cut out of a brilliant picture by a Chinese artist, and endowed with life by some Chinese Venus, touched by the entreaties of a Celestial Pygmalion—are with their secretaries the sole representatives of one-third of the human race. His Excellency Yang Yü was the first delegate to take his seat in the famous Huis ten Bosch, since which time he has occupied it but seldom. He understands little of the language in which the debates take place. But he smiles affably, listens attentively to the explanations of his indefatigable and intelligent secretary, and goes his way placidly, after the manner of his race. Yet if the Chinese delegate had but Prince Ouchtomsky to interpret the message of the Celestials to the representatives of the Foreign Devils who are prating of peace and disarmament, what a sensation it would produce! The word of the Yellow World to the White, of Confucians to Christendom, in this matter of armaments, may be summed up in this. It needs five millions of soldiers, costing £250,000,000 a year, to keep 400,000,000 white men from cutting each other's throats. In China 400,000,000 yellow men live together in fraternal peace without a standing army to keep them from mutual slaughter. Of this, however, Yang Yü says nothing, but probably meditates much as he walks slowly along the beach at Scheveningen—an occupation which he much prefers to worrying over unintelligible debates in Conference.

Yang Yü, who is a Mandarin of the second rank of the Peacock Feather and Minister of Board of Works in China, is a hale and well-built man of fifty-eight. His exact title is Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna. That post he has held for the last two years. Before that date he was for four years accredited to the Government at Washington, Lima, and Madrid. The range of a Chinese envoy's commission is very wide. Yang Yü was educated at Pekin. When he was nineteen he passed his examinations and was admitted to serve in the Military Board. His first official appointment was that of Tao-tai of Tseng Kiang, a port in the basin of the Yangtse-Kiang. From thence he was promoted to be Tao-tai of Woohoo. He is a man of learning, and he amuses his leisure hours with the study of literature. He has written books on Foreign Affairs, and he is also the author of several poems in his native language. Chinese is his only tongue. His wife has borne him one son and two daughters, all of whom may be found together with his Excellency and his suite at the Hôtel D'Oranje, Scheveningen.

(3) BARON HAYASHI.

The land of the Rising Sun is represented at the Conference at the Hague by four delegates, of whom Baron Hayashi is the chief. The presence of these Far Eastern delegates is due to the desire of the Tsar that the Conference should, as far as possible, include representatives of all the sovereign states of all the world. Unlike the Chinese delegate, who accepts his position on the Conference as more or less of a compliment, the Japanese delegates are keenly sensible of the importance of their position and the responsibility which it entails. Asia has been taken for the first time into partnership with Europe on equal terms. At one time Asia conquered Europe, at another time Europe conquered Asia. The relations between the two continents were those of master and servant, but at the Conference the representatives of the Asiatic Powers meet on equal terms the delegates from the great European States. Among these States, excluding China, Japan is unquestionably the most powerful. Her *status* in the world at the present moment is indeed the most bitter satire upon the pacific aspirations with which the Hall of the Conference resounds. Japan sprang to the rank of a great Power because she proved herself superior in war on land and sea to the Chinese colossus. But although the Japanese have attained their position by hard fighting, their delegates are by no means the least zealous in promoting the establishment of that International Court which the Conference is summoned to provide.

Baron Hayashi, the first Japanese delegate, is a distinguished representative of the new Japan which in the last thirty years has figured so conspicuously in the eyes of the world. At the very beginning of the great revolution which brought Japan out of her seclusion into the forefront of modern civilisation, Baron Hayashi made an extensive tour throughout Europe, studying, observing, preparing himself for the great career which lay before him. He is now about fifty-three years of age. When a

very young man he entered the public service in Tokio, and was very soon promoted to be Governor of the province of Kobe. From that post he was transferred to the Foreign Office, where he became private secretary of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and then soon rose to be *Chef du Cabinet*, from which position he vaulted to the supreme position of Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was Foreign Minister when the war broke out with China, and when that war was brought to a close by the destruction of the Chinese fleet, the capture of the Chinese fortresses, and the signature of the treaty of peace, it was Baron Hayashi who was sent to Pekin to represent the conquering Power in the capital of its ancient enemy. His sojourn there, however, was brief, for it speedily came about that the real centre of power in the Far East lay in the Far West, so Baron Hayashi was transferred from Pekin to St. Petersburg, where he is at present accredited ambassador of the Japanese Government. Baron Hayashi speaks English and French fluently, and made a second tour through Europe in 1885. He is staying with the other members of the delegation in the Hotel Bellevue, from the windows of which they look out upon one of the prettiest scenes in Holland. The canal, with its quaint old-world boats, lies between the street and the beautifully wooded park, in which the deer are placidly grazing. There are many hotels called Bellevue, but few which so well deserve the name as that which is the temporary home of Baron Hayashi. He is married to a Japanese lady, and when not at St. Petersburg resides in Tokio.


BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.

(Second French Delegate.)


JONKHEER VAN KARNEBEEK.

(Dutch Delegate.)





Photograph by] [*Shaw and Sons, Huddersfield.*

In grateful memory of the Peace Crusade.
May 18 1899 : William T. Stead

SOME PAGES OF A BUSY LIFE.

IN THE MONTH OF MAY, 1899.

WHAT a month it has been for me since last I had an opportunity of addressing the readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS! The relations between them and the editor of this Review are so much closer than those which exist between the editors and readers of most periodicals that I venture to hope they will forgive me if I recount rapidly and informally some of the incidents of the month closing, a month which will long be memorable as that in which the first Parliament of the Nations assembled to devise measures for the peace of the world. I do not keep a diary, and these notes are reminiscences rather than entries.

A PEACE DINNER.

Thursday, May 4th.—Mr. Hill and other members of the Labour Committee of the International Crusade of Peace celebrated the success of the Peace Crusade by a pleasant little dinner, at which some forty persons sat down, in a West End Restaurant. The veteran reformer, George Jacob Holyoake, occupied the chair, and among the guests were the leading members of the Labour Committee of the Peace Crusade, and several representatives of the foreign press. I was present at the invitation of Mr. Cremer, and a very pleasant evening was spent. The nomenclature of the dishes in the bill of fare was topical and original. The chairman, that evergreen octogenarian, by virtue of his authority both from his years and from his position, began the toast list by giving the health of the Tsar as the author of the Peace Rescript. It was the first time, he remarked, with some natural complacency, that the health of the Emperor had taken precedence of all other toasts at any festive gatherings of Englishmen. Mr. Hill, who acted as toast master, contributed not a little to the liveliness of the proceedings by the humorous eccentricity of his selection of those whom he chose to respond on behalf of various sentiments, the proceedings throughout being characterised by a good-humoured *abandon* and a fraternal geniality.

THE QUESTION OF THE TRANSVAAL.

It was my lot to contribute rather a sombre element to the gathering by speaking on the Transvaal question. I stated the issue as fairly as I could, and warned the celebrating Crusaders that they might speedily have to take the field again against any attempt to rush us into a Transvaal war. "Let us support Milner by all means," I said, "in all things up to ultimatum point"; but I think I expressed the opinion of almost all present when I stated that while we were willing to do the utmost that could be done by means of pressure to secure the rights of the Uitlanders, we were not prepared to make a third war in the Transvaal, even at the advice of Sir Alfred Milner. I did not make this declaration without great pain and long deliberation. To support Milner through thick and thin had so long been the Alpha and Omega of my policy in South Africa that it was with downright sadness I found myself obliged to recognise that there was a line beyond which it would be impossible for me to follow his lead. Several of the subsequent speakers referred more or less sympathetically to the warning which I had uttered, Mr. Burt in particular speaking seriously and solemnly on the subject. Mr. Hawksley, who came in after I had spoken, favoured the company with an interesting exposition of the status of the Transvaal in relation to the British Empire, and pointed out that one of the speakers had fallen unwittingly into error in speaking of the Transvaal as a foreign country, whereas if it were a foreign country there would be no reason for the Uitlanders sending their petition to the Queen any more than to any other foreign potentate. The meeting, which was protracted until well on to midnight, broke up with general congratulations and compliments to the Chairman and to Mr. Hill, to whose initiative the gathering was due.

NATIONALISING THE CHURCH.

Friday, May 5th. In the morning called on Lady Aberdeen and heard the latest news concerning the forthcoming Parliament of Women to be held in midsummer, with special reference to the Russian contingent. Lunched with Mr. Brett at the Savoy Hotel, little thinking that before I saw him again he would have become Lord Esher by the death of his father. In the evening I dined with Lord Grey, and had a very interesting talk, first as to the aims and actions of the defunct Church Reform Union, the promotion of the objects of which first brought me into contact with my host more than twenty years ago. The Church Reform Union was an Association of Churchmen of the school of Dean Fremantle, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Mr. Arnold Toynbee, and the like, to advocate the nationalisation rather than the disestablishment of the Church. Most of its founders have passed away, and of those who remain Lord Grey, who was one of the most zealous in the old days, is no longer so keen about realising the old ideal.

CO-OPERATION AS THE CLUE.

Then came an interesting and suggestive discussion about co-operation and its prospects. Lord Grey was full of the subject. There were many instances given of the extent to which the English workman, no longer feeling his own interests identical with those of his employer, was cutting off his nose to spite his face. A curious illustration was given as to how the artificial restriction on the labour capacity of the men in the building trade operated directly to increase the hideous evils of overcrowding in London. There was a general agreement that the increased pressure of foreign competition and the growth of our population would ere long bring about a very serious industrial crisis in this country from which there is no way of escape, save by increasing the efficiency of the producer. There is no such short and obvious road to this goal as the introduction of some system of profit-sharing or co-operative production. I strongly recommended an appeal to the Free Church Council as preliminary to a vigorous propaganda in favour of this inevitable method of solving problems that would otherwise have most lamentable results.

GOOD-BYE TO "DOCTOR JIM."

From Lord Grey's we went on to Mr. Beit's house in Park Lane, where all the leading South Africans had assembled at dinner, to bid Dr. Jameson farewell on the eve of his departure for South Africa. Mr. Rhodes was there, the centre and king of them all. I had a long talk with him about the situation

in South Africa. He disclaimed all responsibility for or knowledge of anything that was being done in the Transvaal. "The Transvaal lies outside my sphere," he said. "I tried my hand and made a mess of it, and it is not for me to interfere either by action or advice." Such was his attitude, but he made it quite plain that he accepted without reserve the old *Pall Mall* formula of giving Milner a free hand and backing him unconditionally. I was glad to hear how highly he spoke of Milner's good-sense, of his dispassionate judicial habit of mind, and the cool self-possession which, in Rhodes's opinion, distinguished him above almost all men with whom he had worked. Hence, while I was prepared to back Milner in everything up to ultimatum point, Rhodes was willing to back him in everything, including ultimatums and all that might follow. Among the company that was gathered together I found opinion very much divided. Dr. Jameson, however, was the only one who was strenuous for having "soldiers put on the water" at once, in order to reinforce the representations which he expected were to be made to Paul Kruger by Sir Alfred Milner. Dr. Jameson was quite sure there would be no need of fighting, but we must prepare for fighting, and fighting with all our might, otherwise we might have only a larger and more disastrous version of the famous raid.

PROS AND CONS ABOUT THE TRANSVAAL.

I had much discussion with many of those present as to the chances of peace or war. Very strong opinion was expressed by some against any forcing of the question at issue to the point of war. Mr. Chamberlain was generally credited with a desire to wipe off old scores, and much was said concerning Sir Alfred Milner's threat of resigning unless he were allowed to have his way, ultimatum and all. As for the ultimatum, that I take leave to doubt, although it is possible enough that Milner, seeing his way clear to carry things through if he had a free hand, has resorted to the old-time methods of Northumberland Street, and backed his recommendations with an intimation that if they wanted another policy they must get another man. Greatly interested by hearing from a former resident in the Transvaal the opinion that much might have been done if any real attempt had been made to win the confidence of the Boers. There never had really been a hearty attempt to convince them that we wanted to be friends, not enemies. They were calculating that when the Liberals came in they would have less to fear. Some curious facts were given as to the extent to which Polish Jews have swarmed into the Transvaal to the number of several thousands. They keep all the low canteens which supply natives with liquor, and hitherto they have protected themselves by getting certificates of British nationality, which are procured with much too great facility by merely skipping across the frontier to Kimberley. It is evident that if the Transvaal errs by excessive severity in restricting the franchise, the Cape Colony is by no means free from error in the opposite direction. When a rascally Polish Jew can blossom out into a full-blown British subject by lodging for a few weeks in Kimberley, it is evident that there must be something wrong which it would be well to put right, at the same time that we are endeavouring to reform the political institutions of the Transvaal.

MR. FITCHETT.

Saturday, May 6th. Lunched with Lady Warwick, and discussed with her the new paper which she is about to bring out. Then home to dine with our Australian editor, the Rev. W. H. Fitchett, who is now paying his first visit to this country since he achieved his great success as a military historian. His "Fights for the Flag" and "Deeds That Won the Empire" have achieved



AN INTERLUDE: IN UNACCUSTOMED POSE.

for him a reputation at a bound in a field in which three years ago no one believed he could have achieved success. Mr. Fitchett has just written for Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. an exhaustive work on the twenty years' struggle between England and Napoleon which ended with the battle of Waterloo. The work will probably be published in four vols. before the end of the year.

THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO THE TSAR.

Monday, May 8th.—In the afternoon, at Mowbray House, the Memorial to the Tsar was on view to members of the general committee of the Peace Crusade. The one hundred and sixty thousand signatures to the Memorial were bound in blue leather in thirty imposing volumes. Rochdale, it was interesting to notice, had one entire volume all to itself. Afterwards the Memorial was photographed, before being packed for transmission to Russia; and as a lighter interlude, Mr. Moscheles and I were photographed in a group, which was not emblematic of the Peace Crusade, for he grasped a cavalry carbine which had been carried by one of the Six Hundred in the Balaclava Charge, while I was endeavouring to protect my life from his murderous attack by pointing Oliver Cromwell's pistol at his head. It was not much of a success, for Mr. Moscheles has so much of the milk of human kindness in his disposition that he was unable to look murderous even on occasion. The thirty volumes were then packed up in boxes, and sent to the Russian Embassy for transmission by the courier to St. Petersburg, while I took the Memorial itself, together with a copy of the acts and documents issued in the Peace Crusade, and a bound copy of *War Against War*, to present them personally to the Emperor of Russia. I left Victoria by the 8.45 train for Queenboro, from which I crossed to Flushing. Mr. Beit, who was attended by his faithful dog, was the only passenger whom I recognised. I was so dead tired that I slept almost all the way to Queenboro, then slept again in the steamer, and slept again in the train until I was within half an hour of Berlin.

Tuesday, May 9th.—The train stopped for four hours at Berlin, an interval which I spent very pleasantly with Mr. Goldschmied, the genial and well-informed correspondent of the *Daily News*.

Wednesday, May 10th.—I took the train at 11 o'clock and slept till within an hour of the Russian frontier. At Wirballen I wrote a letter to the *Daily News* on "The Vestibule of an Empire," and after another night in the train reached Petersburg at 10 o'clock in the morning of Thursday. At Wirballen and Berlin it was full spring, but in St. Petersburg, although the sun was bright and warm, the leaves were only beginning to give the earlier trees a shimmer of verdure. Berlin has been transformed in the last few years. Petersburg remains the same as it was when I first visited it eleven years ago, and an ambassador declared he had seen no change in it in the last forty years. The Hôtel d'Europe was crowded, and it was with difficulty that I obtained a room. Madame Novikoff was staying in the hotel, and also M. Novikoff, who is no relation, although of the same name. He is a Town Councillor of Odessa, and is well known to *habitués* of the Peace Congresses. He is also the author of several books on the subject of Peace, and the only Russian who could boast that he had summoned a public meeting in support of the Emperor's Rescript.

AT THE RUSSIAN FOREIGN OFFICE.

When I was at lunch I received a telephone message from Count Muravieff stating that he would like to see me at the Foreign Office, whither I repaired and found the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the most genial mood. It is eleven years since I last met him, but he did not seem any older than when I first found him as Secretary of the Russian Embassy at Berlin. He was exceedingly kind in heaping coals of fire upon my head for all the unkind things which I had said about him orally and in writing on my last visit to St. Petersburg. We had a long talk about things in general, and the prospects of the Conference in particular, but as it was not an interview for publication, nothing can be said here beyond indicating its general tenour. At the same time the Count was good enough to give me a most convenient opening for referring pleasantly to the various unkind things I had said about him by remarking upon the absurdity of which the Russian Government in years bygone used to be guilty, when from time to time it published articles in the French Press, for the purpose of vindicating itself from strictures of its enemies. "I used to remark," said Count Muravieff, "on the absurdity of overdoing the thing in such vindications. If you want people to accept what you say, you should never fall into the mistake of excessive eulogy. You should never forget to put vinegar in your salad." "I am delighted to hear what you say," said I, laughing, "because you must admit, for instance, that when I have been writing about you, I have even overdone the vinegar," whereupon he laughed, and the incident was closed. He told me that although he had been in fifteen posts before he attained his present position, he had never in the whole of his career met with any one who worked more rapidly and more conscientiously than the Tsar. The rapidity with which he mastered all the despatches that were sent him, and returned them with annotations every night before going to rest, surprised him. He then told me that he was writing to the Emperor to arrange for my reception on the following day. I should have word either that night or first thing in the morning.

FRIENDS IN THE CAPITAL.

Leaving the Foreign Office, I visited Countess Tolstoi (cousin of Count Leo Tolstoi) at the Winter Palace, who was, as always, enthusiastic in the cause of peace, and full of admiration for the work that had been done in the last six months. Then back to the hotel to meet Mr. Dobson, the famous *Times* correspondent, who has been distinguishing himself so much of late by the publication of valuable documents throwing light on the situation in Russia; and the Rev. Mr. Francis, who, while ambassadors come and go, remains the constant friend of all English and Americans who visit the capital of Russia. Then with Mr. Francis to another Countess Tolstoi, with whom we discussed Cecil Rhodes and Olive Schreiner vehemently till nearly one o'clock in the morning, and then on (for late hours are the rule in St. Petersburg) to Prince Ouchtomsky, who was just beginning to wrestle with the task of putting the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti* to press.

THE FAMINE.

Friday, May 11th.—Sure enough, before I rose, there arrived a letter from the Foreign Office, enclosing the card from the Master of Ceremonies, stating that the Emperor would receive me at six o'clock. I had to leave for Tsarskoe Seloe at four. I spent the morning with Mr. Francis in visiting Princess Lieven, a landowner in the distressed district of North-Eastern Russia, who read me a letter received from one of the famine-stricken provinces, which gave a terrible account of the sufferings of the unfortunate Tartars and Finnish tribes, who, in addition to want of food, are plagued with scurvy. Some three or four millions of people will require to be fed for three

months till the harvest ripens, and as the scurvy attacks their knee-joints they are unable to attend relief centres, and have to be sought out and cared for in their own homes. Mr. Francis was starting on Monday with several volunteer nurses and lady doctors who were going at their own charge to minister to the needs of the sufferers. I had intended taking my secretary with me to the Hague, but as he volunteered to accompany the relief party I agreed to leave him behind. From thence on to a lady doctor of the name of Madame Schabanoff, who was organising the Russian section of the International Women's Memorial to the Emperor. They were much entertained with the account of the Crusade in England, and so much interested in our little badge that I gladly left with them all that I had. Back to the hotel to lunch, and then off to the station.

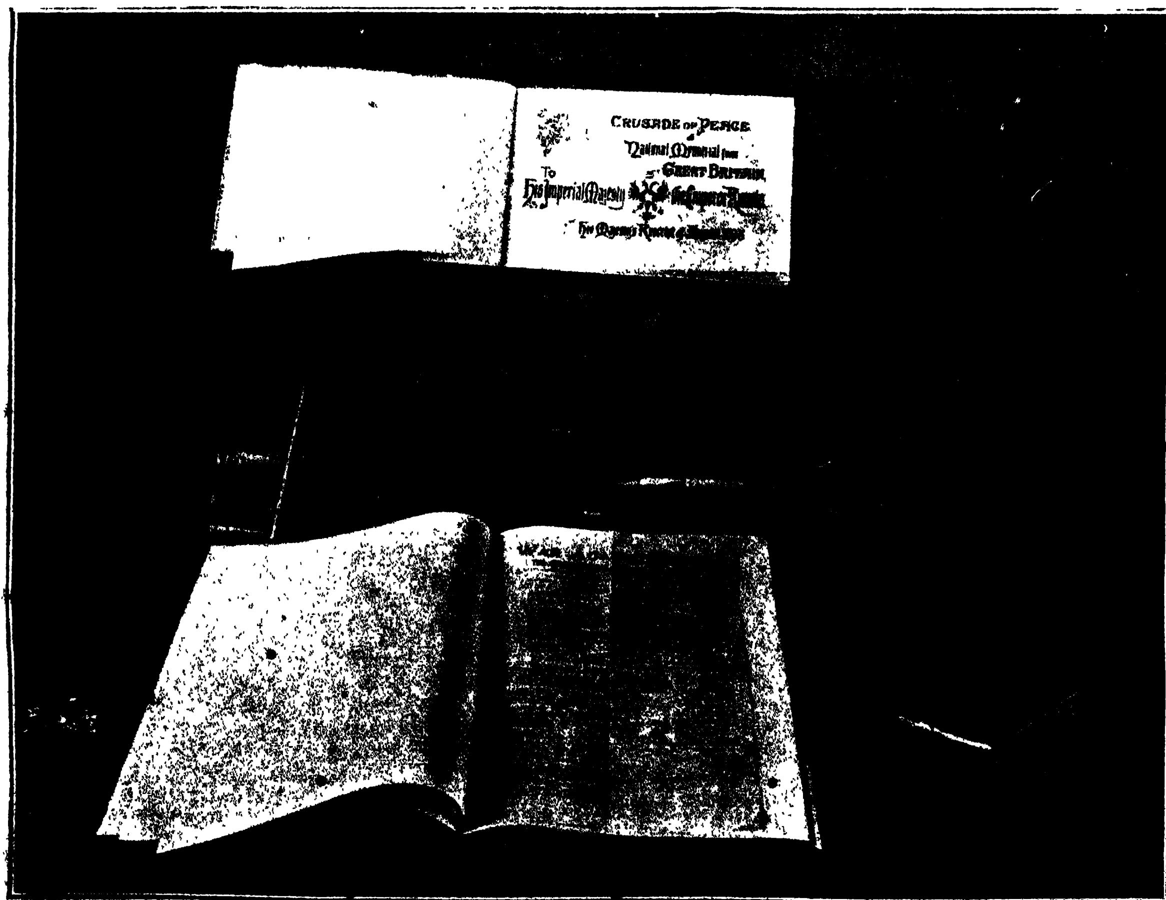
AT TSARSKOE-SELOE.

On arriving at Tsarskoe-Seloe station, the carriage was waiting, and in ten minutes I found myself in the Tsarskoe Palace, where I was received by two servants in the picturesque Imperial uniform, neither of whom could speak either French, German or English. Tea was served, and just as I was settled down to note topics upon which I hoped to have a chance of speaking to the Emperor, the carriage was announced and I was carried off to the Alexandra Palace, a more modern mansion which stands at a short distance from Tsarskoe-Seloe.

There I had my first experience of one of the distinctive features of the Russian Court, familiar to all ambassadors and those who have been present at its formal ceremonies. I have seldom seen a more picturesque group of uniforms and liveries than that which greeted me as the door was opened. The running footman with his nodding ostrich plumes, the Arab servants, and several other equally picturesquely bedizened attendants, ushered me into the waiting-room, the large windows of which looked out into a pleasant garden. Although it was the month of May, the outlook did not remind me much of the merry month, for the air was thick with whirling snow, and the thermometer in the window registered a temperature which in England would have been considered more seasonable for Christmas.

THE TSAR AND THE PEACE CRUSADE.

After waiting for about half-an-hour in pleasant conversation with the General of Cossacks, six o'clock struck, and I was received by the Emperor. An attendant carried the album, the memorial, and the other books, into the work room of the Emperor, and as soon as he had put them down we were left alone. The Emperor was extremely kind, and nothing could have been more cordial and more generous



THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL PRESENTED TO THE TSAR.

than the terms in which he expressed his appreciation of the services which had been rendered to the cause of the Peace Crusade. Speaking first on behalf of the Empress, he said he was commissioned to express the intense pleasure with which she had watched the national movement in support of peace, "a pleasure in which," said the Emperor, "I fully share." He was much pleased with the memorial, noted several of the signatures, and in conversation showed that he had been a diligent reader of *War Against War*, the official gazette of the Crusade. He seemed to be in extremely good health, though somewhat paler than when he was bronzed by the Crimean sun at Livadia last autumn. His table was covered with despatches which were waiting his attention as soon as I had departed, a matter which somewhat pricked my conscience, when I found at the close of the interview that I had been with the Emperor for an hour and twenty minutes. Concerning our conversation, of course, I can say nothing, excepting to affirm in general terms, which I do without hesitation and reserve, that nothing could have been more reassuring than to hear the Emperor speak as he did concerning the hopes which he entertained as to the Conference, and the buoyant courage with which he confronted the immense difficulties of his position. After the audience was over, I was driven back to the Palace of Tsarskoe, where dinner was served, and then back to the station. I reached St. Petersburg about nine o'clock, and spent the evening with friends at the hotel.

M. WITTE.

Saturday, May 12th.—Next day, callers all the morning at the hotel; then at noon I had an interview with M. de Witte, who is by common consent the most powerful among the Ministers of the Tsar. M. de Witte, who looked in much better health than when I saw him last year, explained his ideas as to protection, free trade and the prospects of British capital in the Empire whose finance he controls. He disclaimed emphatically the opinion that he was a free-trader; he might be, he said, in years to come, but at present Russian industries needed protection. Only such needful things as Russia could not produce herself, and those which were indispensable for the development of her own resources, would he permit to enter duty free. No duty was charged upon heavy gold-crushing machinery necessary for the development of the Siberian gold-fields, and the same principle might be extended; but his desire, as he explained to me, was not to remove the tariff behind which manufacturers could produce goods for fear of being ruined by foreign competition, so much as to import foreign capital and skill, and induce the foreigner to participate in the advantage of a protective tariff.

We had a good deal of talk about the commercial treaties, but nothing can be done in that direction until five years hence, for the most favoured nation clause, which is found in Russian treaties, governs the situation. M. de Witte gave me on parting a set of his annual statements as to the finances of the Russian Empire—a useful collection. The conversation covered most topics, including the University trouble and Finland, concerning which last subject he devoutly thanked God that he had nothing to do, as it did not lie in his department, or entail any responsibility upon him.

GENERAL KOUROPATKIN.

In the afternoon I went to see General Kouropatkin, Minister of War. He is, as the Emperor told me, one of the three Ministers who did most to urge him to issue the Rescript. He only speaks Russian and French, but he has as his *aide-de-camp* the Baron Osten Sacken, who is, I think, the most absolutely faultless translator whom I ever met. The precision and rapidity of his translation was almost phonographic; whether sentence by sentence or in paragraphs, one language seemed to be transmuted into the other without a moment's hesitation or derangement of the faultless mechanism of the translating machine within the brain. General Kouropatkin was genial and frank on all subjects except politics. "Don't talk to me of politics," he said. "I know nothing of them: talk to me of guns and rifles." I discussed M. Bloch's famous book with the General, in which he was considerably interested, and said there was a great deal in it which was very true, but he thought that M. Bloch did not make sufficient allowance for the genius of the commander or for the chapter of accidents. He said Bloch's book reminded him of Verestchagin's picture of the battle of Teliche, where the Russian priest was saying the service for the dead. "Now," said he, "Verestchagin put in a thousand more dead than were actually killed. So it is with Bloch's book—there is an element of exaggeration; but still there is much good in his book, which represents the accumulation of many studies of many experts." As to the Peace Conference, the Minister said he hoped that something would come of it, but it did not seem to me that his hopes were very largely mingled with expectation.

COUNT MURAVIEFF AGAIN.

From the Ministry of War I called round at the Foreign Office, where I found Count Muravieff, and reported to him my reception at Tsarskoe-Seloe. Count Muravieff was, if possible, more entertaining than ever, and I was ashamed to find on leaving that I had been at the Foreign Office nearly a couple of hours. I told Count Muravieff that I had been asked to speak by Mr. Francis at the hall of the British-American Church upon that evening, and asked if he had any objection. He replied, "Not the least in the world." "But," said I, "I shall have to speak out my mind about your censorship, which really has been too stupid for anything." "Say what you please," he said laughing, "I will send my secretary to report what you say." Then back to the hotel, where I was delighted to find General Ignatieff, the correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya*, who had come on interviewing purposes intent.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN ST. PETERSBURG.

In the evening I addressed the meeting at Mr. Francis's hall, which was filled with an audience more than two-thirds of whom were Russians, the others being English. There were several newspaper correspondents and one of the Russian censors, an Admiral, Count Muravieff's secretary, and a friend from the Foreign Office. I had to speak about the Peace Crusade in England, and the occasion gave me much freedom. I explained what had been done, explained our system of towns' meetings and then described a typical meeting in England, and then I explained that it would be impossible for people in Russia to understand the kind of difficulties we had in England, unless I were to state the kind of objections that were raised and the way in which they were answered. I hoped that no one would consider I was venturing upon forbidden ground when in reality I was merely indulging in a species of historical narrative necessary to enable them to understand the difficulties felt by many Englishmen in supporting any proposal that emanated from the Russian Emperor. With this prefatory observation, I gave the meeting as vividly and briefly as possible samples of all the

denunciations hurled against Russia by the opponents of the Crusade. There was the despotism of the Tsar, for instance, and the treatment of the Doukhobortsi, the sufferings of the Stundists, the horrors of Siberia, and, above all, the treatment of Finland. I had hoped to have published a full report of my remarks, but my secretary, who took a stenographic report of my remarks, has gone off to the famine district, and has been apparently too busy to write out his notes ever since. Therefore I must be content with this memorandum of the heads of the discourse, which, however, are sufficient to show the large and effectual opening which it afforded me for saying what ought to be said on such an occasion.

THE RUSSIAN CENSORSHIP.

Finally I wound up by declaring that I had defended every institution but one in Russia, good, bad, or indifferent, upon English platforms, because there was always something to be said even for the worst institution, but the only institution in which I had never said one word of defence was the Russian censorship; and thereupon feeling myself moved to testify faithfully, I followed the lead and indulged in a whole-hearted denunciation of the way in which the censorship had counter-worked the efforts of the Emperor by the stupid way in which it had mutilated and defaced the journal of the Crusade. What I said was pretty strong, but it did not seem to be one whit too emphatic for my audience, which, when I began, was extremely quiet, but when I finished was extremely enthusiastic. Then the collection was taken for the sufferers from famine, and I invited the rest of the meeting to stay and discuss with me what could be done to support most effectually the cause of peace in Russia. The objection was taken by some that Russia did not need to do anything, as all Russians were known to be ready to do anything, even to die for their Emperor, and therefore there was no need to support him by what Madame Novikoff, who was present, described as "a little twaddle on public platforms." I said that Russians might be willing to die for their Emperor, but a great many of them, like the censors and others who might be named, were by no means ready to give any active support to, or even to cease from thwarting, his beneficent designs. I also expounded the idea of the Pilgrimage of Fraternity culminating in the Congress of Paris in the year of the Exhibition, and ridiculed the idea that Russians would not be allowed to hold meetings in support of their own Emperor's ideas until they had received permission from some miserable policeman. M. Novikoff, of Odessa, explained that he had held a "public meeting" in support of the Rescript; but he explained immediately afterwards that it was not a public meeting, only a conference being permitted, while a public meeting is objected to. I told the meeting that both the Tsar and the President of the French Republic were heartily in sympathy with the proposal to undertake a propaganda of Fraternity throughout Europe, and then the meeting resolved itself into a kind of Committee for the purpose of suggesting the best persons to take any hand in the organisation of such a propaganda in St. Petersburg.

A CASE IN POINT.

Altogether the proceedings lasted until nearly eleven o'clock, and the meeting, which was an extremely interesting one, was declared to be quite unprecedented in Russia. The Censor was heard declaring that not one word of my speech should be telegraphed abroad; and he afterwards reported to his superiors that I had spoken in a scandalous fashion concerning the Emperor, having even called him no better than an "old woman." That fact is an interesting illustration of the kind of reliance to be placed upon the report of censors. What I said was, that in dealing with the difficulties which the friends of Russia had to contend with in England, the assertion was constantly made that the Emperor had not the power which he was supposed to wield. For instance, I said, there are plenty of people in England who say when speaking about this Finnish question, that they are quite sure that the Emperor is far too good and sincere a man to have any share in forcing the new military law upon Finland; but that such things seem to show that he had no more power in his country than any old woman in Russia—which was not a particularly nice thing to say perhaps; and if there had not been more intelligent persons present, the Censor's version would probably have sufficed to have caused judgment to have been given against me in high quarters. Fortunately my real meaning was unmistakable.

SOME FAREWELL VISITS.

Sunday, May 13.—Spent an hour with Prince Ouchtomsky, who I am glad to hear is likely to come to England in the course of next month. Like everyone else to whom I spoke, he regards the closing of the Universities as one of the most serious of Russia's troubles. From hence I went to lunch with the Count and Countess Ignatieff at their hospitable mansion. The Count does not seem a day older than he was eleven years ago, and the Countess seems several years younger. Count Ignatieff has resigned his position as the head of the Slavonic Society; but he is still one of the wittiest, and the most interesting personalities in Russia. I wrote out some account of my visit for the *Daily News*. Called on the Countess Tolstoi to bid her good-bye, and found there another Censor, with whom, however, I did not discuss politics. I was sorry to miss Count Lamsdorff, as, by one of those accidents that sometimes happen, he was calling upon me just at the time when I was calling upon him. I then went on to M. Pobyedonostzeff, who seemed to me to have grown much older and frailer since I last saw him. He was full of interest in all things European, and asked eagerly after Mr. Heinemann, whose marriage seemed to interest him greatly.

GOOD-BYE TO PETERSBURG.

The weather was very changeable during my stay in St. Petersburg, the thermometer showing as much as twenty degrees difference in two hours. The time had now come when I should leave. A hurried dinner at the hotel with Prince Ouchtomsky, Madame Novikoff and Mr. Dobson, and then at the station I met Consul Wolff, from Wiborg, with a pamphlet setting forth the grievances of the Fins, my great friend Mr. Plancon of the Foreign Office, and an Englishman who had just returned from travelling up and down Finland, and who wished to give me his parting testimony on the subject. So with many adieus and kind wishes, I started for the Hague.

Monday, May 14.—I woke to find myself already in a warmer climate, with a spring much further advanced. The sun was warm and bright, and everywhere the peasants were busy in the fields, the forests were bursting into leaf, and here and there, as we neared the German frontier, could be seen the nests of the stork. We crossed the frontier about five o'clock, and were able to take a sleeping carriage in the train for Berlin. Long ago it used to be said that railway travelling in Russia was the most luxurious in Europe; but a first-class Russian carriage now is by no means so comfortable as a second-class German one, which indeed is quite equal, if not

superior, to the first-class carriage on many of our best railways. The difference between first and second-class on a German railway is indeed often quite imperceptible to the untrained eye, consisting chiefly in the colour of the upholstery. Very noticeable also was the increase of speed on the line after crossing the Russian frontier; but Germany is going apace in railway speed as in everything else, as we are finding out more and more to our cost every day we live.

AT THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE.

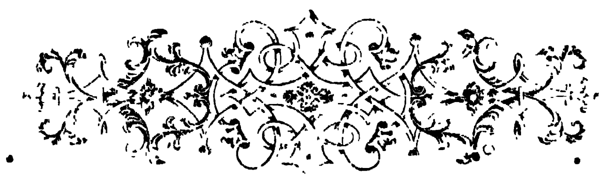
Tuesday, May 15.—Arrived early in the morning at Berlin—went to see in the Thiergarten the Kaiser's historical groups of white marble of his ancestors. The white marble looks very pretty through the trees, and some of the subsidiary figures are very interesting. There is however, about the figures themselves, a little bit too much monotony. Every one of them is a man in armour, grasping a sword-hilt. No doubt in those days the first condition of a ruler was to be, like Fuzzy-Wuzzy, "a first-class fighting man"; but when you see a whole procession of them down an avenue in a wood, you rather wish that one or two might have varied their implements. Then I lunched with Sir Frank Lascelles at the British Embassy, where we had some pleasant talk, interspersed with stories of Mr. Rhodes, whose visit to Berlin seems to have been an unqualified success. In the afternoon, called at the German Foreign Office, and had an opportunity for the first time of meeting a director of German Foreign Policy. Herr von Bulow is hale and hearty. He was almost boisterous in the geniality with which he welcomed me. It was very interesting to be in the place which is for ever associated with the statecraft of Bismarck. I was only there for a quarter of an hour, the arrival of some ambassador cutting short the conversation, into which, however, we managed to crowd a good deal. Then dinner with Mr. Goldschmied. Left at eleven for the Hague.

Wednesday, May 15.—The train was very long. There were no sleeping-cars for Holland, but I slept well. Crossed the Dutch frontier early in the morning, and had no trouble with the Customs. Then through Amsterdam, and on to the Hague, which was reached about 11 o'clock.

AT THE HAGUE.

A more ideal place for a Conference could not be conceived. The weather has been somewhat treacherous and changeable—the sun shining bright in the morning, so that it was a treat to breakfast on the balcony of Pax Intrantibus, as the villa Scheveningen where I am staying is named, in Stolkpark; but in the afternoon the wind set in cold enough to make you shiver. The first day I arrived, I sent out a circular letter to all the delegates, asking them to co-operate in the preparation of a kind of *Who's Who!* for the "Parliament of Peace." It was very curious to notice the difference of promptitude with which the delegates responded. The first two which came to hand were the Persian and the Swedish delegates. The Roumanian only reached me at the end of May.

On the day of the opening of the Conference, I was not one of the favoured few who witnessed the ceremony within the precincts, although, in the papers, I was announced as being present. I have not had much time for ceremonials; but have devoted myself to making the acquaintance of as many delegates as possible, and endeavouring to keep the public informed as to how things were actually going on. I undertook the correspondence for the *Manchester Guardian*, the only paper in the country which regarded the Peace Crusade sufficiently important to be specially reported, and I am glad to note that I got my telegrams through in time. The last fortnight, which I spent in the leafy glades of the Stolkpark, or wandering hither and thither between the five hotels at which the delegates were staying, is to me in many ways a unique and memorable time in my life. Of that, however, I may have more to say when the Conference is over and done. At present, I must now hurry back after having seen the REVIEW to press, in order to begin the publication of the first chronique of the Conference which is to appear daily in the *Dagblad* at the Hague, till the Conference rises.



DIARY FOR MAY.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

May 1. The American Government hands over to M. Cambon, on behalf of Spain, the 20,000,000 dols. agreed upon as payment for the Philippines.

A deputation waits on the Archbishops of Canterbury and York at Lambeth Palace, to express confidence in the bishops to secure order and harmony in the Church.

May Day Labour demonstration in Hyde Park; two thousand present.

President Kruger opens the session of the Volksraad at Pretoria.

2. General McArthur receives from the Filipinos a list of the prisoners in their hands.

General Otis has a conference at Manila with the Filipino Commissioners desiring peace.

3. Mr. Walter Rothschild, M.P., and Sir H. Howorth, M.P., elected Trustees of the British Museum.

Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, makes his Budget statement in the Canadian House of Commons.

The Italian Ministry resigns.

Mr. Hanbury receives a deputation, at his private residence, from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, which advocates a national system of telephones.

4. Mr. Ritchie, at the Board of Trade, receives a deputation of the Navy League, offering suggestions for increasing the number of British seamen in the Mercantile Marine.

A Blue Book on the Pacific cable issued.

Both Houses of Convocation adopt resolutions condemning the issue of newspapers seven days a week.

5. The Tsung-li Yamên informs the British Legation in Pekin that it has instructed the Viceroy of Canton to remove at once the six hundred Chinese soldiers from Kau-lung.

Further American successes reported in the Philippines.

6. M. de Freycinet, French Minister of War, resigns and is succeeded by M. Krantz.

The Filipinos recognise American sovereignty over the Philippines.

7. Strike of native signalmen on the Great Peninsula Railway of India.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York sit at Lambeth Palace to decide points of ceremonial in dispute in the Church.

8. Bishop Tugwell committed for trial at Lagos for statements made in the *Times* of March 27th on the death-rate in Africa owing to the drinking habits there.

M. Dupuy, in the French Chamber, denies that there are dissensions in the Cabinet.

9. The Women's Liberal Federation begin their Council meeting for the year at Westbourne Park Chapel, Lady Carlisle presiding.

The dispute in the cotton trade closes satisfactorily: wages to be advanced 2½ per cent.

10. Two hundred and sixty dervishes and a number of women and children surrender to the gunboats on the White Nile.

The International Commission of Control sitting at Athens issues its first annual report.

Great meeting in Paris to protest against the continued imprisonment of Colonel Picquart.

11. Mr. Andrew Carnegie offers £50,000 towards the Birmingham University.

Mr. Ritchie receives a deputation of sugar refiners, who urge an international agreement for the abolition of sugar bounties.

Mr. Rhodes accepts the presidency of the South African League.

12. Lord Salisbury receives a deputation at the Foreign Office of the Sea Fisheries Protection Association.

The Home Secretary receives an important deputation protesting against seven-day newspapers.

The Russo-Chinese Bank apply to the Chinese Government for a cession for a new branch railway to connect Pekin with Port Arthur.

A terrible explosion at St. Helen's; damage estimated at £100,000.

13. The Library of the Paris Chamber of Commerce is destroyed by fire, with the loss of forty thousand volumes.

In Italy, General Pelloux forms a new Ministry.

Mr. Stead has an interview with the Tsar at Tsarskoe Selo.

M. de Staal, President of the Peace Conference, arrives at the Hague.

Terrible railway collision near Philadelphia, U.S.A.

15. British troops start from Hong Kong for the new Kau-lung territory.

M. Bourgeois and M. d'Estournelles leave Paris for the Hague.

16. Sir Julian Pauncefote leaves London for the Hague.

Six Englishmen arrested in the Transvaal for treason against the South African Republic.



Photograph by] [*Elliott and Fry.*

THE LATE EARL OF STRAFFORD.

17. The Queen lays the memorial stone of the Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington.

The alleged "revolutionists" are brought up before the Court at Pretoria and remanded for a fortnight on bail.

18. Sir A. Milner telegraphs to President Steyn his willingness to meet President Kruger at Bloemfontein.

A large number of Paris postmen strike work on the refusal of the Senate to consider a proposal to raise their wages.

19. A Filipino peace delegation arrives at General Lawton's lines on their way to Manila.

The Tsar orders a commission to assemble, under the presidency of the Minister of Justice, to consider the question of transportation to Siberia.

20. Irish National League of Great Britain holds its convention at Bradford.

Great fire at Dawson City, U.S.A.; damage to property 4,000,000 dols.

21. The liner *Paris* goes on the rocks near Falmouth on her way from Cherbourg to New York; the passengers (430) land safely at Falmouth.

22. The International Miners Congress meets at Brussels.

22. The Co-operative Congress meets at Liverpool, 1,100 delegates being in attendance.

A form of government is offered to the Filipinos through Aguinaldo's Peace Commissioners.

23. The International Miners Congress at Brussels pass a resolution in favour of a legal eight-hours day.

Major Marchand passes through Suez.

Empire Day observed in the principal cities of Canada.

Admiral Dewey arrives at Hong Kong.

24. The Queen's eightieth birthday is celebrated in all quarters of the world.

The Congress on Tuberculosis opens in Berlin, in presence of the Empress of Germany.

Serious disturbances among the workmen on strike at Riga, in Russia; twelve persons killed and fifty wounded.

25. The International Miners Congress unanimously carry a resolution in favour of a *minimum wage*, which each nation should fix for itself.

In the Italian Chamber the new Cabinet gains its first Parliamentary victory by a majority of 81 in a House of 327.

The Queen publishes a public letter of thanks for the expressions of kindness which reached her from all parts of the world, on her eightieth birthday.

The Royal Military Tournament opened at the Agricultural Hall by the Duke and Duchess of York.

The International Commission at Apia holds its first meeting.

Great fire at St. John's, New Brunswick; a hundred buildings destroyed.

26. A deputation of the British Society of Friends waits on M. de Staal, and presents a memorial in favour of Peace.

General Gallieni arrives in Paris from Madagascar.

The Queen sends a message of thanks to President McKinley and the American people for their congratulations on her eightieth birthday.

The International Miners Conference at Brussels concludes its sittings.

29. The united divisions of the Court of Cassation meet in Paris to hear the Report of M. Ballot-Beaupré on the application for revision of the Dreyfus Case.

Sir A. Milner leaves Cape Town for Bloemfontein in order to meet President Kruger.

The final Vote on the Federation *Referendum* in South Australia has resulted as follows: Affirmative, 65,990; negative, 17,053; informal, 10,009.

Funeral of Señor Castelar in Madrid. Ceremony witnessed by enormous crowds.

The trial of M. Déroulède on the charge of inciting the army to revolt commences in Paris.

The Finnish Diet adopts without modification the Military Service Bill recommended by the Finnish Army Committee, and opposes the one proposed by Russia.

30. Major Marchand reaches Toulon, where he is received with enthusiasm.

President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner are warmly received at Bloemfontein.

The dispute in the Building Trade is settled satisfactorily.

Olive Schreiner publishes a stirring appeal for peace, addressed to the British people and the Boer Government.

31. M. Manau, the Procureur-Général of the Court of Cassation, pronounces in favour of a revision of the sentence of Captain Dreyfus passed in 1894, and asks the Court to order a fresh Court-Martial.

M. Déroulède is acquitted of attempted treason.

The first sod of the Northern Extension Railway is turned at Bulawayo.

The Gotha Diet decide to call upon the Government of the Duchy to represent in the proper quarter the necessity for Prince Arthur of Connaught taking up his residence in the Duchy as its future heir.

Peace Conference.

May 18. The Peace Conference opens at the Hague, all the delegates being present; M. de Staal is elected President.

19. The chiefs of the Conference meet in order to divide into sections to facilitate work.

20. M. de Staal makes a presidential speech introducing business of Conference.
    Three Committees named: (1) Armaments; (2) Rules of War; (3) Arbitration.

23. Presidents and vice-presidents are chosen for each of the Committees.

25. Committee No. 2 meets at the Huis ten Bosch, and is divided into two sections—namely, that of the Brussels Conference, and that of the Geneva Convention.

26. Committee No. 3 on Arbitration, under the presidency of M. Bourgeois, meets. The principle of mediation and arbitration accepted without dissent. Russian proposals introduced. Sir Julian Pauncefote proposes Permanent Tribunal. Sub-Committee of eight appointed. Sub-Committee No. 1 on Armaments, under the presidency of M. Beernaert, meets.

27. Both sections of Committee No. 2 meet, deal with the treatment of prisoners of war, and the extension of the Geneva Convention to maritime warfare.

29. Sub-Committee No. 3 considers the Russian arbitration plan along with that proposed by Sir Julian Pauncefote.
    Sub-Committee No. 1 considers the limitation to artillery in use in navies and fortresses. Substance of Sir Julian Pauncefote's proposal published.

30. The text of the Russian proposals on arbitration is published.

31. Proposals of Britain and of the United States Commissioners are communicated to the sub-committee or "Comité de Rédaction" of the Arbitration Committee. The text of the American project is published.

By-Election.

May 11. Owing to the death of Sir John Mowbray, a vacancy occurred in the representation of Oxford University. Sir W. Anson, Warden of All Souls', was elected without opposition.

30. Owing to the death of Sir H. S. Naylor-Leyland, a by-election was held in the Southport division of Lancashire, with the following result:—

Sir G. Pilkington (R.)	... ...	5,635
Mr. G. B. Balfour (U.)	... ...	5,052
Radical Majority	...	583

SPEECHES.

May 1. Mr. Rhodes, in London, on the financial position of Rhodesia.

2. Mr. J. Barrett, on British and American trade in the Far East.
3. Lord Rosebery, in London, on journalism and the seven-days newspaper.
5. Lord Rosebery, in London, on Liberalism, and sane and wild "Imperialism."
8. The Bishop of London, at Marylebone, deprecates the idea that the aim of education is to enable people to "get on."
   Sir W. Broadbent, in London, on the London hospitals.
9. Lord Rosebery, in London, on the Civil Service.
10. Sir John Lubbock, in London, on trade and business.
13. Mr. Stead, in St. Petersburg, on the way in which the English people have received the Tsar's peace proposals.
15. Lord Lansdowne, in London, on the superior capacity of temperance men in the Army to resist disease, bear fatigue and show coolness and intrepidity.
16. Lord Rosebery, in London, on Lord Elgin's Indian Viceroyalty.
18. Lord Salisbury, in London, on the future of the Liberal Party.
18. Mr. Goschen, in London, on South Africa.
    The Emperor of Germany, at Wiesbaden, on the Peace Conference
20. M. de Staal, at the Hague, on the objects and work of the Peace Conference.
    Mr. T. P. O'Connor, at Bradford, on the need for a united Irish Party.
22. Mr. Thomas Burt, M.P., at Brussels, on the advantages of trade unions.
24. Lord Rosebery, in London, on the Queen's reign.
    Mr. Chamberlain, at Highbury, on Friendly Societies.
25. Mr. John Morley, at Lydney, on Liberalism and Imperialism.
    Lord Kimberley, at Cromer, on public affairs.
26. Prof. Virchow, at Berlin, on how to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.
27. Lord Spencer, at Trowbridge, on the work of the Liberal Party in the future.
30. Sir W. Harcourt, at Nantyglo, replies to Lord Salisbury's speech on the Liberal Party, and expresses his faith in the restoration of the fortunes of the Party.
    MM. Ballot-Beaupré and Manan, in the Court of Cassation, Paris, on the *Bordereau* in the Dreyfus Case.

PARLIAMENTARY.

House of Lords.

May 1. Lord Salisbury replies to a question by Lord Kimberley on the Anglo-Russian agreement in China as regards the construction of railways. Money Lending Bill: the Bill passes through Committee.

2. Board of Education Bill is considered in Committee: speeches by the Duke of Devonshire and the Archbishop of Canterbury.
4. Second reading the Licensing (Disqualification of Justices Removal) Bill.
   Seats for Shop Assistants (Scotland) Bill: the Bill is lost. Third reading Trout Fishing Annual Close Time (Scotland) Bill, and the National Monuments in Churches Bill.
5. Second reading Trawlers' Certificates Suspension Bill.
8. Crisis in the Church: alleged Ritualism at St. Martin's Church, Brighton. Discipline in military prisons.
9. The Lord Steward of the Household announces that Her Majesty withholds her assent to the scheme for the management of St. Paul's School, in compliance with their lordships' address.
12. Allotments London Bill, on division, lost by 58 votes to 10.
15. Various Bills pass through Committee. Third reading the Board of Education Bill. Sergeant-instructors of the Volunteer Force considered. The proposed Pacific cable was considered in its relation to Canada.
16. Metropolitan Water Companies Bill passes through Committee.
18. Third reading Money Lending Bill. Report received of amendments to the Metropolitan Water Companies Bill.

House of Commons.

May 1. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to question, states that the Government was unable to accept Mr. Rhodes' proposal, nor was he able to accept the Government's, regarding British South African Company's railway guarantee. Statement of railway stipulations entered into between Russia and Great Britain. Old Age Pensions: discussion on the persons whom it is proposed to serve on the third Commission. Finance Bill: discussion; speeches by Sir H. Fowler, Mr. Haldane, and others. The Education Vote; speech by Sir John Gorst.

2. Finance Bill: discussion; speeches by Mr. Courtney, Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Goschen. Second reading carried by 280 votes to 155.
3. Liquor Traffic Local Veto (Scotland) Bill: Bill rejected by 217 votes to 143.
4. London Government Bill: discussion and amendments; progress reported.
5. Supply resumed in Committee: Board of Trade responsibility and salary of the President.
8. Mr. Gerald Balfour introduces a Bill to create a Department of Agriculture for Ireland. London Government Bill: amendments considered in Committee.
9. Mr. Balfour makes a statement as to business and the Whitsuntide recess. London Government Bill proceeded with.
10. Mr. McArthur moves the second reading of the Church Discipline Bill; speeches by the Attorney-General, Lord H. Cecil, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Balfour and others. On a division the Bill is rejected by 310 votes to 156.
11. Third reading Gas Light and Coke Company's Bill. Scotch Education: Finance Committee. Wine duties considered; speeches by Sir H. Vincent, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir H. Fowler.
12. East London Water Bill considered; speeches by Mr. Stuart and Mr. Gerald Balfour. Finance Bill Committee continued. Second reading the Colonial Loans Fund Bill.
15. Consideration of the London Government Bill resumed; progress reported.
16. London Government Bill: progress reported.
17. House counted out at four o'clock, there being less than forty members present.
18. Mr. M. Davitt calls the attention of the House to the suppression of a public meeting in Co. Mayo; Mr. Gerald Balfour explains. London Government Bill passes through Committee.
19. Supply. Adjournment for Whitsuntide
31. The House reassembles, after the Whitsuntide recess. Education of Children Bill considered. Mr. Robson, in charge of the Bill, explains its provisions, and proposes an amendment applying to agricultural districts, which is agreed to without a division. the clause was then added to the Bill, and progress reported

Several Bills advanced a stage

OBITUARY.

May 1. Professor Buchner (author of "Force and Matter"), 68

2. Dr. Martin E. von Simon, 89.
4. Mrs. Emma Marshall.
6. Cardinal Krementz, 79.
7. Sir H. S. Naylor Leyland, M.P., 34.
8. Admiral Possiet, St. Petersburg, [illegible]
11. Mr. H. L. Raphael, [illegible]
    Mr. William Inskip, 47.
12. Mr. Herbert Lloyd, 41.
    Mr. G. Fosbery Lyster, 76.
    Baron de Malortie.
13. Lord Wharncliffe, 71.
    Mr. Roswell P. Flower, ex-Governor of New York, 64.
14. Dr. Moir (Edinburgh), 91.
16. Lord Strafford, 68.
    M. Francisque Sarcey, 71.
19. Princess Francesca Rospigliosi, 72
20. Rev. H. J. Ellis (Cape Coast Castle).
23. General Moritz Perczel, 87.
24. Lord Esher, 83.
    Rev. Canon Wilkinson, 83.
    Major-General Sir Claud Hamilton, [illegible]
25. Don Emilio Castelar, distinguished Spanish orator and politician, 66.
    Mr. James Lindsay, Suda Bay, Crete.
26. Rosa Bonheur, 78.
27. Dr. Alphonse Charpentier (Paris Academy of Medicine), 63.
29. General Minto Playfair, at St. Andrew's, 71
30. Dr. Norman Kerr, M.D.
    General de Ganay, Paris, [illegible].

Other Deaths Announced.

Hon. P. H. Le Poer Trench; Mr. Lawrence Turnure; Mgr. Azarian; Mr. Charles H. Coote; M. Givkoff; Countess de Sommery; Count Henri Delaborde; Professor Damtach; Professor L. Struempill; Colonel A. W. Mau.



WHY NOT A GENERAL ELECTION THIS YEAR?

A CRY FROM THE CARLTON CLUB

"THE case for dissolution," from the Unionist point of view, is put very forcibly by "Carltonensis" in the *National Review*. From Lord Selborne's hint at St. Albans, that we were approaching the "electoral zone," the writer takes occasion to press for a General Election in the summer or autumn. He says:—

Circumstances are unusually and unexpectedly fortunate. It is reasonably safe to predict that the appeal to Cæsar, if made in the course of the next few months, would be answered decisively in favour of the appellant. The odds are heavy that a Unionist Cabinet would again be installed in power, with a sufficient majority to enable it to carry on the Government of the Empire till the first decade of the twentieth century is half over. This would be a great result to achieve—valuable for the Party, more valuable for the country; and it may be lost if the occasion is not grasped promptly. Time is not on our side. It cannot make matters better for us, and is extremely likely to render them worse.

THE OPPOSITION DISORGANISED.

The grounds which the writer advances do more credit to his candour and to his party loyalty than to other and more important phases of his character. The writer, of course, believes the gain of his party to be the gain of the nation; but while he shows every wish to snatch, by means of any conjunction of propitious chances, a triumph for the party, he reveals little desire to obtain the real and deliberate verdict of the national mind. He begins his catalogue:

Foremost among the present great, though probably transient, advantages of the Unionists is to be reckoned the condition of their opponents. An appeal to the polls at this moment would find the Opposition in a state of utter disorganisation. They have no leader, or too many of them, and they have no recognised policy. The quarrel over principles is complicated by that of personalities. The Liberals would go to the ballot-boxes, uncertain whether their authorised programme pledges them to be Imperialists or Little Englanders, Separatists or supporters of the existing Constitution.

The disruption of he Radicals can, the writer insists, grow no worse. On the contrary "it must mend." Either Rosebery or Harcourt will win the day. "It is surely good tactics for the Unionists to strike while their adversaries are still in confusion."

CHURCH TROUBLES AHEAD.

Next, delay of dissolution may mean a weakening of the Government. There are pitfalls before them. "There is, for example, the Church Question, which seems destined to become the most serious issue in English domestic politics during the next few years." Shelved for the moment, it may, on the Bishops failing to settle it, compel the Government either to suppress the extreme Ritualists or to face a furious "Protestant" agitation. "It will inevitably become more acute. . . . Let us, if we can, have our Dissolution and our General Election over, before the breeze of theological passion has begun to whistle too fiercely."

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

After the Church question comes the question of Old Age Pensions. The writer confessed that he was one of those who erred through over-eagerness in the matter, and that we are no nearer, if any further off, a practicable solution. Mr. Booth's scheme is dismissed as too costly and not worth discussing:—

In the grave uncertainty which envelopes the question no large and comprehensive legislation will be attempted by the Government, though I am afraid it is not impossible that some partial and necessarily imperfect devices for subsidising thrift may be attempted, in order to remove the reproach that nothing whatever has been done.

For the moment the question has been thrust into the background by the adroit experiment of throwing the burden upon a Select Committee. But if Ministers go to the constituencies two years hence, with a confession that they do not find themselves able to recommend any really effective Old Age Pension legislation, they cannot hope to derive any credit from the circumstance.

INCREASED TAXATION INEVITABLE.

Then there are administrative difficulties to be faced:—

There is looming large before us the contingency, which no Cabinet likes to face, of an increase of taxation. It may, by great good-luck, be averted next year, though I do not think it will; but it is almost hopeless to expect that it can be postponed longer.

Naval and military expenditure must increase. Civil retrenchment is impossible. The money will in the end have to come out of the pockets of the taxpayer. "Whatever is done, is almost certain to be unpopular." The Chancellor of the Exchequer will do the disagreeable duty better if the General Election lies behind him rather than in front.

A LULL IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

As to foreign policy, the writer thinks the present lull in international rivalries cannot last. When they are renewed, England ought to be ruled by "a Cabinet firmly seated, confident, and strong." There is now substantial agreement as to our attitude to other Powers. Why should not Lord Salisbury make his appeal now before electoral uncertainties can be counted on by foreign diplomatists, and be returned to power with a strong mandate before the troublous times recommence? "If the above considerations are of any weight," adds the writer, "they point to a dissolution during the present summer or autumn."

MINISTERIAL RECONSTRUCTION NEEDED.

As one of the minor advantages of this step, the writer mentions "a shuffling of the Ministerial cards and a weeding of the pack," which he thinks is badly needed. For "Ministerial offices were distributed in 1895 with a tolerant indifference to the real qualifications of their recipients."

Amongst Ministers to be shed—

There are at least two noble lords, who find themselves constantly required to grapple with masses of executive detail, which must tax their power of assimilation with undue severity; there are two estimable heads of great administrative departments . . . who might now be suitably asked to make way for younger men; there is an accomplished Vice-President, who will probably be happier when he no longer feels himself under the necessity of casting ridicule upon the Office and the Chief he is supposed to represent; and there are certain Under Secretaries and subordinate Ministers of the most notorious mediocrity.

GROWTH OF THE "MILLENNIAL SENTIMENT."

MR. GREENWOOD'S WAIL OVER ITS "TYRANNY."

LOVERS of peace and social reform will find some delightful reading provided for them in the June *Blackwood*. Mr. Frederic Greenwood, whose grim utterances on Machiavellian doctrine and the "law of the beasts" as the ultimate international law are still fresh in mind, here bears witness to the development of a totally different set of feelings. He heads his paper "The Tyranny of Sentiment": but his protest is a greater testimony to the power of the new feeling than even his opening tribute of appreciation.

"THE SPIRITUAL LIFT OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE."

For Mr. Greenwood frankly acknowledges that during three generations our country has experienced "the lift of a whole people" in the direction of loftier heights of spiritual growth :—

Within the last hundred years there has been at home here a new and remarkable growth of sentiment which may be called millennial, and that should be so called without derision. . . .

'He prayeth best who loveth best
All things, both great and small :"

there it is that the spiritual lift of the whole people of this island most plainly appears. Compare the cast of sentiment in every class a hundred years ago and now, and in every class will be seen much less of the robust self-dependence, selfishness, offishness of wild life, and a far deeper sense of the obligations of common kindness. "The human family," which was once a phrase of purely scientific meaning, almost admits its domestic signification in the England of to-day—so much wider is the embrace of kinship, so much more general the acknowledgment of mutual obligation and responsibility for each other's good.

There is, he repeats, "a very remarkable modification of mind," comparable in many respects with the sudden developments in Greece, Italy and England, which advanced the intellectual progress of mankind "in a night as it were":—

And this time it is not an intellectual but a spiritual growth; which has only to go on unblighted and unchecked for two or three generations more—meanwhile spreading here and there in other lands—to substantiate the hopes of the religionists of humanity.

A FLING AT THE PEACE CRUSADE.

These gratifying admissions are, however, only a prelude to an onslaught on what he describes as the "foolish or hysterical, or pharisaical excess" of this tender sentiment. The suspicions and restraints on which all government is based are, Mr. Greenwood holds, unduly despised :—

Resolved to "go one better" in the spiritual line, the competitive sentimentalist soars to a kind of political faith-healing. . . . Cast off suspicion; be confiding; trust, and show that you do so by such signs as opening your frontiers to the enemy, giving arms to the disloyal, freedom to assassins. . . . Above all, this is the short way to the abrogation of war and the institution of a United States of Europe and America.

So Mr. Greenwood unmasks his protest against the Peace Crusade. He goes on :—

The ruse of the Peace Conference (no reflection on the good Tsar intended) was prepared for one country alone; for in no other was it likely to succeed, and in no other had it an hour's success. That country, of course, was our own, where a glorious reception for it was prepared long since by the phrase-enslaved, phrase-enslaving emotionalism which has no effective existence elsewhere.

This is "England's worst enemy of all." To state its natural working and consequence would be to frame "such an indictment as no individual traitor to the public good has ever been confronted with." Traitor, however, is not the right word, but dupe: for at the bottom of all is something "more than pardonable or less than respectable, but which is not sanity in any case."

A SENTIMENTAL VEHMGERICHT.

Yet the country endures it :—

Then why? For the strange reason that a sentiment fruitless of everything but mischief and disappointment succeeds in imposing a tyrannical silence on the better sense of the country. The whole number of the will-o'-wisp New Lights is comparatively small; easily divided up by the naked eye, large subtractions of the calculating from the sincere, the bemused from the convinced, the volunteers from pressed men, or such as are forced upon the roll at the point of the pen, reduce the effective strength of this small number very considerably; and yet it makes afraid the majority which understands all this. As we have already said, it is equally well seen that the feet of these that are convinced stand not upon firm ground, but wade in very beautiful but unsustained and unsustaining moonshine; yet they are not withstood. . . . It is plain that there can be but one explanation of these unnatural manifestations of timidity—terrorism. . . . It is moral terrorism that performs these wonders, and it does so both in detail and in the gross.

THE DEMAND FOR OLD AGE PENSIONS.

The same tyranny is found by Mr. Greenwood in our domestic affairs. He will risk the wrath of "the sentimental *Vehmgericht*" by mentioning two—education and old age pensions. "Just as we all hate war, so we all love education." Yet opponents of the present misdirection and exaggeration of popular education dare not speak: "they are silenced under penalties more telling than fine and imprisonment." So in the matter of old age pensions, "as conceived by Mr. Booth and promised by Mr. Chamberlain" (!), "the end in view is as flattering to desire as universal and unending peace." Yet of the harm that moves in its train,—

Even now no man of mark can speak of it outright, showing plainly what it is in all particulars, unless he is prepared for the denunciation that destroys usefulness and ends ambition.

HATE RUSSIA?—OH, NO!

The use of the political imagination which endeavours to suggest natural causes for Russian Rescripts, and probable motives, along with prudent safeguards, is denounced by this sentimental imagination :—

What we take for reasonable caution, practised everywhere and everywhere necessary, is in great part a peculiar British weakness for making a "bogey" of a particular nation abroad! For the rest, it is nothing else than *hate*. We hate Russia—we know we do; and our hate is the hate of a selfish and baseless fear.

All this Mr. Greenwood laments as "in some ways ridiculous and in every way wrong":—

The "baseless" fear, what there is of it, is that which always comes true at last—the fear of being beaten down in the fight; and the talk of "hate" to which we are subjected is the introduction of domestic moral principles into regions where they have never yet existed, and where they cannot be practised without an even ridiculous amount of risk.

Mr. Greenwood condemns the timidity that dare not resist the sentimental tyranny as "a very miserable kind of hypocrisy" and "deplorable cowardice." Yet he fears that the Government as well as the public may succumb to it; on the point of arbitration and compulsory arbitration in international disputes.

Advocates of "the millennial sentiment" may well regard this paper of Mr. Greenwood's as one of the proudest proofs of the advance of their movement. Their opponents are hard put to it when the only explanation they can offer of the unanimity which supports the Peace Crusade or demands Old Age pensions is the general cowardice of the British people!—and this, too, at the supreme moment of its imperial self-consciousness.

"A VOICE FROM THE RAND"
OF WARNING TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

"UITLANDER" writes from Johannesburg in the *Fortnightly* on the Transvaal crisis. He recapitulates the many-times-told tale of Uitlanders' grievances, and proceeds to give this definite warning to the Colonial Office :—

Briefly, the President's little finger has been made heavier than the President's loins, yet the Uitlander still waits for any remission of his grievances. How long is he to wait? is his single question. We have seen that the Colonial Office has it in its hands to intervene. In the event of its interference timid people desire to know what is likely to happen. It is best, at such a time, not to mince one's meaning: I do not in the least believe in any possibility of war. If Mr. Chamberlain takes a strong line we must be prepared for very much bluff, alike from the Transvaal and from Cape Colony. The old warning will be trotted out, that the Cape Dutch must inevitably take up arms on behalf of the Transvaal.

If only he perceives that the Imperial Government is in earnest, Mr. Kruger will once more give way. The days are over when even the average Burgher in the Transvaal believes that in the defeat of Sir George Colley at Amajuba the forces of the Transvaal overwhelmed the British Army Corps. One or two survivors, there may be, of the old Tallharri Boers who cherish that devout belief, but the President himself is under no such illusion.

President Kruger counts on two allies :—

He reckons, in the first place, on the allegiance of the English Liberals to the Transvaal side. In the second place, he counts on your fears lest the Cape Dutch rise against you. The second of these he believes to be your illusion, having himself no especial confidence in the Cape Dutch.

THE ORIGIN OF AFRICANDERISM.

"Uitlander" is emphatic in his scorn for our apparent weakness and timidity. He says :—

It is not—if you will believe us who know—it is not the England of a strong arm that the Dutch in South Africa are prone to dislike. They dislike where they despise, and they are a people who have an almost abnormal reverence for strength. The new African party, which dreams of a great South African Republic stretching from the Zambesi to Table Bay, and grounded "on an Afrikander basis," only dates from Mr. Gladstone's concession after Amajuba. Before that melancholy disaster, the Dutch in Cape Colony and elsewhere showed wonderfully little of the new racial feeling. The young Dutchman wanted an English wife, the Dutch girl an English husband. When Amajuba came and the English flag was in the dust, and, strangest of all, the English Ministry were cheerfully accepting the situation, then the new *Africanderism* was born alive, and the contempt for England and the English arm set in.

THE UITLANDER'S THREAT.

He concludes with the following threat :—

Here, then, lies the momentous interest of Mr. Chamberlain's decision, that concerns not the Transvaal only, but all South Africa. The Transvaal, with its wealth in gold and other metals, its richness in soil and climate, besides, must of necessity be a determining factor in any confederated South Africa of the future. If the Uitlanders are left to their fate, it is hardly likely that they will henceforth regard Great Britain with any particular sentiment of loyalty and gratitude. They are much more likely to turn to their old friend Pharaoh, and make such terms with him as would secure them a remission of their grievances at the price of their loyalty to Great Britain. Some such compromise undoubtedly has been in the air, and would be gratefully received by the President, and by those foreign residents in the Transvaal —owning, the French alone, some £60,000,000 of capital— whose newspapers at home have been lately reminding Great Britain that a Suzerain Power has duties as well as privileges, and must be prepared to forego the last if she declines to exercise the first. Emphatically this is the moment for temperate, but firm assertion.

The Transvaal is a republic, and a republic let the Transvaal remain; but let it be an equitable republic on right lines. There need be no fighting to secure this; there only needs, on the part of the Suzerain Power, a little gentle assertion of her interest in her "last and largest Empire." If she will make that, she will have her reward, not in the reformation of the Transvaal only, but in an increased prestige throughout South Africa. If she withholds it, she must make up her mind to lose her paramountcy in the Transvaal of to-day and in the Confederated South Africa of to-morrow. And "now is the accepted time."

MR. COURTNEY ON THE SECRET OF PARNELL.

MR. LEONARD COURTNEY writes in the *Nineteenth Century* on Parnell and Ireland. He is not satisfied with Mr. O'Brien's biography. He notes the biographer's servile admiration. He asks what is the secret of Parnell's extraordinary ascendency :—

Universal negatives are hazardous, but most rarely, if ever, did Parnell say anything or do anything to touch the hearts of a people. In one way, and in one way only, did Parnell make and keep his command. The fact cannot be looked upon as one of comfort, but it is idle to blink it. Parnell won power because he showed he could fight, and fight with success, against Parliamentary predominance, and he was ready to carry that battle to any extremity. We need not accept that "indestructible passion of hate" which may have been often regretted as a rhetorical exaggeration by the brilliant author of the phrase, but we must confess to a potentiality of separateness in feeling sufficiently discouraging. The basis of his authority must, however, be confessed to have been very narrow; a rash critic might be tempted to say he had no qualification for the task he undertook The problems of Irish government are neither few nor simple, and he had studied none of them.

He grew up profoundly ignorant of Irish history :—

It was with a mind so furnished and so unfurnished that Parnell entered on the work of life. We cannot be surprised if in the record of what followed we find few traces of coherent policy other than that of the destruction of the Parliamentary rule of Ireland.

The only solution of the enigma which Mr. Courtney offers is this :—

The fact seems clear that on all the chief questions of Irish government, Parnell's mind remained an unrevealed mystery, perhaps because there was nothing to reveal. Strong in its energies, but untaught and unfurnished, it was powerful to pull down the organisation that existed; it gave little indication of a creative power which could establish a new order.

The writer reflects hopefully that "as an active force" Parnell's "policy may be said to have disappeared," and he anticipates an increasing cohesion between the peoples :—

The Treaty of Union was bitterly opposed by the peers and landowners of Ireland, who saw in it a danger to their position; but the experience of an unreformed Parliament was sufficient to bring these privileged classes in line with their brothers in Great Britain. The Parliament of ten-pound householders—the Parliament of the middle classes—established a similar feeling between the middle classes of Great Britain and of Ireland. In the development of the history of a democratised House of Commons may we not hope for a like assimilation of the industrial masses of the two islands?

Meantime he asks for a frank recognition of the fact that Ireland is Catholic, and declares that the Catholic University for which Mr. Morley and Mr. Balfour both contend must be granted.

"IAN MACLAREN" ON THE CHURCH CRISIS.

A FORECAST OF ITS PROBABLE ISSUE.

REV. JOHN WATSON writes in the *North American Review* for May on "The Religious Situation in England." He takes evident pains to be impartial and judicial; and Anglicans may perhaps be surprised that a Nonconformist and a Presbyterian could speak as he does of their Church. To begin with, he lays stress on the fact, attested by history, that any crisis in the Anglican Church affects not merely England, but the Anglo-Saxon race. He urges the unique position and influence of the Church: "in a thousand subtle ways, the Church has struck her roots through the length and breadth of English life." He extols the fascination of her service for all who have reached a certain level of culture; he finds in her illogical compromises of doctrine and discipline something congenial to the English mind; he deplores the "religious snobbery" which wins her adherents among the ambitious. He outlines the three chief parties in the Church—High, Low, Broad He acknowledges the deepening of her life, due to the High Church revival, which in its turn has affected Nonconformity, elevating its idea of worship and of the Church, while inspiring the passion for unity, which has federated the Free Churches.

HOW IT MAY END.

Forecasting the probable issue of the present crisis, the writer says that much might be effected if "the Bishops put their heads together and at the same time put their feet down." But "very few people expect that the Bishops will do anything worth mentioning." He does not expect the Low Church to do anything heroic in the way of secession for conscience' sake. High Churchmen would make any sacrifice for their Catholic convictions. He dismisses disestablishment as improbable so long as all parties within the Anglican pale unite to oppose it:—

If, however, High Churchmen anxious to be free, and Nonconformists determined to make them free, and Protestants burning to strike a blow at Rome, should unite their forces, disestablishment would come within the range of practical politics, and would become the election cry of the Liberal party.

WHAT DISESTABLISHMENT MIGHT MEAN.

Two results of disestablishment are possible. The large body of English laity might revise the laws of the Church and secure its Protestantism after the manner of the disestablished Irish Church. Or the High Church party might with characteristic vigour capture the Anglican communion; and "disestablishment would play into the hands of the Roman party." The disestablished Church might come to terms with Rome, "and some morning the English people would awake to find a Roman priest in every parish church, and the work of the Reformation undone." Many hold this prospect to be "so serious and so likely," as to oppose disestablishment or to disestablish only on condition that no buildings and endowments can ever be made over to the Roman Church.

"THE MIDDLE PARTY."

Ian Maclaren concludes with a sketch of another alternative which has evidently his sympathy. The Church may yet be saved by the middle party:—

A large number of Englishmen are neither High, Low nor Broad; they do not trouble themselves about questions either of doctrine or ritual; they prefer a sound, sensible, practical sermon to any theological discussion; they like a well-conducted musical service; they respect a parson who does his duty by the sick and the mourning and the poor and the children during the week, and, if he chooses to wear vestments on Sunday, they certainly do not think any more of his judgment; but, since it pleases him (and the women) and does them no injury, they offer no opposition. This kind of man does not enter readily into controversy, and refuses to attend party meetings, and it is doubtful whether as yet he has expressed himself upon the present situation. He is beginning, however, to watch events, and to get hold of the issues in question, and as soon as he is convinced that the Church of England is in real danger, and that the danger comes from the foolishness of a few hot-headed extremists, he will make his voice heard, and also his power.

THE AVERAGE LAYMAN'S ATTITUDE.

In no circumstances will this man, the average, intelligent Englishman, return to the Roman Church, or throw away the national and religious feeling which was won by his fathers; nor does he propose to be driven out of the national Church, which is his home and his heritage, and to take refuge in a Nonconformist chapel. The moment that he has any suspicion that the confessional, for instance, is really to be re-established in the Anglican Church, he will bestir himself to some purpose, and will be inclined to make very short work with Anglican confessors. It is this man who creates sound opinion in his Church, and when that opinion is created it will certainly be against the Roman party, and as certainly it will be irresistible. Against the determined convictions of this kind of man and his quiet, resolute action, the ecclesiastical arrogance and hysterical fervour of the Ritualists will be of no avail.

"THE SALVATION OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH."

One by one, in their parishes, they will be ostracised and condemned, and an atmosphere will be created in which they cannot live; they will either have to return to their senses and the orderly worship of the Anglican Church, or else they will have to go, and enter the church which they regard with so much envy as the undeniable branch of the Catholic Church, but which regards them as weak imitators and wilful impostors. The policy of prosecution a ritualist welcomes—it is a cheap martyrdom; the policy of refrigeration he will not be able to endure—he will be frozen out. The salvation of the Anglican Church lies with this middle party, who are stronger than all the Bishops and all the clergy, and who really represent the best mind of the English nation.

Russian Girls.

GIRLS who want to be thankful for "the freedom large and fair" which now is theirs would do well to read Miss E. M. Symonds' account in the *Girl's Realm* of schoolgirl life a hundred years ago. Dr. Garnett appears in the lighter vein of a eulogist of cats, modestly averring his desire merely to supply letterpress to Louis Wain's portraits of feline beauties. Russian girls are sketched by Darley Dale. The writer says they are charming in childhood; they mix with their parents and elders much more than is allowed in England; and while thus becoming excellent conversationalists, by fifteen or sixteen have few illusions left. Until marriage they are kept under sharp surveillance, and perhaps in consequence are inclined to evasiveness. To escape the tender mercies of a chaperon, girl students go through the form of marriage with some man, but without otherwise entering married life. They are excellent linguists, read widely, are practical and domestic, have little sense of humour. Their faces are remarkable for pallor and heaviness, with an expression of sweet melancholy. Cigarette smoking is a universal custom among Russian ladies, though not quite so prevalent among girls. They skate well, dance beautifully, and are fond of amusements.

JACOB A. RIIS, author of "How the Other Half Lives," exults in the May *Atlantic Monthly* over the victorious progress of "the battle with the slums." He reports a great improvement in the lower districts of New York during the last ten years.

THE NEW ENGLISH AND AMERICAN POETS.

MR. W. D. HOWELLS' APPRECIATION.

A VERY beautiful and stimulating study of what he calls "the new poetry" is contributed by Mr. W. D. Howells to the May number of the *North American Review*. He notices in succession the modern bards of England, the United States and Canada, and makes pleasantly welcome to us the fact that the home of English poetry is now as wide as the sway of governments that speak English. One would have liked a word or two at least on the poetry of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, as well.

"THE MOST FAMOUS MAN IN THE WORLD."

The writer asks, "What is the poetry first in the mind and heart of 1899?" and answers :—

I believe I have said what in naming Mr. Kipling, who is at this moment, possibly, the most famous man in the world, and whose work, in some sort of measure, is known almost as widely as his name. All must own this, whatever any may think of his work; and it seems to me that the fact ought to dispose of the doubt whether this is a poetry-reading age. . . . It is a mighty and a lusty note, full of faith and hope; and it is the note which makes Mr. Kipling famous wherever an Anglo-Saxon word is spoken or an Anglo-Saxon shot is fired; it stirs the blood both of Briton and American; and it is not the poet's reproach if they forget the deeper meanings of his song. He says what he came to say; he happened in the time which could hear his voice; he does not so much teach as tell; but no doubt the time will come when the warning in his message will be plain to senses now holden. It may not be plain to our American senses, till we have trampled into the red mire of tropic morasses the faith in men which made us the hope of men; but that is not the blame of a poet who has read us and said us more keenly than any alien before.

MR. WILLIAM WATSON.

In Mr. Watson's verse, Mr. Howells finds nothing of the primal force of Mr. Kipling's. Mr. Watson is English where Mr. Kipling is Imperial. When Mr. Watson stretches a hand across the channel or across the ocean, it is with a sense of effort. But of Mr. Watson's work, this is the writer's melodious appreciation :—

Mr. Watson's work is very charming to me, because I find in it a grace that seems to have come willingly and quietly; a gentle insight; a serene thoughtfulness; most intelligent sympathy with the peculiar things that are the universal; a gracious doubt; a delicate passion; an essential repose. His unwearying and unerring art, the perfect music of his phrase, the exquisite good fortune of his diction, are the minor qualities that follow the clear thought and the pure feeling. . . . If one were to sum up one's sense of Mr. Watson's poetry as a whole, one might speak of it as a delicate and beautiful criticism of life in man and things, of life in books and souls.

COLERIDGE AND DAVIDSON.

Of Mr. F. B. Money-Coutts the writer says that "throughout his work is the beauty of right-mindedness which is itself a sort of genius . . . . an impassioned conscience in certain pieces of his dealing with passion." Of Mr. E. H. Coleridge, in whom he finds again the traits in which the ancestral Coleridge excelled, he says that in all his verse—

There is the better modern spirit, the spirit which is beginning to reflect upon what it has thought, and which upon the whole seems to me the distinguishing spirit of the new English poetry.

Mr. John Davidson is ranked very high :—

Till now, English speech has uttered no such burning truth about the shame of selfish diplomacy, the inalienable criminality of aggressive war, the horror of prison-waste, the hardy insolence of money-might, the hope of life that dwells among the dead. It is all far more than worth reading; it, perhaps more than any other new poetry, embodies the universal human spirit, the spirit of the vast unfriended, unbounded commonness, before which Imperialism shrinks to the measure of parochialism.

"A NEW KIND OF ENGLISH POETRY."

Mr. Howells in parting with the poets of the old country thus sums up his impressions :—

A new kind of English poetry has appeared. . . . . So far as it is characterised by the past it is characterised by the art of Tennyson, and reasonably so, because that is the supreme poetic art. There are also hints of Wordsworth, hints of Keats hints of Shelley in the new poetry; but no hint of Byron, and what is still stranger, none of Browning; perhaps because these were not artistic poets, and the new poetry is as artistic as it is spiritual.

THE FOREMOST AMERICAN POET.

Mr. Howells passes to his own country, and declares :—

Foremost of our poets who have spoken to and for the day which is not yet yesterday, I should say was James Whitcomb Riley, who has known how to endear himself to a wider range of American humanity than any other American poet. . . . Not because it is American, but because it is human, it finds its way over the fruitful levels where men are all equal. I do not prize it less than the new English poetry in form or spirit, for I think Mr. Riley a very great artist, with insight as subtle as the best of the new English poets, and sympathy as generous. The Hoosier parlance which he has subdued to rhyme has not the consecration which time has given the Scottish dialect in Ramsay and Burns, but it says things as tenderly and as intimately, and on the lips of this master it is music. If he is above all others the American poet his primacy is significant of a more entire liberation to our native genius than we have yet realised; at the least and lowest, here is a poet who could have come in no other time or place than ours; and quite so much could not have been said of any American poet before. One feels this not only in his Hoosier verse, but in his poems in literary English; he is still essentially the poet of our common life; and perhaps hereafter the soul of that life may be divined best, in its sweetness and sincerity and purity, in the verse which is of such friendly familiarity that some may not yet prize it.

He finds in Mr. Madison Cawein the closest affinity with the new English poets in their artistry, and speaks with warm hopefulness of Mr. Lloyd Mifflin's verse. He mentions Mrs. Stetson's civic satire of "fanatics, philanthropists, and other Dangerous Persons." Mr. Hamlin Garland makes notable contribution to "Americanistic poetry."

A NEGRO POET.

More than literary interest belongs to the following appraisement :—

But I could not leave out the name of Paul Dunbar, the young negro poet, who has won popularity as well as recognition. It is a proof of the love of poetry in a time and country apparently so prosaic as ours that he has quickly made himself widely known, and has found not only favour but affection. It is not as a phenomenon that he has done this, not merely as the first negro who has been able to deal objectively with negroism; it is as something far more positive, it is as an absolute poet.

THE CANADIAN MUSE.

Thus gracefully Mr. Howells alludes to the young Canadian poets who form, as a group, a whole more dramatically impressive than any like group in the United States, and among whom "the sweetest and the clearest voice" was Archibald Lampman :—

The first thing to be said of all the Canadians is that they are all naturalists. . . . They are pictorial, rather than dramatic; the characteristic which they have most in common is that love of nature in which each of them appears a sort of solitary. Their delicate art is curiously unsocialised; the pulse of the time which beats so strongly in the new English poetry is scarcely felt in their rapture with their native skies and woods and lakes.

CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING:

A TRIUMPH OF CO-OPERATION—AND HONESTY.

IT is quite a romance of modern agriculture which Mr. J. W. Wheaton, editor of *Farming*, unfolds in the *Canadian Magazine* for May in his paper on the dairy industry of Canada. The first co-operative cheese factory was started in 1864. The first co-operative creamery was not started till ten or twelve years later. But the tale is best told by Mr. Wheaton's table of figures :—

PROGRESS OF CANADIAN DAIRYING.

Number of Cheese Factories.		*Value of the Output.*	
1864	1	1871	$1,602,000
1871	353	1881	5,460,000
1881	709	1891	9,780,000
1891	1,565	1897	16,300,905
1898	2,759		

Number of Creameries.		*Value of the Output.*	
1871	None	1891	$918,000
1881	46	1897	2,164,995
1891	170	1898	3,500,000
1898	762		

A Comparison of Cheese Exports.

	United States.	Canada.
1870	57,296,327 lbs.	5,827,782 lbs.
1880	127,553,907 ,,	40,368,678 ,,
1890	95,376,053 ,,	94,260,187 ,,
1895	60,448,421 ,,	146,004,650 ,,
1898	46,000,000 ,,	150,000,000 ,,

UNCLE SAM A TRIFLE TOO SMART.

The contrast between the increase of Canadian and decrease of United States exports is very striking: but not so striking as the explanation. Mr. Wheaton says :—

The superiority of the laws enacted in Canada for the protection of the dairyman over those in existence in the United States, perhaps, more than anything else has been the chief cause of the supremacy of the one and the displacement of the other in the markets of Great Britain. Just when the export cheese trade of the United States was beginning to assume large proportions the making of "skims" or partly "skims" began to be practised largely in the Eastern States, while in the west "bogus" or "filled" cheese became the product of a great many factories. These "spurious" goods were sent to Great Britain, and in many cases sold as full cream cheese, with the result that the United States to-day, instead of occupying a first place, occupies a second or third-rate place in the export cheese trade.

CANADIAN RECTITUDE.

Canadian dairymen, on the other hand, though copying the United States system in the beginning, were sufficiently careful of their future reputation as to copy only that part of it that was helpful and to discard everything of an unsavoury or dishonest nature. As the industry progressed, stringent laws were enacted through the efforts of organised dairying to prevent the making of skim-milk cheese in the factories, or spurious dairy goods of any kind, in the Dominion of Canada. So effective have these laws been in promoting honest and upright dealing that it is our proud boast that not one pound of oleomargarine or of "filled" cheese is manufactured or sold in Canada to-day. This is no small honour for a young and growing country to have in connection with one of its important branches of trade. In fact, and we say it advisedly, the manufacturers of other lines of Canadian goods, and especially of food products, owe a debt of gratitude to the dairymen of this country for the reputation for honest and upright dealing which they have established in Great Britain. This reputation has served to make it easier for other kinds of products to find a market in Great Britain, as the consumer there knowing that Canadians are honest in one line, believes they will be honest in others also.

GOVERNMENT AID.

The work was begun by private enterprise, but has been since fostered by the Dominion and local governments, which have established dairy schools, made grants to dairy associations, and aided the distribution of dairy literature. The writer reports :—

The work of the dairy associations, with the exception of those in Ontario and Quebec, is confined to annual conventions and meetings, where practical addresses on the various branches of the work are delivered by competent persons and afterwards published for distribution among the members. In addition to these gatherings the associations in Ontario and Quebec carry on a most important work by employing practical men to instruct the makers in the cheese factories and creameries. About twelve instructors are employed annually in Ontario for this work, while in Quebec . . . upwards of forty instructors are annually employed in visiting the various factories in that province.

THE ESSENTIAL AND ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

In closing, Mr. Wheaton says :—

We would like to impress upon every one interested in Canadian dairying that its essential feature and active principle is co-operation. The farmer who supplies the milk, the maker who makes it into cheese and butter, and the manufacturer or company which owns the building or plant, are parts of a gigantic co-operative fabric upon which the very existence of the industry depends.

CANADIAN JINGOISM.

"A CANADIAN LIBERAL" in the *North American Review* for May,—said to be Mr. John Charlton, M.P.,—passes under survey the work of the Joint High Commission. He anticipates that the two chief questions—of fishery and trade—will be settled, and a treaty framed at the next meeting of the Commission. It is amusing to read :—

It is pretty certain that the free importation of fresh fish from the maritime provinces is already largely secured by clandestine arrangements, fresh fish being transferred from Canadian vessels at sea to fishing vessels from the United States, which go out with scanty provisions and speedily return with phenomenal catches.

POLITICAL INSANITY.

The trade question has been explained in a way which the writer describes very outspokenly :—

It must be admitted, and it is admitted with regret, that a state of public sentiment exists in Canada towards the United States, which is not in sympathy with the friendly and generous impulses of the British people towards their American cousins, or of American people towards the inhabitants of Great Britain. In parts of Canada, chiefly in commercial centres, and especially in Toronto, a spirit of Jingoism exists, which has developed into a mild form of political insanity. . . . As a practical outcome of the prevalence of this sentiment, the British Columbia Legislature has recently debarred American miners from the right to engage in placer mining in that province, although the matter of reciprocal mining rights is under the consideration of the Commission, and a piece of legislation has gone upon the Statute Book of the Province of Ontario (61 Vic., chap. 9), which will ever remain a blot upon its legislative history, and is the most unjustifiable legislative enactment, probably, that has been placed upon the Statute Book of any American State, Saxon or Spanish, in the last generation. This is a law passed in the session of 1897, which practically confiscates the property of a number of American lumbermen, having timber holdings in Ontario, to the extent of

some three million acres. These investments were made upon the invitation of the Ontario Government, which controls and owns the public lands and Crown timber limits. . . .

When the Dingley Bill was under consideration in 1897, it was probably suspected that, in the event of lumber being made dutiable again, the Canadian Government would impose an export duty upon the exportation of logs. . . . A proviso was inserted in the Dingley Bill which enacted that if any foreign country imposed an export duty upon saw logs designed for export to the United States, the amount of such export duty should be automatically added to the import duty upon lumber sent from such country to the United States. This provision created great indignation in Canada, and as the imposition of an export duty was rendered practically impossible by the penal consequences provided against it, resort was had to the expedient of securing from the Ontario Government a Statute which required the manufacture in Canada of all logs cut from Government limits, or, in effect, which prohibited the export of logs. This provision, if it had been made a condition of sale, would have been within the right of the Government, though beyond doubt an unwise one; but the application of this provision, in the case of purchases already made for the express purpose of securing logs for export, was a breach of faith.

The American Treasury, with striking forbearance, have taken no notice of this law. The writer declares :—

Canada has many of the peculiarities of a spoiled child, and ventures upon many manifestations of these peculiarities, that would not be attempted but for trust in the protection of the Motherland. Our vagaries and our senseless impudence are a source of annoyance to English statesmen, who look at times with ill-concealed disgust upon our actions.

ONTARIO AND THE LUMBER DUTY.

In the *Canadian Magazine* for May Mr. John Charlton, M.P., speaks strongly, under his own name, against the Ontario Act. He says :—

The Ontario log export embargo law is calculated to prove a very serious obstacle to the adjustment on a satisfactory basis of the lumber duty question. The law arouses much indignation in the United States. It is considered practically an act of confiscation. As a consequence of this law millions of dollars of American capital have been deterred from investment in Canadian business enterprises, such as mining and lumbering.

The belief that the Ontario log export embargo law is a weapon which will tend to the securing of concessions in the matter of abatement or removal of lumber duties is ridiculous. Its consequences fall upon that class of United States lumbermen who have investments in Canadian limits, who are our friends, who have worked earnestly and intelligently for a reduction of lumber duties in the United States to the full extent that in their judgment it was possible to obtain, and whose efforts during the progress of negotiations in the Joint High Commission were more fruitful of results and of more value to the Canadian lumber interest than any other influence that was brought to bear.

"The Battle of the Tongues."

This is the heading of an instructive and amusing paper, with much of pictorial statistic, which Lewis Carnac contributes to *Pearson's* for June, What he represents by differently-sized military figures, and by the ladder-diagram, we may group in the following way :—

MILLIONS SPEAKING

At the end of Century.	English.	Russian.	German.	French.	Spanish.	Italian.
15th	less than four	3	10	10	8½	9½
16th	six	—	—	14	—	—
17th	8½	—	—	20	—	—
18th	21	31	30	31	26	15
19th	116	85	80	52	44	34
20th	640	233	210	87	74	77

ABYSSINIAN DESIGNS ON THE SOUDAN.

COLONEL C. CHAILLÉ LONG, formerly chief of staff to General Gordon, describes in the May number of the *North American Review* the aims and action of England in Egypt and the Soudan. He asserts that the project of British dominion from the Cape to Cairo dates from the beginning of the century—Nelson's destruction of the French Fleet at Aboukir in 1798, and the recapture of the Cape in 1806, together revealing this "manifest purpose." With the motive thus indicated the history of the century is reviewed.

THE CHANCE OFFERED TO FRANCE.

What is of moment in the article is the disclosure of the Abyssinian designs on the Soudan promoted by the writer. He says :—

Returning from Egypt in 1883, the writer submitted a note, dated December 11th, 1883, to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, based upon certain representations made to him by a competent authority, by which he proposed to assume the command (conjointly with King John) of an Abyssinian army of two hundred thousand Abyssinians, which, from Adowa, he would direct against Gallabat on the Blue Nile and Khartoum, where, after crushing the Mahdi, he would declare King John the Sultan of the Soudan under the protectorate of France. The proposition carried with it no responsibility nor expense. ... The writer's note must have been thrown into the waste basket of the Ministry. However this may be, a translation appeared in an English journal forty-eight hours thereafter, followed by the significant announcement that an English mission under Admiral Hewett would leave London for Adowa that night, charged with a special mission to King John. It seems that Admiral Hewett at Adowa tried in vain to induce King John to march upon Khartoum.

King John, in 1889, tried to do the thing himself, but was defeated by the Mahdists and slain. The writer proceeds :—

Had the French Government accepted the writer's proposition five years before, there is scarcely a doubt that the Abyssinian army of 200,000 warriors could have been led victoriously to Khartoum, for with each Abyssinian chief it was proposed to place an experienced European commander. King John, during the year 1884, would have been crowned Sultan of the Soudan.

FRANCE, AGAIN INVITED,—

But Colonel Long was not to be daunted :—

In 1894 the writer again submitted the possibility of taking Khartoum, this time to M. Casimir Périer, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who received him in private audience on January 17, 1894. The Minister listened with earnest attention to the proposition, which was to do with King Menelik what M. Ferry had failed to do with King John. M. Casimir Périer objected that both England and Italy had secured a footing on the Abyssinian coast since 1883, and that any expedition from the Red Sea, by way of Obok, might cause complications with Italy.

CHOSE MARCHAND, AND NOT LONG.

The writer was asked by a member of the Colonial Group if he would accept the command of a mission having its point of departure from the Mobangi, and he clearly and explicitly refused; but, on the other hand, he expressed his willingness to accept the command of an expedition having its base on the Red Sea, with Khartoum as an objective point, supported by an Abyssinian army. Judge, then, of the writer's surprise when, several months prior to the recent affair on the Nile, he learned of Captain Marchand's defenceless mission to Fashoda!

The writer, despite the way the Fashoda incident spoiled his plans, concludes with the pronouncement :—

Europe is the arbiter of the destinies of Egypt; and it needs no voice of Cassandra to predict that England will not be permitted to consummate her ambition in Egypt, even though that ambition is a century old.

RUSSIA'S NEXT GREAT ENTERPRISE:

THE BALTIC TO BLACK SEA WATERWAY.

THE *Fortnightly* opens with a paper by "S." on "Russia's Great Naval Enterprise: the Establishment of Intercourse between the Baltic and the Black Sea." It is another reminder of the colossal industrial undertakings to which Russia is devoting her energies. The Siberian railway, constructed at a total cost of 400 million roubles, is no sooner within sight of completion than this gigantic waterway, which is to cost £20,000,000 and to take five years at least in construction, is designed.

ONLY FORTY MILES YET TO BE CUT OUT OF ONE THOUSAND!

From the writer's description, which is somewhat desultory, it appears that there is already water communication over most of the proposed route. The waterway begins at Dünamunde in the Gulf of Riga. It ascends the Düna, or Dwina, to Polotsk; it follows a canal which connects the Düna and the Beresina; it proceeds down the Beresina to its confluence with the Dnieper, and down the Dnieper to Ekaterinoslav. There navigation is at present interrupted by rapids for about forty miles; and this tract offers the chief engineering difficulty. The Dnieper is navigable for the rest of the way. The new waterway is to be twenty-eight feet deep throughout—one foot deeper than the Suez Canal. The deepening of the Düna offers no serious difficulty; nor driving a deeper furrow through the marsh lands between the Düna and the Beresina. The latter river and also the Dnieper in parts will have to be deepened. The one hundred and fifty miles from Kiev to Ekaterinoslav are navigable by ships of heavy draught; and the two hundred miles from Alexandrovsk to Kherson admit of the passage of vessels of moderate draught. The new canal that will have to be cut is that required alongside the forty miles of Dnieper rapids between Ekaterinoslav and Alexandrovsk. The whole distance from the Baltic to the Black Sea is nine hundred and ninety-four miles, or, roughly speaking, a thousand miles. It will pass through the ports of Riga, Minsk, Kiev, Kremchug, Ekaterinoslav, Kherson.

VALUE FOR NAVAL STRATEGY.

On the strategic importance of the new waterway, the writer observes that what the railway system is to the army, this is to the navy. It will enable Russia to concentrate her naval strength in either the Baltic or Black Seas, as occasion may require. He asks:—

Can we reasonably expect that, should opportunity occur, such as would be furnished by a general European war, for instance, she would not avail herself of it to extend her waterway to the Mediterranean, *viâ* the Black Sea and the Bosphorus? The Bosphorus is, in more than one sense, a continuation of what will be the great naval waterway, for the entrance to the former will be just opposite to the exit from the latter: and it is a geographical, or rather hydrographical, fact that the influx of fresh water into the Bosphorus is due to currents that cross the Black Sea direct from the mouths of the great Russian rivers. There is no knowing when Russia will not be in a position to promote a European conflict—for while the Peace doctrine is preached abroad it is vigorously suppressed at home—and, under such circumstances, the inter-communication between her northern and southern naval establishments will enable her to muster all her available battleships in the Black Sea, almost before the Powers realise her object.

It would be going beyond facts to assert that this undertaking will make Russia a great naval Power; but it will at least strengthen her position, and, while she will be a constant menace to Constantinople, it will render her practically unassailable in her own waters.

AN OUTLET FOR VAST NATURAL WEALTH.

Happily, civilisation not merely gets a lift upon a powder-cart: it often follows in tow of a battleship. Unlike the Siberian railway, the waterway is expected to bring in immediate commercial returns. The writer says:—

Of the great cities and towns situated on the main waterway the most important is Kiev, the recognised centre of commerce for south-western Russia. Not only is the produce of the surrounding country brought thither down the tributaries of the Dnieper, but great impulse has been given to manufactures.

Kremchug, which is situated at the confluence of the Pset with the Dnieper, has progressed evenly with its neighbours; manufactures are making great progress, and agricultural implements, which used to be imported at Odessa, are manufactured here, the iron being mined in the neighbourhood. When we consider the enormous amount of land under cultivation, no more need be said of the prospects of this new industry.

But it is in the government of Ekaterinoslav that the most extraordinary progress is being made. At the end of the last century this province was a wilderness, peopled only by a few nomadic Tartar tribes; at the present time it is the best populated government in the Empire.

The great progress made in the districts of Little Russia is not to be wondered at; with such undeveloped resources it is a matter for surprise that it has not been more rapid. Take the government of Minsk, for instance. True, it is marshy and unhealthy, and is considered one of the poorest districts in south-western Russia; but it can boast a list of industries that any English county might envy.

What might not be expected of a country with such natural resources under proper administration, and with facilities for transport cheaper and more direct than the railway?

INVENTIVE KOREA.

WHO would have expected to find in the Hermit Kingdom the birthplace of such remarkable inventions as those of movable metal type, the ironclad war-ship, the suspension-bridge, the bomb and mortar, and a pure phonetic alphabet? Yet Korea possesses this distinction, according to a paper in *Harper's* for June. Homer B. Hulbert tells the story of "Korean Inventions." He says:—

Korea can boast of her share of the great inventions of the world, though, singularly enough, neither the world at large nor she herself, except in one case, has benefited permanently by the inventions. After tiding over the crisis which called into exercise the inventive genius, she has uniformly lapsed into her former condition, and the many inventions which might have revolutionised history have been relegated to her archives.

THE FIRST MOVABLE METAL TYPE.

The writer proceeds to show how "Korea was the first of all peoples to originate movable metal type." This was the sequel of a religious reformation. For centuries the land had suffered from the burden of Buddhist priests and monks. At last a General Yi Ta-jo, sent against China by a dotard king, turned back with his troops resolved to overthrow the dominant sacerdotalism. The new dynasty came in in 1492, and there was a great impetus to the study of letters:—

Schools were being established, books were being demanded, and students were calling impatiently for the time-honoured classics. Thus it was that in the reign of King Ta-jong a fount of metal type was cast, the first the world had ever seen. The art of xylography had existed for centuries, and clay type had also been used in Japan, but Korea was the first to discern the need of the more permanent and durable form of metal type; and so well did she carry out her plan that the type then cast has come down to the present day practically unimpaired. Each type was built on the principle of the arch, being cylindrically

concave on the under side. The purpose of this was to secure a firmer hold upon the bed of beeswax which constituted the "form," technically so called. A shallow tray was filled with wax, and the types, after being firmly embedded in it, were "planed" in the ordinary manner. The printer, sitting cross-legged before it, applied liquid ink by means of a soft brush, after which a sheet of paper was lightly laid upon the form. A piece of felt was brushed softly across the porous paper with the right hand, and the left removed the printed page. In this way it was possible to strike off some 1500 impressions in a day.

THE FIRST IRONCLAD.

The invention of the ironclad man-of-war arose in war with Japan in 1592. The Japanese were equipped with firearms, a weapon previously unknown in Korea. Their 160,000 veterans were awaiting a fresh army of 100,000, whose arrival meant despair for Korea :—

This grim necessity resulted in the invention of the *kwi-sür* or "tortoise-boat," so called because of its resemblance to that animal. In the illustration which has been preserved to us in the biography of Admiral Yi, we see that the boat was covered with a curved deck of iron plates, and was provided with a ram. These two things formed its defensive and offensive equipment. With this boat, whose speed was exceptionally great, Admiral Yi boldly attacked the Japanese fleet of 600 boats, ramming them right and left. . . . The few remnants of the shattered Japanese fleet made their way to Japan. . . . The Salamis of Korea had been fought, and for the first time in the world the virtues of a protected cruiser were demonstrated.

THE FIRST SUSPENSION-BRIDGE.

Apart from the rope-bridges of the Andes, the first suspension-bridge was the invention of the Koreans :—

The first suspension-bridge that can properly be dignified by that name was thrown across the Im-jin River in Korea in the year 1592. Here again dire necessity dictated the terms. . . . The Japanese, driven from P'yeng-yang by the combined Chinese and Korean armies, hastened southwards toward Seoul. When the pursuers arrived at the Im-jin River, the Chinese general refused to cross and continue the pursuit unless the Koreans would build a bridge sufficiently large and strong to insure the passage of his 120,000 men in safety. The Koreans were famishing for revenge upon the Japanese, and would be stopped by no obstacle that human ingenuity could surmount. Sending parties of men in all directions, they collected enormous quantities of *chik*, a tough, fibrous vine that often attains a length of one hundred yards. From this eight huge hawsers were woven. Attaching them to trees or heavy timbers let into the ground, the bridge-builders carried the other ends across the stream by boats, and anchored them there in the same way. Of course the hawsers dragged in the water in mid-stream, but the Koreans were equal to the occasion. Stout oaken bars were inserted between the strands in mid-stream, and then the hawsers were twisted until the torsion brought them a good ten feet above the surface. Brushwood was then piled on the eight parallel hawsers, and upon the brushwood clay and gravel were laid. When the road-bed had been packed down firmly and the bridge had been tested, the Chinese could no longer refuse to advance; and so upon this first suspension-bridge, one hundred and fifty yards long, that army of 120,000 Chinamen, with all their Korean allies, camp equipage, and impedimenta, crossed in safety. This bridge, like the tortoise-boat, having served its purpose, was left to fall of its own weight.

THE FIRST MORTAR AND BOMB.

The origin of the bomb is referred to the same war :—

The records tell us that a certain general invented a piece of ordnance which, when discharged, would throw itself bodily over the walls of the besieged fortress, and when it exploded, the Japanese who had crowded around to examine it were either torn to pieces by the flying *débris* or choked by the sulphurous fumes of the burning powder.

The phonetic alphabet of Korea was devised under the direction of King Se-Jo early in the fifteenth century.

BACTERIA IN TOBACCO:

THE CAUSE OF ITS FLAVOUR!

THOSE microbes again! It seems we can never escape from their presence or their subtly pervasive power. They are now declared not merely to reside in pipe and cigar, but to constitute the very virtue and charm of the fragrant weed. Such is the account given by Mr. G. Clarke Nuttall in the *Contemporary* of "the flavour of tobacco." He says :—

The bacteriologist boldly asserts that the delicate aroma, the subtle shades of flavour which variously please the palate of the smoker, are, one and all, attributable to the agency of microbes alone; that the characteristic taste of tobacco, with its peculiar fascination, is solely the work of these infinitesimal germs; and that it is to bacteria, not to any particular plant growth, that smokers must henceforth tender their gratitude for their enjoyment.

When the leaves of the tobacco plant are mature, they are first laid on the ground to wilt, then gathered into bundles and heaped to "sweat." Then they are dried, moistened, stacked and subjected to fermentation. This last process has always been felt to be important; but now, according to bacteriologists, it is the keystone of the arch. With fermentation begins the production of aroma and flavour. The stacks are breeding-places of myriads of bacteria: and fermentation is the outward and visible sign of their growth.

MICROBES AS MIRACLE-WORKERS.

It was a German bacteriologist, E. Suchsland by name, who found the flavour to be due to the microbes :—

He made interesting and suggestive experiments with these bacteria; he explored for and examined the germs which he found in the fermenting heaps of the finest West Indian tobacco—tobacco famed for its delicate aroma throughout the world; he isolated and cultivated them, and then he introduced these same bacteria into heaps of inferior German tobacco which was in course of treatment. And the result he obtained was both striking and extraordinary. The poor German tobacco, so remote from the flavour of the best West Indian, became transformed as if by magic into tobacco of a very different quality. Practically a miracle had been performed, for so great was the improvement wrought that the poor tobacco could scarcely be distinguished from the very best, and even connoisseurs and experienced smokers of the finest native tobaccos failed to distinguish it as the original inferior German.

THE BEST "HAVANAS" OUT OF CABBAGE-LEAVES.

What, then, will become of the monopolies of the now highly favoured and sweetly flavoured regions? What fall in prices may be expected!—unless, Mr. Nuttall suggests—Chancellors of the Exchequer tax bacteria :—

It has yet to be proved that only upon tobacco leaves will the bacteria flourish. May not other leaves prove to be almost equally serviceable? There is a wide field here for experiment in the direction of cabbage as a basis for new operations in the best tobaccos.

FLORIDA'S DEBT TO CUBA.

The science of bacteriology has assumed a new meaning to lands where tobacco is grown. Florida, reinforced by some 40,000 Cuban exiles—experts in tobacco culture—and already in 1897 producing 160 millions of "Havana" cigars, has established a laboratory for special investigation of tobacco bacteria. Mr. Nuttall concludes :—

We may confidently look forward to the day when culture of these germs which control the aroma of the fragrant weed will be obtainable, just as now we have lately discovered that it is possible to have living cultures of bacteria which can give a delicious flavour to our butter and a fine taste to our cheese.

ON AMERICAN COMPETITION.

A BRITISH SHIPBUILDER'S VIEWS.

A VERY sensible paper on "our American competitors" is contributed to the *National Review* by Sir Benjamin Brown, chairman of Hawthorn, Leslie and Co. He grants that much of our machinery is imported from the United States, but holds that "it is not unnatural that there should be a large interchange of commodities" between races substantially the same, united by cheap water communication. The English manufacturer "places his order as between English and American just as he would between Leeds and Manchester." The advantage which decides his choice may be merely temporary. Thus steel girders used in house-building were once mostly Belgian, but are now chiefly English; and the screwing machines required for making the Belleville boiler, which were first brought from France and America, are now made better in Manchester.

THE ATBARA BRIDGE.

As regards the Atbara bridge, some of the British firms appealed to were simply too busy to accept the order. Messrs. Westwood and Rigby were free to take it; but were faced with elaborate design and specifications by the Egyptian engineer, which "appear not to have been put before the American firms at all." The latter were free to repeat designs to which their men were already drilled.

ORDERS FOR LOCOMOTIVES FROM THE STATES.

Then the Midland Railway Company has placed orders for locomotives with American firms. But this, the writer explains, is a natural consequence of railway companies usually in this country building their own engines. Private firms are thus not in the way of making locomotives at sudden demand. The Admiralty, on the other hand, though building many ships at their own dockyards, continually distribute orders among private firms, with the result that this country could turn out at shortest notice an unrivalled number of ships of war:—

Twenty-five years ago, when their needs were much less, there were probably a dozen firms, any one of which would have been eager to take an order for, say, thirty express engines. To-day there probably are not more than eight at the outside, so that while all our other industries have increased by leaps and bounds, this one has diminished considerably. . . . It simply means that having bought all the engines they can in England, the companies are supplying their wants in the best way they can—and that is by going to America.

THE STRIKE NOT TO BLAME—

It is pleasant to know that this chief of employers will not allow the engineers' strike to be made responsible for the importation of foreign machinery. For that importation has been going on for years and cannot be set down to that one event. It temporarily intensified the evil, but is nothing like adequate to account for the greater part of it.

—NOR TRADE UNIONS.

Sir Benjamin is as little disposed to accept the cry that English workmen are eager to restrict the output by doing as little as they can, whereas Americans are eager to increase the output. There are lazy men in all countries who discourage more active mates:—

It is only fair to point out that their action has not killed the shipbuilding trade, which is honeycombed with Trade Unionism beyond any other industry. . . . At the same time, we none of us know how far the instincts of Trade Unionism may not be saving us from dishonesty and many other vices to which minorities might be apt to give way to were they not controlled by the public opinion of the larger number; and in the case of shipbuilding, the large amount of piece-work may neutralise the influence of indolence.

OUR ANSWER TO PROTECTION.

While complete international reciprocity is the ideal, the writer points out that American protection prevents the natural return being made for our importation of American goods. He refers to the growth of Imperialism, and shrewdly observes:—

Had foreign countries realised that by keeping us out of their markets they were forcing us to enormously increase our Empire, they might perhaps have thought twice before they adopted the somewhat unneighbourly line they have done.

Sir Benjamin grants in conclusion:—

There can be little doubt that, especially in the industries I am dealing with, the United States is far the most formidable competitor we have ever had, and if this country is to keep her position in the industrial world, the greatest enterprise, energy, skill, and intelligence are needed on the part of the employers, workmen, and the general public.

But the paper, on the whole, is distinctly reassuring.

AN AMERICAN ON "MADE IN GERMANY."

MR. H. F. L. ORCUTT, whose articles in the *Engineering Magazine* on machine shop management in Europe and America have often been noticed here, deals in the May number with the development of trade under competitive conditions. He does not reck much of British peril from German competition. He says:—

Germans and Americans are now sending machinery into English colonial possessions, and, in the end, the effect will be beneficial to England, while her commercial supremacy will surely remain paramount for years, in spite of the repeated statement of well-known Englishmen that their countrymen are liable to be beaten in the commercial race, owing to the better education of the Germans. Having had considerable experience in both England and Germany, I find it difficult to trace this idea to its origin. Like many other popular bugbears, it probably emanates from the political platform,—hatched in the brains of those who have had no opportunity for first hand observation, and simply know that Germany is becoming a lively competitor. I believe it is not true to say that Germans are better educated than Englishmen. They are differently educated,—notably, in the acquirement and use of foreign languages. German manufacturers have the qualification of rapidly adapting themselves to the requirements of customers. At the same time, the German is more rapidly assimilating new ideas than the Englishman. As to real commercial supremacy, however, Germany is in its childhood, compared with England. A large English manufacturer, who is, by the way, a naturalised Englishman of German birth, tells me that he employs many German clerks, but nearly all are under thirty years of age. For the more responsible duties, which come with later years and greater experience, he prefers Englishmen. German education and training produce diligent, painstaking, routine workers and highly-trained specialists, but it seems not to turn out a great number of independent thinkers and practical men,—at least, as far as mechanical affairs are concerned. England has nothing to fear from Germany, if she will but awaken to the fact that her workshops need renovating. In natural resources she is the equal of Germany. In social institutions, which more or less determine the efficiency of workmen, she is the superior. She is not leading Germany, however, in capitalistic enterprise and the adoption of improved machinery. It is to America that England must look for a formidable competitor. There she is outrivalled in every instance but one—foreign trade. . . . The workshops of Europe must, generally speaking, be re-equipped from beginning to end, if they would meet American competition.

HOW TO BEAT OUR TRADE RIVALS.

(1) WANTED: A DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

"MADE in Germany, and How to Stop It" is the catching title of a paper in the *Fortnightly Review*, by the Rev. Dr. Gibbins. He banters the British public on the disappointment it experienced after having gone in for a national system of education, on finding that foreigners are rushing in where the English had formerly been wont to tread in commercial pre-eminence.

WHAT IS COMMERCIAL EDUCATION?

The first remedy he suggests is to replace our existing chaos of educational authorities by "organisation, co-ordination, and systematisation." Next a proper scheme of commercial as contrasted with technical or scientific education :—

Trade involves two economic provinces: production, which is the occupation of the manufacturer and agriculturist; and distribution, which is the function of the merchant and the tradesman. Technical education provides instruction in the former, commercial education instruction in the latter.

Of commercial education he insists :—

It implies, in the first place, a general training of all the mental faculties, such as is given by the best schools and teachers engaged in secondary education. It must presuppose a sound preliminary knowledge of all those subjects—such as Latin, Euclid, mathematics, science, and, above all, English history and literature—which are essential, not only to any cultivated person, but to anyone who aspires to become an intelligent citizen of a modern state.

Next, when a boy is at least fourteen years of age, he could take up special commercial subjects comprising: (1) commercial arithmetic; (2) languages, the more the better; (3) science for practical commercial use; (4) history and geography of commerce; (5) economics of tariffs, taxation and finance; (6) elements of commercial law; (7) routine of office work.

HOW TO PROVIDE IT.

How to provide commercial instruction is the next problem considered :—

The way to provide it is shown to us already by the provision made for Science. Let a Department of Commerce be established on the same lines, somewhat improved maybe, of the much-abused but not altogether inadequate Department of Science and Art at South Kensington. Begin as it began, with a fairly low standard, but with a regular and well-organised system. Lay down the qualifications of teachers, and provide for their being taught those qualifications. Establish one set of examinations by one body, not a dozen different sets by a dozen different bodies. Do not be afraid of paying for the work done, but give grants freely, yet judiciously, to those schools who undertake commercial tuition. Consult the schoolmaster as to what can be taught in an ordinary school, and what had best be left for special outside agencies. Have inspectors and apparatus —such as commercial museums and specimens of products— and all the requisites for proper teaching. Have, in fact, organisation and system, instead of muddle and chaos. There is no reason, as far as I can see, why we should not have "organised commercial schools" where grants are given for "excellent" and "fair" in book-keeping and commercial geography just as much as "organised science schools" with grants for chemistry and electricity.

(2) DR. MACNAMARA'S SUGGESTIONS.

In the same number of the *Fortnightly* Dr. Macnamara discusses "joints in our educational armour." Among the faults he finds with our system is, first, the defective school attendance. He points out that in the year 1895, of the number of persons in gaols in England and Wales only 2·96 per cent. could read and write well. The great bulk were drawn from those who did not attend school or attended badly. He points out "that the cost of maintenance for a prisoner in a county gaol is roughly eight times that, and in a convict establishment thirteen times that, of the cost of maintenance of a child in an elementary school." He complains of the early age at which the children leave, of the factory half-time system, and of the fact that where there are no Board Schools, an area equal to a third of the country gets off with one-tenth the measure of local support provided by each of the other two-thirds. In the following passage Dr. Macnamara definitely disassociates himself from the policy of "a School Board in every parish" advocated by the National Education Association, and sides with Sir John Gorst in pressing for larger administrative areas :—

Under the Act of 1870 the parish is taken as the unit of local administration, and nothing has been more fatal to the progress of public education popularly controlled than this enactment. For not only is the parish in many cases too small an area to secure effective local management, but the area is often so restricted and poverty-stricken that the burden of local contribution is rendered excessively heavy just at the point where the obligation is met with the least readiness. And not only so, but the minute areas of School Board administration in the country districts involve a considerable amount of waste of public money in the multiplication of official machinery.

The paucity of the teaching staff is another defect :—

Disregarding all supernumeraries, at the present time there is a *certificated* teacher to every 106 of the scholars in the Voluntary Schools of England and Wales, and one to every 80 scholars in the Board Schools. In Scotland, the corresponding facts show a certificated teacher to every 71 scholars; and under the School Board for London a certificated teacher to every 48 scholars.

Contrasting the state of things in other countries, it may be added that in France and Switzerland the classes must never exceed 50. Holland and Sweden limit the classes to 40. In the schools of Denmark the classes show an average attendance of 30; none exceed 40. For the upper classes, Italy fixes 25 as a reasonable size, and Saxony 30; for lower classes, the number in Italy is 55, and in Saxony 40. Turning to America and the Colonies, it is found that in the State of Washington the normal class is 30; this is also the number in Cape Colony. New Zealand limits the classes to 32.

Roman Courtesies to Anglican and Nonconformist.

PERSONS interested in the development of the higher amenities of theological controversy will peruse with pleasure Father Kent's *Dublin* review of Dr. Fairbairn's "Catholicism." It is a model which the disciples of Mr. Kensit would do well, if they could understand it, to follow. The editor has an able criticism of Lord Halifax and neo-Anglicanism, in which he applauds his lordship's stand against Erastianism and his repudiation of the Royal supremacy. He even says :—

Lord Halifax has come to help us, and that he, at the close of the nineteenth century, with a band of some thirty thousand Anglicans at his back, should take up our thesis, and, in the face of all England, nail it on the doors of the Anglican Establishment, seems to us an event hardly less epoch-making than that other memorable thesis-nailing which took place at Wittenberg, on the eve of All Saints, some three hundred and eighty years ago.

There is also a kindly appreciation of Thring of Uppingham, by Mr. Alfred Herbert.

THE *Sunday Magazine* for June is distinguished by an interesting sketch of the late Richard Cadbury and his work, and by a study of Victor Hugo as the great poet of childhood.

EMILIO AGUINALDO:

PHILIPPINE PATRIOT, PRESIDENT, AND SOLDIER.

MR. HOWARD W. BRAY has sent me from Hong Kong the following letter about Aguinaldo, the Philippine patriot. The letter was written after reading the extracts which I published from the Character Sketch of Aguinaldo that appeared in the American *Review of Reviews*:—

Up to the time of the outbreak of the Hispano-American war, I was the only Englishman, or, it may be said, foreigner, who could claim friendship or even acquaintance with Aguinaldo. I enjoyed the hospitality of his father's house in Cavite Viejo as far back as the year 1883, when the subject of the sketch quoted by you from the American *Review of Reviews* was a boy of thirteen. I am certainly the only foreigner who has enjoyed the confidence of the Filipino leaders both before and during the rebellion against Spain, and, above all, I was the medium through which Aguinaldo was brought into relations with the American Government in Singapore last April. I was residing temporarily in Singapore owing to the disturbed state of the Philippines, especially in the province where my estate is situated, when General Aguinaldo came down from Hong Kong to consult with me on the situation. The American Consul-General there, Mr. Spencer Pratt, at once requested me to arrange an interview, which I did, at the same time acting as interpreter when the conditions of Aguinaldo's co-operation with Admiral Dewey were settled, which President McKinley has since repudiated, under the pretext that the Consul-General was not authorised to act on behalf of the Government—one of the most shameless subterfuges of the many which the American Government has been guilty of since the change of policy brought about by the Jingoes to covet the flesh-pots of the Philippines—or, as McKinley in his Boston speech described them, "the gems of the Orient"—was adopted.

Although making no pretence of being a politician or biographer, I am better informed on questions connected with Aguinaldo than any other person; and although I have been involuntarily dragged into the labyrinth of heated controversy, I feel it my duty to dispel and refute the mischievous and utterly false stories so assiduously circulated to the detriment of my illustrious friend.

HIS FAMILY CONNECTIONS.

Emilio Aguinaldo was born on March 22nd, 1870, in the town of Cavite Viejo, not only of pure Filipino, but also of pure Cavite blood—blood that has always distinguished itself for valour and independence of character. Although the province of Cavite has furnished the Spanish Colonial navy with most of its best men, the Caviteños have invariably taken the most prominent lead in all attempts to shake off the hated Spanish yoke. They are amongst the best agriculturists in the island of Luzon, in spite of being handicapped by having all their best lands in the possession of the late all-powerful monastic orders; yet notwithstanding this they have hitherto succeeded, by their industry and self-reliance, in keeping out any other Spanish exploiters of their soil. He is neither the "offspring of a Spanish general" nor a "dissolute Jesuit," but born in lawful wedlock of an old patriarchal family who have resided there for generations. His parents were in comfortable circumstances, and owned considerable landed property. His father was imprisoned for supposed complicity with the rebellion of 1872, but was afterwards liberated because proved to be innocent. He was the youngest of three children, and was educated first at the school in his native town, afterwards at the College of San Juan de Letran, in Manila, under charge of the Dominican Friars. There are no Jesuit priests in Cavite, consequently he could never have been a "house-boy" with one, and his father was sufficiently well off to educate his son himself without such extraneous aid as your report suggests. He neither studied medicine nor theology, but left the college of San Juan in the fourth year of his studies owing to the death of his father, in order to assist his mother in the management of the family property.

MONASTIC TYRANNY AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

His father was supposed to have been poisoned through some monkish intrigue. Aguinaldo himself soon became an object of priestly hatred, because it was asserted he was a Freemason; and any one who has lived in the Philippines knows full well with what demoniacal tenacity the monks persecuted any unfortunate subject suspected of masonic tendencies. In course of time he became "gobernadorcillo," or mayor of Cavite Viejo, and was acting as such when the late revolution broke out in August, 1896. He had nothing whatever to do with this; but one day, when visiting the Governor of Cavite province, with whom he was on very cordial terms, he found out that the friar in charge of his parish was planning his arrest as a suspect. (It must be understood by strangers to the Philippines that these all-powerful friars had virtually the liberty of every Filipino in their hands.) Well knowing what this meant, he returned to Cavite Viejo, and whilst in the tribunal, or village court-house, discussing the situation with the now Colonel Tirona and other head men, three soldiers of the Civil Guard were observed walking up and down in front of the building. On being interrogated with reference to their presence, they stated they were waiting there by order of the sergeant. Quick as lightning the hint was taken and a council of war hastily held, when it was decided to get the town to rise. The three native soldiers of the Civil Guard, after a little pressure had been brought to bear upon them, joined and delivered over their arms and ammunition, and a start was made for the Civil Guard station, where the sergeant in charge was surprised, and he and the rest of his men were speedily disarmed. Emissaries were sent to the outlying townships in the province, and a general rising took place. The priest of Cavite Viejo, an unshod Austin friar, getting timely advice, made good his escape to the Noveleta road, where he took a boat and sailed for Cavite town. Aguinaldo then, at the head of a numerous body of men armed with ten rifles only, the rest "bolos" (native knives) and spears, made for Imus, the headquarters of the Civil Guard of the province, where the Recoleto friars have a fine fortified estate house. Here the Civil Guard had entrenched themselves, and the first resistance was met with; but Aguinaldo, with nothing but a revolver and a whip in hand, scaled the walls at the head of his troops and captured the whole place amidst a storm of bullets.

PLUCK AND POPULARITY.

He now had twenty-seven rifles, and his daring exploit had spread far and wide; there is nothing inspires a Malay so much as pluck, and support came pouring in from all directions. His subsequent wonderful progress is now a matter of history.

This was the commencement of his military career, and the foundation of his extraordinary popularity and influence. He is not precocious, but modest, neither is he ambitious for power; his one desire is to liberate his fatherland from an intolerable foreign yoke, and then retire to live in peace. Fate has, however, decreed

another career for him, and the unanimous will of a grateful people has compelled him to assume the reins of civil as well as military power.

He is intelligent, far-sighted, chivalrous, brave, self-controlled and honest, but never vindictive or cruel. His greatest enemy can never fairly make such an accusation against him. His humane conduct of the war alone will always remain the brightest page in the history of his *régime*, and an example that might well be followed by some of the nations boasting of their civilisation. Even Admiral Dewey in his official reports has borne witness to the fact that Aguinaldo has invariably conducted the war humanely. There are other things not known to the outside world which stamp him as a humane man and a great man. Not long ago four Spanish prisoners to whom he had given exceptional liberty and remuneration for services performed tried to poison him by putting arsenic into his food. Although caught in the act, they were pardoned by Aguinaldo, who furthermore protected them from the wrath of the populace. He also pardoned the Austin friars who had instigated the act. A swindler and vagabond named Artacho, the renegade Filipino who, instigated by the friars and Spaniards, made a miserable attempt to discredit Aguinaldo before the world, and was condemned by court-martial to be shot as a traitor, is still alive, because Aguinaldo in his large-heartedness will not sign his death-warrant; yet a greater knave never walked this earth.

He is courteous, although very reserved with strangers, polished and dignified, generous and self-sacrificing, and, as you truly say, not only one of the greatest, but the greatest Malay on the page of history.

A BORN LEADER OF MEN.

He is a born leader of men, like Washington, Napoleon, El Cid, Saladin, Cæsar, Mahomet, Sakymuna, and the founder of Christendom—one of those who have always risen from the people at the critical stage of their respective country's history. He has accomplished what few have accomplished, and will go down to history as one of the world's heroes—every inch a man.

The venerable U.S. Senator Hoar has compared him to Simon Bolivar; but I doubt if even Bolivar had such a magic influence on his fellow-men as Emilio Aguinaldo, whose very name seems to act as a magnet on all classes of his countrymen. I had occasion to experience this in July and August last when paying a visit to Mindanao and the other southern Philippine Islands, where I was surprised to find the charm of his name electrified people who had never seen him, nor would they have the slightest chance of doing so. On discovering that I had the honour to be a friend of his, I was overwhelmed with entreaties to carry their offers of submission to him, and promises to blindly follow him whenever and wherever he might order. In fact, I could then and there have raised a regiment in a few hours, simply on a promise to take them to Aguinaldo! I have known the Philippines intimately for seventeen years—probably better and more thoroughly than most people—and I must confess I was surprised at this unstinted and unselfish devotion, which I submit is indeed a charming trait in the character of these much maligned people.

Aguinaldo was never in Europe. His only experience of the outside world was a four months' sojourn in Hong Kong, Saigon, and Singapore. The monstrous reports about his being a sailor in the Chinese navy, and other sensation mongery published in some of the American "yellow" journals, could only exist in the disordered brains of these "highly civilised" writers of fiction; likewise the remarkable story published by the *Graphic* of the "head reward," which must amuse even Governor-General Augustin! The only true statement of the latter journal is, that "Emilio Aguinaldo, President of the Philippine Republic, is evidently a man of whom the world will yet hear a great deal." It would be well for the world if there were more Aguinaldos.



"NOW DON'T BE OBSTINATE, MY LITTLE PHILIPINO, LOOK AT THOSE TESTIMONIALS FROM MY OTHER PATIENTS."

—*Philadelphia Enquirer*

R. Louis Stevenson's Gospel.

IN the letters of Robert Louis Stevenson, published in *Scribner's*; there is what he calls a Christmas sermon, written to his mother in 1880. He says:—

I wonder if you or my father ever thought of the obscurities that lie upon human duty from the negative form in which the Ten Commandments are stated, or of how Christ was so continually substituting affirmations. . . . A kind of black, angry look goes with that statement of the law of negatives. "To love one's neighbour as oneself" is certainly much harder, but states life so much more actively, gladly and kindly, that you can begin to see some pleasure in it, and till you can see pleasure in these hard choices and bitter necessities where is there any Good News to men? It is much more important to do right than not to do wrong; further, the one is possible, the other has always been and will ever be impossible; and the faithful *design to do right* is accepted by God; that seems to me to be the Gospel, and that was how Christ delivered us from the law. After people are told that, surely they might hear more encouraging sermons.

There are only three possible attitudes,—Optimism, which has gone to smash; Pessimism, which is on the rising hand and very popular with many clergymen who seem to think they are Christians. And this Faith, which is the Gospel ....

The whole necessary morality is kindness; and it should spring, of itself, from the one fundamental doctrine, Faith. If you are sure that God, in the long run, means kindness by you, you should be happy; and if happy, surely you should be kind.

PAX ANGLO-AMERICANA:
THE DESTINY OF THE PLANET.

"THE Twentieth Century Peacemakers" is the title of a long and thoughtful survey of the international situation which Albion W. Tourgée contributes to the June *Contemporary*. It is an essay on the problem presented by two simultaneous but diametrically opposed unanimities: the unanimous support given by the English-speaking world to Anglo-American good fellowship, and the unanimous opposition of the European Continent.

EUROPE, ALL COSSACK, OR ALL DEMOCRAT.

The writer puts the question :—

What is there about the proposal of an Anglo-Saxon alliance which has power thus to bring the subjects of the Tsar and the Sultan into substantial harmony, to make Frank and German suddenly of one mind, and produce a passionate accord between rulers and ruled throughout all the continent of Europe?

He recalls Napoleon's saying that "within fifty years Europe will be all Cossack or all Democrat:" and goes on to show that in effect all Europe has become Cossack, while the Anglo-Saxon world is Democrat. Whence their antagonism? He takes the chief Powers one after the other.

Russia, "the Orient ideal, armed and equipped by Occident science and civilisation," is "the very antipode of Anglo-Saxon individualism." Germany has been solidified by the genius of Bismarck into a military absolutism, of which war is the natural result. War is the object of the Empire, the ambition of its monarch, the sentiment of its people. All that is wanting is opportunity, excuse, and prospect of success. Anglo-Saxon commerce and industry antagonizes German, not less than do the political ideals of the two great races.

France is bound to go to war by the memory of Sedan and the long struggle upwards since. "All shades of political thought within her borders are agreed upon one thing—that conflict is inevitable, essential to her fame and to her prosperity."

Each of these three Powers is armed to the teeth. What is the meaning of these armaments?

It can only be that they anticipate some movement, looking to the re-formation of the map of Europe, or an offensive alliance against some Power outside the continent of Europe. Either or both of these is probable. . . . Take away extraneous influences, therefore, and this greatest triumvirate of history might divide at will the European world.

EUROPE VERSUS ANGLO-SAXONDOM.

It will be seen that the writer deals in strong contrasts and large generalisations, which require to be taken with no small pinch of salt. Take, for example, the solution up to which he has been leading us :—

Centralised military absolutism is the one idea common to all the monarchs, all the ministers, all the armies of Europe. Over against them as world-forces stand England, the United States, and the South American Republics, which, by the acceptance of the "Monroe Doctrine" by Great Britain, are practically under the joint protection of these Anglo-Saxon Powers. There is no doubt that all Europe is hostile to Great Britain. Eliminate the United States from the problem, guarantee her neutrality, and there is little doubt that before the dawn of the twentieth century the civilised world would be arrayed in arms against Great Britain.

STRATEGIC AND ECONOMIC SUPERIORITY.

The economic antithesis aggravates the political. "For the first time in history the world's labour is able to produce more than the world can consume." But, "as a rule, one man's labour in the United States, in Canada, or Australia, will produce many times as much of nearly all those things which are essential to human life as in Europe." While the English over sea produced only raw material, Europe could offer luxuries and manufactures in exchange. But now the United States compete in these articles: and as a consequence, in Europe, "every capitalist, every manufacturer, every tradesman, every labourer, regards the Anglo-Saxon peoples as in some sense responsible for the lack of profits or the reduction of wages which confronts them in their several occupations." So also in sites of strategic or natural value :—

One of the most marvellous results of the untrammelled individuality of the Anglo-Saxon is the fact that to-day the English-speaking nationalities control the most important products of the world and hold the points of greatest strategic value on all the great avenues of commerce.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE INEVITABLE.

The writer thus arrives at the conclusion :—

An alliance between the great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family means the creation of a world-power against which it is not only impossible that any European combination should make head, but which will have such control of the commercial and economic resources of the world as to enable them to put an end to war between the continental Powers themselves without mustering an army or firing a gun. Whether they desire it or not, the necessities of the world's life, the preservation of their own political ideals, and the commercial and economic conditions which they confront, must soon compel a closer *entente* between these two great peoples. They are the peacemakers of the twentieth century, the protectors of the world's liberty, of free economic development, and of the weak nationalities of the earth.

Much of this reads strangely in view of what is going on at the Hague. The paper, however, ends with a hint that the traditional friendship of the United States with Russia may lead to them mediating with success between Russia and Great Britain.

The Lesson of the "Mohegan."

THE loss of the *Mohegan* leads Mr. John Hyslop in *Harper's* to suggest "needful precautions for safe navigation." Chief among these is that the entire direction of the ship's course should not be left to the captain alone, but should be shared with other officers. The danger which always attends even the momentary aberration of a single fallible mortal would then be reduced. The captain of the ill-fated vessel was declared to be unfriendly to officers looking at charts while going down channel. "Among sea-captains and officers," says the writer, "there is a common opinion that any examination of charts or questioning of the correctness of a course given by a captain would, in the majority of cases, be resented." He suggests that the course should be laid by an officer under the captain, to be checked of course by him: that within fifty miles of the shore the charts should be open in the chart-room, and that the position and course should be marked by the officer retiring from duty and checked by his successor. One wonders whether the singular fate of the *Paris* would have been avoided by the proposed reform.

The industrial disadvantage resulting from the European employer refusing to receive suggestions from his men, such as American masters welcome, has been recently pointed out in trade magazines. Democracy in the workshop has proved its economic superiority to inaccessible absolutism. This paper in *Harper's* seems to indicate that even on board ship, where unity of command is essential, less aloofness on the part of the commander and greater readiness to consult subordinates would promote the general safety.

DR. FAIRBAIRN ON HIS INDIAN TOUR.

"RELIGION IN INDIA" is the title of the paper with which Rev. Dr. Fairbairn opens the June *Contemporary*. It is a mingling of a traveller's record and a theologian's reflections. One thing he declares to be obvious even at Bombay, where he landed :—

The Christian mind from without has set all the native forces working on new lines, under new forms, and towards ends which are not as yet apparent. It has made education a factor of change, has forced it forward, increased its efficiency, and loaded it with new formative influences. It has made the Hindu more public-spirited, the Mohammedan more beneficent, the Parsee more practical and philanthropic.

THE HINDU REACTION.

At Calcutta he became conscious of the tendency which is known as the Hindu reaction :—

This is the antithesis to the Brahmo Samaj, but is quite as distinctly due to Western influences, though to these resisted and resented rather than adopted, adapted, and modified. It i the assertion of the Hindu mind over against the spirit which is its negation ; and the assertion is most definite where the negation is most direct, in the sphere of religion. Here is a point where British power cannot come. It may in politics compel its will to be obeyed, in law its justice to be respected, in education its speech to be learned, but in religion it does not, dare not, shall not compel. . . The Hindu reaction is thus a very real force, moved by reasons we cannot but respect Patriotism lives behind and within it ; in it the Orient stands up against the Occident, defies it, challeng s its right to come East and impose itself on what is older, more congenial to the Ori ntal nature, and too deeply rooted to be plucked up by alien hands.

TWO HINDU SAINTS.

At Benares he visited the famous Swami Bhaskaranandaji Saraswati, declared to be an incarnation of deity, of whom he says :—

What was my surprise to find him in face, and still more in manner, exceedingly like the late Cardinal Manning, and later I found that the facial resemblance had struck others besides myself. It was the spiritual ascetic's face, delicate, refined, simpler and more ingenuous than Manning's, with eyes fuller of kindly human interest and innocent pleasure in the honours he received.

A visit to another recluse, who had held Government office, who knew the best Western thought, but who forsook all that he might seek a higher peace, occasions the following confession :—

In his presence I felt the power of a goodness which nothing I had met even in Christendom surpassed ; and though our faiths might divide, the goodness had a strangely subduing and unifying influence. . . . What could I say but that there were, no doubt, schools and persons who found somewhere within the religion a moral power that could take out of the world, if not lift above it ? Though even then I could only feel and maintain that it seemed a nobler thing to conquer the evil within by doing battle with the evil without, than to leave the conflict in order to the saving of one's own soul.

VULGAR RELIGION, EAST AND WEST.

Finding his devout Hindu companions unwilling to enter the temple where the worship of Durga was going on, Dr. Fairbairn observes that, "what is religion to the people, is its negation to the educated and refined," adding that this "is not without parallels among ourselves." He quotes the remark of a distinguished Hindu :—

"It is in the East as in the West—the more sacred the place, the more degraded the worship. In the cathedrals and churches of Italy I have seen sights which were as incompatible with the worship in spirit and in truth which Jesus inculcated, as anything that can be seen in India is discreditable to Hinduism. The figures of Christ on the cross are often so hideous and so horrible as to be more offensive than any image of a Hindu god ; the votive offerings, the dolls and silver shoes, the crutches and the tinselled virgins, on and about and above the altar, are alike in taste and ideal on a level with our symbols and decorations ; and the priests and the people that frequent the place do not seem to my eye very unlike our own." It was a retort, whether fair or relevant need not here be discussed.

HINDUISM *versus* ISLAM.

After further narrative of his journey, Dr. Fairbairn proceeds :—

This rapid external sketch will have made evident the impossibility of applying formal Western categories to Eastern races and religions . . . . Hinduism, indeed, is not a single religion, but a huge encyclopædia of distinct and independent worships. . . . . It may be described as the amalgam of all the religious ideas and usages of all the Indian peoples through all their past. . . . Its one permanent and distinctive feature is its social order. . . . Its unit is not the person, but the family ; for the individual it has no place, with him it can do nothing, and for him it does not care ; but the family, or the aggregation of families which we term caste, is to it all in all. . . . Islam is in almost every respect the antithesis of Hinduism. It is a violent and inflexible individualism ; in it the man is everything, and the family only in and through the man. . . . The Hindu had conquered the Musulman before Britain had sent a single soldier against him ; and the curious phenomenon had begun to make its appearance of communities Mohammedan in belief, but Hindu in social law and usages.

BISMARCK AND HIS "DAILY TEXT."

THE *New Century Review* for June opens with "an old man's reminiscences of Prince Bismarck," by A. Andrae Roman. The writer recalls among other incidents how at his first appearance in the United Diet in 1847 he opposed "everything that could unchristianize the State," such as Jewish emancipation, civil marriage, etc. He said :—

I can only recognise as God's will what has been revealed in the Gospel of Christ, and I think I am within the mark if I call that State a Christian one which has imposed on itself the task of realising the teaching of Christianity. . . . . Therefore, let us not abrogate from the nation's Christianity by showing that it is not necessary to its legislators.

Herr Roman proceeds :—

Till 1871, I know for certain, Bismarck read daily in the devotional work used by the community. He certainly called the text and the admonitory reading strong food, and the verses below them a not always appetising concoction, but he treated the whole with perfect seriousness. In the campaign of 1866, it was said to be often quite edifying when the King, Bismarck, and the Minister of War, von Roon, who all three read the daily text, greeted each other with the exclamation :—"How 'beautiful,' or 'comforting,' or 'full of promise' the text is to-day."

What a trio of Bible readers to be sure !

When Bismarck in 1870, in Varzin, read at dinner the Duc de Grammont's speech in the *Independance Belge*, he said to his wife, in handing her the paper : "Grammont must very soon have become tired of his Portfolio. After this speech he cannot possibly retain it." When, however, he afterwards walked in the garden smoking, it suddenly became evident to him that the Duc could not have made the speech without Napoleon's knowledge and wish ; but then war was a settled thing. He quickly returned to the house in order to send a message to the King advising immediate mobilisation. On the way, the text of the community occurred to him. It was, I think : "If it be possible, as much as in you lieth, be at peace with all men" (Rom. xii. 18). That caused him to modify the message and only to ask the King to come to Berlin, whither he also immediately repaired in order to meet the Crown Prince, Roon and Moltke.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SIGNOR MARCONI ON HIS INVENTION.

THE *North American Review* for May ends with two papers on wireless telegraphy. Signor Marconi describes its origin and development. This is his narrative of the successive steps of experiment :—

My first experiments were conducted in 1895, on my father's estate in Bologna, in Italy, and I was much surprised at the facility with which I found it possible to transmit messages without a wire for many miles. On coming to England on private business in 1896, I was advised by my friends and relations to give a demonstration of the capabilities of my invention to the British authorities, who gave me facilities to test the system ; and we were soon doing nine miles across the Bristol Channel.

After the experiments across the Bristol Channel, I gave some important demonstrations to the Italian naval authorities at Spezia. With the transmitter on shore and the receiver on board an Italian warship, a distance of twelve miles was bridged. A series of trials were also carried out with other ships, and between ship and ship, and the Italian Navy was not slow in permanently adopting my system.

On Salisbury Plain, I introduced kites as a means of raising and suspending the vertical conductor to a considerable altitude. In these experiments I attained my greatest distance—between Salisbury and Bath, a distance of thirty-four miles.

In July of last year we gave an interesting demonstration at Kingstown Regatta in reporting from a tug the results and incidents of the several yacht races. The relative positions of the various yachts were thus wirelessly signalled while the races were in progress, sometimes over a distance of ten miles, and published long before the yachts had returned to harbour.

After finishing at Kingstown, I had the honour of being asked to instal wireless telegraphic communication between the Royal yacht *Osborne* and Osborne House, in the Isle of Wight, in order that Her Majesty might communicate with H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who at the time was suffering from a fractured knee.

We connected the East Goodwin lightship—the outermost lightship guarding the dangerous Goodwin Sands—with the South Foreland lighthouse, twelve miles apart.

The latest installation that I have fitted up is across the English Channel, between the South Foreland lighthouse and Boulogne, a distance of about thirty miles. This has worked with great success from the start.

Signor Marconi points out how by parabolic reflectors "it is possible to project the waves in one almost parallel beam, which will not affect any receiver placed out of its line of propagation." Elevated forts or islands could thus communicate without fear of intervening enemies intercepting the messages.

PROFESSOR FLEMING ON THE INVENTION.

The second paper is by Professor Fleming, on the "scientific history and future uses" of the invention. He thus describes this striking feat of scientific wizardry :—

Marconi's present arrangements, therefore, for wireless telegraphy are as follows :—At each of the two stations between which communication is to be made, a long rod or wire is set up. This wire is, generally, a stranded copper cable, well insulated, and is attached either to a flagstaff or the mast of a ship, or hung from a chimney, tower or cliff. The height of this wire is determined by the distance to be worked over. At present, Marconi finds that a rod twenty feet high enables him to signal one mile, one forty feet high four miles, one eighty feet high sixteen miles, and so forth. . . . At each station there is also established the receiving and transmitting apparatus. The latter consists of an induction coil, technically termed a ten-inch spark coil, and it is provided with two spark balls. The coil is worked by a battery of dry cells ; and, when in action, it creates an electric discharge between the two spark balls in the form of a bright electric spark. . . .

On pressing the key, a torrent of sharp, crackling sparks passes between the balls, and in the long vertical wire electrical oscillations are set up which result in a series of electric waves being sent out into space. The duration of this wave production can be determined by making long or short contacts with the key. We must, therefore, think of this long wire as a kind of organ pipe, which emits ethereal music, and sends out an ether wave train of long or short duration, just as a fog horn sends out sound waves, when sound signals are made at sea. The receiving instrument consists of a very sensitive coherer. In a small glass tube are fixed two silver wires which nearly touch, and the interspace is occupied with a minute quantity of finely powdered nickel and silver. . . .

When it is desired to receive signals, the sensitive tube has one end connected to the long vertical wire and the other to the earth. The waves sent out from the distant station then fall upon the vertical receiving wire, run down it and affect the coherer, causing it to become a conductor for the moment, and so permits a feeble current to pass through it, which, through the action of the relay, is made to print a signal upon a strip of paper. This signal is either a dot or a dash, according to the period during which ether waves are falling upon the wire. Thus pressures, long or short, upon the key of the induction coil at the distant place, cause marks, long or short, to be made upon a paper strip at the receiving instrument, and these are interpreted into intelligible signals in accordance with the recognised Morse code.

An Experiment in Translation.

AN odd experiment in translation is recounted by Mr. G. S. Layard in a recent *Cornhill*. He wrote a four-lined English epigram, got a friend to translate it into Latin, and sent the Latin to another friend, who turned it into English. The new English version was turned by another into French. The process went on until the much translated quatrain had passed through Greek, English, German, English, Persian. The whole twelve quatrains are given. The last English (11th) and the first English (1st) may be compared here :—

I.

I heard that S. would write my "Life"
When I gave up my breath.
I felt that this indeed would add
A new delight to death.—G. S. L.

XI.

HE : "Dear, in my song you still shall live
Though under earth you lie !"
SHE : "Ah ! had you *now* that grace to give,
I should not need to die !"—O. S.

Mr. Rider Haggard on Church Reform.

MR. RIDER HAGGARD'S "Farmer's Year" in *Longman's* could not fail to include reference to the Anglican Church crisis. In a recent number he certainly takes up no very Conservative position. He looks forward to changes :—

Men will not be pitchforked into livings by the arbitrary decision of the owners of advowsons, which in practice often means by their own decisions, but will be selected by proper authorities, in consultation maybe with the representatives of the parishioners, for their qualities and nothing else. Also, perhaps, the revenues of the Church will be paid into a general fund and portioned out according to its local needs, to be supplemented, if needful, by the contributions of the laity.

Mr. Haggard has himself purchased a next presentation, and in due course presented to the living. But, he adds :—

My view, right or wrong, is that the whole system is bad and should be changed. . . Of one thing I am almost certain, if the Church does not or cannot reform itself ere long the laity will lose patience and take the matter into their own hands. Then perchance may come—not reform but revolution.

THE ATHLETIC WOMAN A DEGENERATE.

DR. ARABELLA KENEALY returns to the charge against "Woman as an Athlete," in the *Nineteenth Century*, with a rejoinder to Mrs. Chant's criticism. She enters her protest against masculine women, and against effeminate men, as opposed to the normal evolutionary process which differentiates the sexes the more as the type advances. She bases her position on this fundamental distinction :—

Muscle is of two kinds—*voluntary muscle*, muscle, that is, over which the mind and will, by means of their nervous telegraphic system, have control ; and *involuntary muscle*, as that composing the heart, the diaphragm, the coats of the stomach and the whole digestive canal, which surrounds each artery and vein from least to greatest, regulating blood supply and nutrition, and which enters largely into the composition of every vital organ of the body.

THE MOST VALUABLE FACTOR.

The danger of the female athlete is that her development of the voluntary muscles takes place at the expense of the involuntary muscles and the sympathetic nervous system which regulates it. "Activity, mental or physical, increases the number of times the heart-muscle contracts in a minute" ; and only in intervals of rest can the heart-muscle recuperate itself. Diminish these ; the heart suffers : digestion suffers. "Twenty-four hours in bed or a day of lounging will do more to restore a tired or overtaxed liver than will any amount of athletics." "The most valuable factor in physical development (as is recognised by horse-, dog-, and other trainers) is repose."

THE MODERN WOMAN DEGENERATING.

This evolutionary principle, "by means of its complex sympathetic network of nerves and its involuntary muscle system, regulating nutrition and blood-supply," determines the "evolvement of the girl into a woman" :—

Here we have a frank, outspoken, active-limbed young person, almost as much boy as girl in her modes of thought and muscle energies. She becomes (if she be allowed to obey the impulse which is the impulse of her fullest development) quiet, slower and more restrained of movement, shyer, imaginative, emotional, tenderer of thought and impulse, softer of voice, more diffident of speech, touched with new reverences, moods, and aspirations. She acquires gradually the mysterious, elusive, lovely charm of woman.

Now watch this development thwarted by athletics, dwarfed by brain exhaustion, nipped by inherited disease, or stunted by starvation. Instead of a regeneration there is a degeneration. Instead of physical enrichment there is but physical impoverishment. She loses the charm of childhood without gaining another. She remains unlovely or grows coarse ; she stops short at the puerile stage with the straight up-and-down lines of the puerile type, or she assumes the stout and sturdy, it may be gross, lines which are a degeneration from it. And it is this puerile type, or the degeneration from it, which is increasing largely among our modern women.

THE PERFECTION OF HUMAN ATTAINMENT.

This degenerate type "will never be the inspiration of any man's life" :—

And after all, . . . to be the inspiration of a man's or a woman's life, and thereby to be the father or the mother of children who are the offspring of that inspiration, is the perfection of human attainment.

Then comes up the question, Which type of woman yields the better type of baby? The writer answers :—

I have before me as I write a review of patients, friends, and acquaintances. In every instance the children of the less muscular and less robust women carry off the palm, some in beauty, some in intelligence, some in high mental or moral development.

THE PENALTY—CANCER !

A yet more terrible phantom is invoked :—

All the beautiful and wonderful phenomena of sex are dependent absolutely upon the presence and health of a special physical organisation. . . . and it is precisely in that system which normally should be the vitalising force of the body that the great proportion of cases of the terrible disease occur. And cancer is largely on the increase. Cancer is proverbially frequent in the woman of robust and strong physique, showing pre-eminently that the robust type of woman is essentially not the healthy one. For the worst of all degenerations is cancer.

THE CONSERVATION OF WOMANLY FORCES.

Tuberculosis, gout, cancer, lunacy, epilepsy, and every species of neurosis are, despite our enormous advances in sanitary knowledge and our immensely improved conditions, increasing to an alarming extent. There are many factors in this health deterioration, but the great and universal remedy, pending the removal of these factors, is wholly and absolutely the conservation of womanly forces. The woman whose physical completeness precludes her from spending all her energies in muscular or mental effort stores these for her children. In this our day, when men are compelled by the demands of life to strain their powers to the utmost, this quality of conservation and the scope allowed to it are most inestimable factors in human development—factors we are doing our rash best to eliminate. Moreover this reserve fund it is woman's duty to set aside for the race is the subtle and evolving power which makes the charm of her presence, and is the secret of her moral influence.

For the Children.

A HOT dusty alley, reached by a low archway, no entrance for free sunlight or air. At one end a heap of foul refuse ; the gutter filled with a confused medley of rubbish, ducks and children. The cheery-voiced doctor, as he passes from one squalid door, tells the white-faced mother : "The child is all right now—only needs some country air and food to be strong again." But the poor mother can get neither country air nor change for her child, and the hot stifling days go by, till one day a little coffin is carried to the cemetery to swell the number of little victims of man's thoughtlessness and selfishness. Such a story as this could be repeated, with slight variations, hundreds of times, from Walworth. We would like to save such children, to give them a fair chance in life. Will you help? Ten shillings secures a joyous fortnight of happy life for a little slum child ; fifteen shillings the same for an adult. Last year one hundred and forty children were sent away. Many hundreds might be sent who terribly need such help, but it depends on readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, and other friends. The parents strain every resource in order to pay their part. But each one who sends a subscription may feel assured that the money is well given and carefully spent to secure the best possible return in health, strength, and happiness for the bairns. Contributions to the Country Holiday Fund will be thankfully received by F. HERBERT STEAD, Warden, Browning Settlement, York Street, Walworth, S.E.

THE May number of the *Gospel Magazine* is a special Toplady number. It is interesting to learn that the Rev. Augustus Montague Toplady, the author of "Rock of Ages, cleft for me," was at one time (1775-6) editor of the *Gospel Magazine*, and that the famous hymn appeared originally in its pages in 1776. It was a happy idea of the present editor's to perpetuate the memory of a former editor by a "Toplady" number.

BRITISH SCHOOL FOR LADY FARMERS.

THE Lady Warwick Hostel is the subject of a pleasing sketch by Annesley Kenealy in the *Lady's Realm* for June. This institution—near Reading—was opened on Lady Warwick's birthday in 1898; and what led to its being founded is thus described:—

Unfortunately the indictment against our farming femininity of abandoning its natural duties among the poultry and cows, in favour of pianos and genteel pretensions, is no libel; and British trade has undoubtedly and seriously suffered from the unwillingness of the modern countrywoman to interest herself in the lighter functions of the farmyard. If Lady Warwick succeeds in this new scheme of hers for reviving woman's interest, and training her skill in flower- and fruit-growing, in dairying, and the smaller arts of agriculture, she will have accomplished an important national work. Our British woman should be as capable in the growing of flowers and salads, in forcing mushrooms, keeping bees and poultry, and in the manufacture of cheeses, as is her sister of France.

WHAT THE GIRLS LEARN TO DO.

The Lady Warwick Hostel is a charming community, combining, as it does, the culture and *esprit de corps* of a university with the healthful influences of out-door life. Some of the students are taking the horticultural course, with a view to practical market gardening. Others intend to become specialist gardeners, orchid or fruit-growers. Two or three are qualifying for the post of head gardener on their fathers' estates. Perhaps the greater number, however, contemplate devoting their energies to dairy produce.

Embryo florists, flower and fruit-packers, jam-makers, and bee-keepers, are all represented in the Hostel, where the training afforded is equally fitted for the property owner desirous of learning how best to manage her estate, or to the self-dependent woman, seeking a congenial means of livelihood.

The students are also afforded facility in studying the hybridisation and fertilising of plants and seeds on the trial seed-grounds of Messrs. Sutton of Reading.

Cucumber and tomato-houses provide the intending salad-raiser with experience in these branches of her calling. There are fruit and nut-plantations, rose-gardens, and briars for budding.

An excellent poultry-yard is attached to the Hostel, and the care of this falls to the students desirous of taking up this branch of work. They learn how to feed for egg-producing, how to fatten for table, and have, moreover, all the practical and educational advantages of a neighbouring model poultry-farm added to the class-instruction at Reading College.

WHAT IT COSTS.

The fees range from fifty to a hundred and twenty pounds yearly, according to accommodation. These payments include the valuable theoretic and practical curricula of both Reading College and the Hostel, so that the training is quite within the reach of women of moderate means. With a full complement of thirty students it is hoped that the Hostel will prove self-supporting.

The warden, Miss Edith Bradley, is a lady of wide culture.

AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENTS FOR WOMEN.

Lady Warwick . . . . hopes, in the near future, to establish agricultural settlements, where trained women will be able to add materially to their incomes by their cultivation of small tracts of garden and land. Groups of eight to ten cottages, with land attached, will form a "settlement," one of the tenants acting as middleman for the distribution and marketing of the products of her fellow-workers—the eggs, the honey, the salads and flowers.

THE *Etude* for May is a special American number, devoted to the subject of American music and its extraordinary progress during the latter part of this century. All who are interested in American music will gladly turn to the series of articles by well-known writers. Portraits of a large number of eminent American musicians are included.

FRENCH FREEMASONRY.

IT is well known that Freemasonry on the Continent is a very different pair of shoes from what Englishmen understand by the word, and therefore exceptional interest attaches to an anonymous paper on French Freemasonry in the first May number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes.*

The writer divides Frenchmen into two classes—those who believe in the existence of Freemasonry and those who do not; the former usually laugh at Masonry, the latter laugh at the former. We are told that Masonry has a language of its own in which the foolish and the wise alike express themselves in the same set terms, individuality and originality are effaced, and entering into a lodge is like going to sleep. There is a singular account of a Masonic marriage, in which, contrary to Catholic doctrine, it is declared that in all nature love is the sovereign regulator of life and the great unconscious force which presides across the ages over the harmonic antagonism of heredity and adaptation. The bridegroom receives three kisses from the Great Expert and then passes them on to his wife, while the brothers make a sort of roof of swords over the heads of the young couple, and obtain from them a promise that their children shall be brought up "in respect for science and reason, in contempt of superstitions, and in the love of the principles of the Masonic Order." An attempt seems to have been recently made to abolish all, or nearly all, the symbolism which characterises French Masonry, but it failed.

But what is the idea behind the symbolism? It is that Masonry, based upon science, finds in family and social relations the origin of those ideas of duty, good, evil, and justice, which it endeavours to disengage from religious superstitions and the theories of metaphysics, and that at every epoch in its history the spread of science and of moral independence have figured in the forefront of its programme. The Mason borrows from Positivism the denial of the transcendental and the conception of altruism, but as for the sociology of Comte, he appears to ignore it, probably because it is so clearly based on the work of the French Revolution and of the individualism of 1789. From the evolutionist materialism he borrows the denial of the soul, but he does not apparently think of asking how his theories of the struggle for life, built by that materialism on the ruins of the ancient doctrines, can be reconciled with the principles of solidarity which he, as a Mason, has already accepted.

Nothing is more curious than the incessant use which Masonry makes of the word tolerance, which in Masonic language appears to mean the resistance of all intolerance. Every idea capable of being denied by a Mason is intolerant, or in danger of becoming so. At the Masonic Conference at Antwerp in 1894 it was explained that, in the eighteenth century, when everybody was a Deist, the term "Grand Architect" was not a term of intolerance; but in our age, when Atheists are numerous, the term has become a flag of intolerance which must be suppressed. Thus to treat of all religion and all metaphysics furnishes the philosophy of Masonry with an appearance of unity, and practically in the France of to-day the craft stands for hostility to the Roman Church and for free-thought, so called. It is impossible to follow the anonymous writer of this article through his extremely philosophical study of Masonic ideas; it is enough perhaps to note that he detects two currents existing in the Masonic Order—one aiming before all things at secrecy, while the other has begun to feel a taste for a certain publicity, or at any rate the need for a less oligarchical constitution.

WHO WILL BUILD A MODEL VILLAGE?

DR. JESSOPP'S APPEAL TO THE RICH.

"THE cry of the villages," as voiced by Dr. Jessopp in the *Nineteenth Century*, would have been more effective, had it not attempted to shout down the need of the towns. If the writer were living in the crowded tenement region of Walworth or of Whitechapel, he could hardly have given vent to such assertions as these :—

In the large towns the munificence of the rich is rapidly tending to overtake the legitimate needs of the masses. . . . The artisans of the towns have everything within their reach that may conduce to their happiness and well-being. Is there not some little risk of turning them into the spoilt children of this our age? When they call out for sugar-plums they get them.

No doubt the villages are in sore plight indeed : Dr. Jessopp actually declares that love-making is dying out, through the girls being drafted at fourteen into domestic service in the towns : but are the city-poor so fortunate? The writer says :—

The poor in the towns have had everything done for them; *their* cry is listened to almost before it is uttered. The poor toilers in the rural districts are fretfully told to help themselves. How *can* they help themselves? They *must*, unless they are to disappear out of the land—they must sue *in formâ pauperis*. They want everything that the townsman claims already as his right : water to drink—houses to live in—resting-places in their weariness—nursing in their sore sickness—common halls, be they ever so humble, where they may hope to get *some* innocent amusement, diversion, instruction, and rational companionship. Who is to give them these things?—the landlords? the tenant farmers? the parsons? What mockery to bid them look to the old helpers, who themselves are hanging on by their eyelids to their ever-waning resources! This is no pessimist's whine. It is but the sad cry of those who beg only for the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table.

After painfully studying this matter in many of its aspects, and especially as it affects what we call the *open parishes*, I affirm without hesitation that almost any village in England might be changed in a few years into "a model parish" by the wise expenditure of such an amount of capital as would be a mere insignificant contribution to the vast outlay which our large towns are absorbing annually. Moreover, that such an outlay would provide for all the needs of our villagers in perpetuity.

I plead to you, the rich in this world's wealth, that you should be as ready to give of your overflowing resources only as freely, and not less grandly, in the direction of *Social Reform* as your fathers did centuries ago, in the direction of Religious Reform.

ALCOHOL IN WAR.

"WAR'S AFTERMATH" is the title of a paper contributed to the May *Forum* by Mr. W. K. Rose, Reuter's correspondent in the Soudan campaign. After discussing many of the causes which make the after-results of war more fatal than battle itself, Mr. Rose touches on alcoholism. He says :—

Alcoholic drinks are, however, now eschewed by the best commanders. "Havelock's saints" performed their heroic feats in marching and fighting in the Indian Mutiny on coffee alone as a beverage. In the Red River Expedition of 1870 under General Wolseley, no spirit ration was issued; and certainly, says the "Medical Report," no men could have enjoyed better health than the troops without it. Out of 710 men engaged only five were invalided. The old-fashioned rum ration was not issued in the Ashantee War of 1873,—which also was under the command of General Wolseley,—though a small "tot" was given to individuals, when specially prescribed by the medical officers. The result, as already pointed out, was that in the pestilential climate of the hinterland of the Gold Coast the total mortality from all causes was only 3·14 per cent. of the whole strength of the British troops. In the Kaffir War of 1877-78 rum as a ration was strictly prohibited; and the good health of the troops was attributed to enforced abstinence from spirituous liquors.

In the Soudan the Sirdar prohibited all alcoholic liquors. A consignment of several hundred barrels of beer sent by a speculative sutler from Cairo to Wady Halfa was quickly sent down the river. Some Greeks smuggled into Berber by caravan from Suakin a large supply of a concoction called Scotch whiskey, but which it was said had been manufactured in Alexandria from pine and potato spirit, and which, when swallowed, would burn holes in the membrane of the throat. Hundreds of cases were seized by order of the Commander-in-Chief, the bottles broken, and the vile liquor emptied on the thirsty sand. The prohibition caused very little grumbling, for even the men who were not voluntary total abstainers soon perceived that the destruction of the liquor was for their benefit. In the early stages of the campaign, what with constant drills and route marches, General Gatacre brought his British Brigade into a condition "as fit as a fiddle." Father Brindle and Revs. Messrs. Simms and Watson, the army chaplains, told me that they did not recognise some of their "lambs" after a few weeks, so remarkable was their improved health from enforced abstinence and constant work. Of one thing I am sure—viz., that the mortality from fever and other diseases during the Atbara campaign, the midsummer camp at Darmali, and the final Omdurman campaign, would have been infinitely greater than it was if alcoholic liquors had been allowed as a beverage, or even as an occasional ration.

"Dutch courage" is evidently at a discount in serious operations.

QUEEN OF THE QUEENS OF SORROW.

IT is a sad story which opens the *Lady's Realm* for June,—an unsigned sketch of the Queen of the Belgians. Here is a summary of the woes recounted :—

Few royal families have experienced more family sorrow than that of Belgium, and the misfortunes have been all the harder to bear in that they have so deeply concerned the private life of the Queen. The death of her only son, a most promising prince, almost broke her heart, and then followed the death of her nephew, Prince Baldwin of Flanders, to whom she was deeply attached, and who had been destined for the husband of her youngest daughter, the Princess Clementina. The execution of the Emperor of Mexico, which drove his unfortunate wife out of her mind, was a terrible blow to the Queen, who had been amongst those relations who had urged him to accept the Mexican throne. The tragedy of Meyerling, which made her second daughter a widow at twenty-four, entirely broke down the Queen's health at the time; and now the last blow has come, in the scandal in the married life of her eldest daughter. It is small wonder that Queen Maria should prefer to lead as secluded a life as possible.

Nor is the summary complete :—

It is known to the world that for many years the King and Queen have virtually lived a life of separation, though they meet on formal occasions, and appear together at Court functions. It cannot be said that the chief fault lies with the Queen—who, at the commencement of her married life, was a most affectionate and loyal wife—for the fault lies more with the King; but it also was a great misfortune that the characters of their Majesties should be so utterly unlike, as they have few tastes or opinions in common. King Leopold has excellent attributes for public life. He is a clever financier, a good ruler; but he has few of the virtues that go to make an ideal husband

Of their eldest daughter the writer says :—

The Princess Philip of Coburg cannot be said to have had a chance of happiness in her married life. She was transported straight from a strict schoolroom, after her marriage, into the fastest Royal set in Europe. . . . Her domestic life was, however, far from happy, and Prince Philip not only neglected her, he also is said to have behaved in a most cruel manner to his young wife, who, as time went on, became absolutely reckless. The unfortunate Princess fled on two occasions to her

parents, begging them to allow her to remain with them; but unfortunately her request was not granted, and she was sent back to her husband. The Queen, who knew how unhappy her own married life had been, sympathised with her daughter, but she advised her to submit to everything rather than cause a scandal. The final rupture between Prince and Princess Philip of Coburg has been the cause of the deepest grief to the Queen.

The union of her second daughter with the Crown Prince of Austria, which ended in the scene of shame and death at Meyerling, linked together in tragic fashion the two most sorrow-smitten Royal Houses in Europe.

MADMEN AS MONARCHS.

IN the *Arena* for May Mr. W. J. Corbet, M.P., has an article on "illustrious lunatics," in which he charitably explains the excesses of cruelty displayed by crowned monsters as due to hereditary insanity. He says, rather sweepingly :—

The royal families of the ancients, like those of modern times, were nearly all tainted, in spite of the intellectual brilliancy and eminent abilities. . . . . The unrestrained exercise of despotic power, and the inordinate and illicit indulgence of sensual passion, destroy the dominion over self, and especially when coupled with the habit of intoxication, inevitably lead to mental deterioration, general paralysis, or lunacy.

THE CÆSARS MAD.

Mr. Corbet proceeds to specify cases :—

One of the most remarkable instances of illustrious lunacy of a hereditary character, in ancient times, is that furnished by the family of the Cæsars. It would seem as if the insane taint originated with the great founder of the dynasty, who was afflicted with epilepsy, and, according to some writers, abandoned himself in his younger days to vice and intemperance.

Cæsar's daughter Julia, a woman of the worst character, had an idiot son. "Moral brain-poisoning brought down the curse of insanity upon the Julian race . . . to the third and fourth generation and beyond." Augustus's mind Mr. Corbet finds to have been unhinged at times. He speaks of the hereditary taint of the Cæsars as "that maniacal fire which burned so fiercely in the veins of Caligula, and was eventually extinguished in the blood of Nero."

ALEXANDER THE GREAT MAD.

He endorses the phrase, "the Macedonian Madman":—

Alexander of Macedon furnishes another example of how the exercise of absolute power and the unrestrained indulgence of sensuality act upon the brain, destroy the faculty of self-control, harden the human heart, impair the understanding, and finally overthrow the reason.

Among ancient lunatics of note are mentioned King Saul, Nebuchadnezzar and Cambyses.

MAD TSARS.

Coming to modern times, Mr. Corbet declares :—

It is notorious that most of the imperial and royal families of the present day have "the mad drop" in them, notably the Russian, German, Austrian, Danish, English, Portuguese, and Bavarian. The conservation and hereditary transmission of the insane taint in all of these is assured by frequent consanguineous marriages.

"Ivan the Terrible was nothing less than a violent lunatic," "Peter the Great was an epileptic." Of his daughter Elizabeth the writer says, "her actions could only be accounted for by mental aberration." Catharine the Great was "morally insane." Her son Paul "became a violent lunatic." His son Alexander died a victim to melancholia. Nicholas' temper was so ungovernable as to amount to temporary insanity. "The mind of the late Emperor was supposed to be quite unhinged from fear of the Nihilists." "The terrible tragedies in the Austrian and Bavarian royal houses are so recent as to be within the memory of all."

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

Mr. Corbet goes on :—

It is well known that the royal family of England is tainted on both sides. George I. and George II. drank to excess. There can be no doubt whatever that their intemperance sowed the seeds which developed into positive insanity in George III.

Mercifully, he does not trace the lineage further. We are not surprised to find him quote with sympathy the paradox that before long it will be a distinction to be sane. He concludes with a diatribe against the Sultan Abdul Hamid :—

Taking all things into account, he may be set down as the most illustrious lunatic that has appeared upon earth from the days of Nero to the present time.

A PROTESTANT PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

SUCH is the valiant suggestion hinted at by Mr. T. H. S. Escott in the *New Century Review* for June. Under the heading "Dames and Democrats in Church and State," he describes the tactics of the Primrose League, and then asks :—

What have the ladies of the Liberal party done to counteract these tactics? As yet, next to nothing. Until they combat the methods now glanced at by an analogous strategy of their own, there is as much chance of a Liberal majority at Westminster as of a ton of diamonds being brought back by the latest Antarctic crusaders to the South Pole.

He next glances at the "active concern" shown by lady members of the Duchess of Marlborough's family for the future of the Church of England :—

Lady Wimborne, like Lord George Hamilton as well as some of the Londonderry house, has no doubt already done some service to the national religion by showing that one may be socially smart without being extravagantly ritualistic.

He goes on to broach his novel proposal :—

If the Church of England is to be the national institution for righteousness which made it good enough for men of such opposite opinions as Keble and Maurice, as Denison, Jowett, and Pusey, that character must be preserved to it very largely by the efforts of the ladies of England. But a good deal more is wanted than these ladies have as yet shown any signs of realising. . . . The first fact for loyal Anglicans to take to heart is that religion as a force is almost as weak or rare to-day among the poorer classes as it was in the Georgian era among the orders a little bit above them, and that if their spirits are to be stirred their stomachs must first be filled. . . .

If Ritualism is once more, in the famous phrase of 1874, to be "put down"—if the masses are to be enlisted on the side of that Church for which Latimer and Ridley died—it must be not by programmes and appeals even so skilful as that which Lady Wimborne draws up; not by demonstrations in Willis's Rooms, or by drawing-room meetings in Mayfair or Belgravia, but by not letting Ritualism have the credit of the monopoly of those good offices to the suffering poor, the systematic performance of which is at the present moment the one cause of the absurdly reputed preference of the working classes for copes, chasubles, stoles, birettas, coloured candles, thurifers, and acolytes. No people have a more practical experience of the social methods which have made the Primrose League a force in politics than those who are now interesting themselves on behalf of the Church of England as by law established. All which it remains for them to do is ecclesiastically to apply the philanthropic methods that have proved of such political service.

CHEAP TELEGRAMS FOR THE EMPIRE.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON'S NEXT DEMAND.

HAVING virtually secured an Imperial Penny Post, Mr. Henniker Heaton sets himself, with renewed strength, to work for a corresponding reduction in charges for telegraphic messages. He puts forward his plea for "an Imperial telegraph system" in the *Nineteenth Century* for June. He announces the formation of an Imperial Telegraph Committee, of which Sir Edward Sassoon is chairman, with this object in view.

THE CABLE-MONOPOLY.

Mr. Heaton speaks strongly against the monopoly which now holds the cables and imposes all but prohibitive tariffs. On cablegrams between this country on the one side and on the other Australasia, the Cape, India, America and the East, there was spent in 1898 closely on two-and-a-half millions sterling. Mr. Heaton says a startling thing when he declares :—

It would be possible even now, for the sums paid in subsidising the mail packet companies, to telegraph the whole of our correspondence with the colonies *gratis*, with a saving of six weeks in the case of Australia.

Yet out of 100 telegrams sent by the Colonies to England, 99 are commercial, only one relates to family or private affairs. The system is of no use for the great mass of the people.

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE!

Yet "electricity is the cheapest of natural forces." And Mr. Heaton does not hesitate to predict :—

There is absolute certainty that at some early date we shall be able to telegraph to New Zealand or to any other part of the world for a mere trifle. The post will be seen to be so crushingly expensive, from the loss of time and opportunities involved, that it will be abandoned as a luxury to the leisured and wealthy classes.

The significant remark is made :—

The number of telegrams annually despatched in the United Kingdom exceeds the number of letters carried when Sir Rowland Hill published his famous pamphlet.

SUCKING THE NERVOUS SYSTEM OF EMPIRE.

But at present the telegraph system is worked not for the benefit of 340 millions of human beings within the Empire, to keep them in touch and sympathy, but in the interests of the monopolist :—

Compare the tariff with the fact that the Eastern Telegraph Company's ordinary shares are quoted at 35 per cent. premium ; the Eastern Extension Company's at 25 per cent. premium, the Indo-European Company's at 25 per cent. premium, and the Great Northern Company's at 40 per cent. premium. And these companies, too modest to flaunt their large dividends in our faces, have an enormous reserve fund, and a huge store of surplus cable. If the conception of Imperial unity—a brotherhood of British peoples—is ever to be realised, this monopoly must first be broken down.

ESCAPE—BY OVERLAND WIRE.

This is the grievance. Now for the remedy. Mr. Heaton approves the idea of the State acquiring the cables for the benefit of the people. But he lays most stress on utilising, as far as possible, overland wires :—

We have all found cabling hopelessly expensive. Let us abandon (or at least supplement) the cables. A glance at the map will show that all the chief portions of the British Empire may be approached by land lines, with two short gaps, which can easily be bridged over by cables. As will be seen, we can travel on dry land throughout Europe, throughout Asia, throughout Africa ; and by stepping stones even reach Australia.

1S. A WORD TO AUSTRALIA AND THE CAPE.

This is his project :—

I would establish a *British Imperial Telegraph Union*, similar to the British Imperial Postal Union, which is born, though not named. There should be zones of charge : a penny a word to Europe, threepence to Egypt, sixpence a word to Canada, the West Indies, India, the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong, and 1s. a word to the Cape and Australasia. There are no less than thirteen wires crossing the Atlantic, of which two do the work, eleven being nearly always idle, and kept idle by the telegraph ring. It is obvious that nothing more is required for a sixpenny rate than to utilise some of these submerged and silent wires. One fact alone will suffice. In Australia we can telegraph three thousand miles for a penny a word ; whereas my penny zone would not exceed two thousand miles in any direction.

Mr. Heaton suggests that a conference of governments concerned be convened by our Government, that the Australian, English and Indian Governments be urged to lay the cable between Singapore and Australia, and that Mr. Mulock's Pacific Cable project be heartily supported.

THE PROJECTED LAND LINES.

The projected land lines are three :—

(1) London to Tiflis; Tiflis to Merv; Merv to Peshawur (six hundred miles only to be constructed); Peshawur to Sadiya, Burmah N.E. frontier; Sadiya to Hong Kong; Hong Kong to Shanghai.

From this route it will be seen that if we link up the six hundred miles across Afghanistan we can send a message to-day from London to Hong Kong and Shanghai by land.

(2) Calais to Constantinople, thence to Suez and Cairo, and from Cairo to the Cape. This land line is already being constructed.

(3) Calais to Constantinople ; thence to Fao at the head of the Persian Gulf ; from Fao to Bushire and Jask, and thence to Kurrachee and India.

An immediate reduction of cable charges is predicted in consequence. "I am assured by City friends that business methods would be revolutionised if we could put everything on the wire."

Mem. for Free Church Councils.

MR. C. M. ROBINSON, writing on the improvement of City life, in the *Atlantic Monthly* for April, deals with philanthropic progress. He mentions a strange cross between the British Free Church Parish Scheme and the Charity Organisation Society which originated in Buffalo, and as "the Church District or Buffalo Plan" it has been adopted in a few other places :—

It proposes a division of the city into districts, and a distribution of these among the churches. The church which takes a district is to look after it with the thoroughness with which a politician looks after votes. It is to become responsible for its "moral elevation," and, with the aid of the charitable institutions of the city, for the material relief of its needy. In Buffalo the plan has been tried in connection with the Charity Organisation Society, and the first working report—published in January, 1898—indicates a moderate degree of success.

ADA NEGRI, "the peasant girl-poet of Italy," is sketched in the *Quiver* by the late Canon Bell. Her father, it appears, was a miner, and her mother a worker in a wool factory in an out-of-the-way northern village. The girl wished to study, and her mother toiled to let her learn. She became a teacher at fifteen, and began to write poetry. Her work has already attained phenomenal success.

FACTS ABOUT OUR CARRYING TRADE.

"SEA-POWER AND SEA-CARRIAGE" is the subject of a fact-crammed paper in the *Nineteenth Century* by Mr. Benjamin Taylor. He declares at the outset that the "business of sea-carrying is without doubt the most important trade in the world." He takes 1840 as the birth-year of the maritime supremacy of Great Britain.

THE WORLD'S SHIPPING IN 1898.

He presents a most instructive table of the world's shipping in 1898, from which may be taken the figures relating to nations with more than a million tons :—

Country.	Steamers over 100 tons		Sailers over 100 tons		Total over 100 tons	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
U. Kingdom	6,783	10,547,355	2,261	2,040,549	9,044	12,587,904
B. Colonies	919	620,834	1,180	456,574	2,099	1,077,408
B. Empire	7,702	11,168,189	3,441	2,497,123	11,143	13,665,312
U. States	780	1,175,762	2,370	1,272,915	3,150	2,448,677
France	617	972,617	534	206,898	1,151	1,179,575
Germany	1,066	1,644,337	538	469,644	1,604	2,113,981
Norway	710	618,617	1,953	1,024,600	2,663	1,643,217
Total World	14,701	19,511,292	13,351	7,049,958	28,052	26,561,250

Another Table shows that of the total tonnage Latin nations possess 3,265,475, and the Teutonic nations 7,625,966 tons.

Mr. Taylor reports that "it has been computed that £70,000,000 per annum is paid to British shipowners for ocean carriage between foreign ports." Of the coasting trade round the United Kingdom and between Great Britain and Ireland in 1898, the tonnage of British vessels was 30,555,630, of foreign vessels 137,498 :—

In 1891 the value of the sea-commerce of the British Empire was £[illegible],000,000. Of that, £696,000,000 represented the mother country and £143,000,000 the self-governing colonies. Of the colonial portion, £95,000,000 represented the trade between the colonies and countries other than the United Kingdom.

Of tonnage of vessels entering and clearing ports in the United States (exclusive of lake trade), British tonnage is 56·1, in Germany is 35·5, in France is 45·6 per cent. ; and in Europe generally the British tonnage is more than 123 millions against more than 106 millions of other nations. Mr. Taylor fancies the importance of our passenger trade is rather overlooked. He thinks it doubtful whether we have as large a proportion of the passenger as of the cargo carrying trade of the world. He remarks on the "significant fact" that "of the six largest merchant fleets in the world, all over 200,000 tons each, three are British and three are foreign. And the seventh largest is Japanese."

THE PACIFIC TRADE.

Of the Pacific trade he estimates the annual value thus :—

(1) American side of the Pacific, £139,000,000 ; (2) Asiatic side, including India, Japan, and China, £679,000,000 ; (3) Australasia, £200,000,000 ; (4) islands of the Pacific, including Netherlands-India, £84,000,000, total, £1,102,000,000. This includes the coasting trade and the inter-insular trade, in so far as it can be estimated. On an average value of £10 per ton of cargo, this would represent a carriage-tonnage of 110,200,000 tons.

Mr. Taylor apprehends most serious rivalry in the carrying trade of the Far East from the United States, Germany, and above all Japan. "It is probable indeed that Japan may become the chief ocean carrier of the East."

THE Y-RAYS :

THE LATEST FAIRY TALE OF SCIENCE.

"TORPEDOES Steered by Light" is the title given by R. N. Mere to his paper in the June *Pearson's*. It is "an account of the marvellous invention of a young Swede, who has discovered a new form of X-rays, which he has successfully applied to the steering of torpedoes without the use of connecting wires. The light-rays are transmitted through the air from a radiator on shipboard, on the shore, or in a balloon—at a distance limited only by the range of sight—to a receiving apparatus attached to the torpedo, where they are converted into motive energy, sufficiently powerful to place the steering rudders, and also the detonating pistol, at the absolute control of the operator." The inventor's name is Alex Orloff. His "light-rays," which cannot be seen, are and remain a mystery :—

"You may describe them," he said, "as an entirely new powerful and penetrative form of X-rays, which you may call Y-rays, if you like. They are, of course, invisible. I discovered them when I was working up some experiments in reference to the power which rays of light possess in vibrating waves of the atmosphere."

The description suggests that these Y-rays are more like materialised will-power than anything else. The torpedo is as it were mesmerised and remains under the control of its sender :—

The rays, which diverge from the transmitter in the shape of a cone, need not be directed with absolute accuracy on the torpedo, for the area affected by them increases with the distance from the transmitter. At two miles, for instance, the beam is 100 yards across, and if the torpedo is anywhere within this area, it can be controlled.

The operator can prevent the torpedo exploding if it strikes the wrong object, say, a friendly ship. Mr. Orloff recites his cordial reception at the Swedish Court and proceeds :—

By command of the King, torpedo-boats were placed at my disposal, and I carried out a large number of experiments on the Swedish rivers. The torpedoes were sent out for a distance of two and a half miles—the longest distance available—and I then made them do whatever I wished—go forwards or backwards, go in a curve or in a direct line, turn to the right or to the left, and sink or rise as I might require ; all this, of course, without any material connection between myself and my torpedoes.

THE pleasant "talks to teachers on psychology" with which Mr. William James has enriched the pages of the *Atlantic Monthly*, end in the May number, with a discussion of the Will. "Not to proceed immediately to extremities, to be still able to act energetically under an array of inhibitions," that, says Mr. James, shows the high kind of will. It is a shrewd remark which follows :—

Your parliamentary rulers, your Lincoln, your Gladstone, are the strongest type of man, because they accomplish results under the most intricate possible conditions. We think of Napoleon Bonaparte as a colossal monster of will power, and truly enough he was so. But from the point of view of the psychological machinery, it would be hard to say whether he or Gladstone was the larger volitional quantity ; for Napoleon disregarded all the usual inhibitions, and Gladstone, passionate as he was, scrupulously considered them in his statesmanship.

THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF "TRUSTS."

THE *Forum* for May has two instructive papers on "Trusts." The first is by Mr. A. F. Walker, whose theme is "Anti-trust legislation." He describes the origin of what he calls "an enemy to the human race":—

In its origin, "trust" was from the same root as "true" and "tryst." It signified a thing upon which confidence was bestowed. The "trust" known in courts of equity was the support and protection of the widowed and the fatherless. As the word is now applied, "trusts" are denounced as an abomination and a national disgrace.

Strange as it may seem, the first use of "trust" in its present application was strictly correct. Individual stockholders in several corporations competing in the same line of business, or conducting varieties of business related to the same ultimate product, transferred their stock to a group of persons who held it as trustees for all, under an agreement which assigned a proportionate value to each share of stock so contributed; this value being represented by "trust certificates," signed by the trustees. The trustees controlled the operations of the several companies of which they held the stock by exercising the voting-power thus accumulated in electing directors and officers for each such company; and they distributed the earnings of the combination to the persons who had entrusted them with their shares or to their assigns. The new legal entity thus organised was correctly denominated a trust.

The first organisation of the kind dates back to less than twenty-five years ago.

TRUSTS INTENSIFIED BY ANTI-TRUST LAWS.

The economies and profits which resulted led to its being widely adopted. Then legislation was invoked to put a stop to it. The result was precisely the opposite of what was intended. The old "trust" being forbidden, a new "trust" came into being:—

The trusts now formed are organised by transfers of titles, not of shares of stock: in other words, they are not trusts at all, in the proper meaning of the word. In lieu of the holding of corporate stocks by boards of trustees, it is now usual to organize a new corporation—readily accomplished under the statutes of every State—which buys the property, not the shares, of as many other corporations, firms, or individuals as wish to sell. The new corporation directly owns the factories, mines, and warehouses of which consolidated management is desired. The case is the same as if the sales were made to a single individual. As will readily be seen, this accomplishes a much closer amalgamation than was proposed in the original trust idea. At first, the several ownerships were preserved distinct: now, all individual titles are extinguished.

The right to transfer property so far no law ventures to touch. The writer moralises on the folly of law attempting to control the force of desire to avoid excessive competition.

TRUSTS IN GERMANY—

Herr W. Berdrow describes the progress of "Trusts" in Europe. He says that in Germany, of all European countries, trusts have spread most extensively, and have been most successful. "The German states, in respect to the tremendous increase of industry and the extraordinary growth of their great cities, bear the most striking resemblance to the United States, and furnish the most fruitful soil for the growth of industrial combinations."

About 180 trusts were enumerated by German technical journals in 1897. Only a few of these exercise practical monopolies, the chief being the Rhine and Westphalian Coal Syndicate, which has for the last five years completely controlled the West German coal industry and dictated prices.

—AND IN ENGLAND.

Englishmen will read with interest what this German says of our comparative immunity from "trusts":—

As far as England is concerned, it must be admitted that, notwithstanding her great industrial activity and a competitive warfare not less pronounced than that of other states, the Trust system has as yet found but tardy acceptance in that country. This is doubtless due in some degree to the thorough application of the principle of Free Trade; for it is well known that the largest trusts are powerless unless their interests are secured by a protective tariff excluding from the home market the products of foreign countries.

Furthermore, we should remember that in England the principle of individual freedom is regarded as inviolable. There, it still obtains more widely than in most other countries; and the majority of British merchants consider the principle involved in the formation of trusts as a serious menace to the freedom of the individual. Therefore, such enterprises—more particularly when they aim at the raising of prices and the suppression of foreign competition—are subjected in advance to the most unfavourable criticism.

Attempts have already been made toward the consolidation of entire branches of industry, of which coal-mining, sugar-manufacturing, and the automobile may serve as examples. Indeed, there can be no doubt that such cases would rapidly multiply, in the event of the adoption of a moderate tariff in lieu of the present Free Trade system,—a change now strongly agitated in England.

In France the Trust system has long and extensively prevailed. In Russia many such corporations, as in the sugar and oil trades, are under the protection of Government. The writer thinks the time far from ripe for international legislation against trusts.

The Peerage in Trade.

Harmsworth's for May has a paper by "Ignota," which would have caused a commotion if foreseen in aristocratic circles of a generation or two ago. It is entitled "Peers and Peeresses in Business." This is a list of the names and trades given, with portraits:—

Lord Londonderry	Coal dealer.
Marquis of Bute	Wine grower.
Lord Sudeley	Jam-maker.
Lord Ranfurly	Fruit farmer.
Lord Harrington	Florist and greengrocer.
Lord Normanby	Schoolmaster.
Lord De La Warr	Hotel proprietor.
Countess of Warwick	Dealer in needlework.
Viscountess Hambledon	Bookstall proprietor.
Lord Burton	Brewer.
Lord Ardilaun	Brewer.
Lord Iveagh	Brewer.
Lord Ashton	Carpet maker.
Lord Farquhar	Banker.
Lord Revelstoke	Banker.
Lord Wolverton	Banker.
Lord Glenesk	Newspaper proprietor.

Round-About.

THE subscription of the Wedding Ring Circle is now one guinea, and members will receive the enlarged *Round-About* by letter rate, post free. The June number contains many interesting articles contributed by the members, and will be sent by the Conductor, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C., on receipt of a stamped, addressed foolscap envelope.

THE DEPENDENT HALF-WORLD.

"THE Colonies of the World, and How They are Governed," is the title of a remarkably full paper in the May *Forum*, by Mr. Oscar P. Austin, chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics. How tightly packed with fact the essay is, may be seen from these opening paragraphs :—

One-third of the earth's population lives under forms of government supplied by another third whose seat of administration is outside of, and in many cases far distant from, the territory thus governed. The total population of the colonies, protectorates, and dependencies of the world is, in round numbers, 531,000,000; while that of the governing countries is about 851,000,000.

Nearly one-half of the 52,000,000 square miles of land area of the globe is included in the territory designated by geographers and statisticians under the various terms of "colonies," "protectorates," "dependencies," "spheres of influence," "spheres of interest," and "suzerainties." Three per cent. of the area of Europe and South America, 27 per cent. of that of Asia, 43 per cent. of that of North America, 80 per cent. of that of Africa, and 90 per cent. of that of Oceania are included under some one of these terms; while, of the population, about 1 per cent. of that of Europe and South America, 10 per cent. of that of North America, 35 per cent. of that of Asia, 80 per cent. of that of Africa, and 90 per cent. of that of Oceania may be so included. Of the areas and peoples thus governed, more than three-fourths are located within what is known as the Torrid Zone; and all of the governing countries lie within the North Temperate Zone. No considerable population of the Torrid Zone, except on the continent of America, maintains an independent form of government. Fourteen Governments of the North Temperate Zone exercise control of this character over the people located in the 127 colonies, protectorates, dependencies, and spheres of influence and interest, many of which are not only non-contiguous to their territory, but located far distant—sometimes, indeed, at the very antipodes.

THE FOUR CHIEF COLONIAL POWERS.

In this, as in most American discussions of colonial questions, Englishmen may feel flattered by the eminence accorded to Great Britain, alike in extent and quality of sway. The writer proceeds :—

Of the 14 nations controlling the 127 colonies, protectorates and dependencies of the world, Great Britain leads both in regard to number and area as well as population; the total number of her possessions of this character being 52, their area 11,187,000 square miles, and their population 356,781,000. France comes next with 23, having an area of 3,304,000 square miles and a total population of 50,372,000. Germany's colonies and spheres of influence number but 8, with an area of 1,025,000 square miles and a population exceeding 11,000,000. The colonies of the Netherlands, though numbering but 7, with an area of 630,000 square miles, have a population of 31,717,000, being the most densely populated of any of the colonies of the world.

DOES TRADE FOLLOW THE FLAG?

On the question recently debated between Lord Farrer and Mr. Chamberlain—does trade follow the flag?—this finding by an American expert may command attention :—

As to the commercial advantages, if any, accruing to the colonising country, it may be desirable to continue the study of the question from the same standpoint, that of the United Kingdom, measured by her own trade relations with her colonies and the world generally. The non-British world buys 15 per cent. of its total foreign merchandise from the United Kingdom; while the British colonial world buys more than 42 per cent. of its foreign merchandise from the mother-country. The total imports of the British colonies amount to £215,000,000 annually. Great Britain, by supplying 42 per cent. of this instead of 15 per cent. (which she averages in the commerce of other countries), makes an additional market for £58,000,000 annually of her products. Her total exports to foreign countries (omitting the colonies) are £206,000,000, or 15 per cent. of their total imports; and, if to this were added a like percentage of the imports of the colonies, her total sales would be £238,000,000 instead of the grand total of £296,000,000 which she enjoyed in 1896, the year to which these figures relate. It is thus apparent that her sales are enlarged through her colonial system to the extent of about £58,000,000; thus increasing by 25 per cent. her total exports, and creating by her colonial system a market for nearly $300,000,000 worth of her products and manufactures.

Mr. Austin draws a hopeful inference from the facts which he masses about the world's colonies, in regard to the "closer relations" into which his country has entered with Hawaii, Cuba, the Philippines, and the other islands lately under Spain.

RUSSIAN FINANCE AND BRITISH FRIENDSHIP.

"THE Coming Russian Loan" is the subject of discussion by Mr. W. R. Lawson in the *National Review*. He refers to the recent publication in the *Times* of the secret minute of M. Witte, in which the Russian Finance Minister, speaking of the importance of the British market for Russian produce, says :—

England is not less important as a market for placing Russian funds. This was the case, in fact, before the Afghan frontier troubles, which compelled us to transfer our funds to Berlin, and subsequently, under pressure of political complications, to France.

Mr. Lawson interprets the whole incident "as a belated bid for British friendship," as an intimation that Russia is open to deal with us. In plain English, M. Witte wants to borrow money. Berlin will not help him. Paris has done all she can to accommodate him. "For the next loan, which cannot be long delayed, it must apparently be London or nothing."

Mr. Lawson wants him to consider his case well before placing his loan on the London market. A fiasco there would be "an almost irretrievable misfortune for the Russian Treasury." It is not, as M. Witte seems to imagine, a question of sympathy, but of confidence. Mr. Lawson then examines the Russian Budget, and shakes his head over it. It does not show enough of reserve force, of untapped resources or ability to bear fresh taxation. Its defects are aggravated by the tendency of M. Witte's Budgets not to improve. Mr. Lawson argues :—

It is evidently high time for the British investor to be considering his reply to the flattering overtures which are going to be made to him on behalf of the Russian Treasury. The proposal will probably be for a ten million sterling issue of 3½ per cents. about par, or three per cents. at a proportionate discount. ... If her Budget, the state of her revenue, and the outlook for her rapidly increasing commitments be made, as they ought to be, the measure of her credit, she [Russia] should be thankful to get money at 4 or even 5 per cent. But the mere mention of such terms M. Witte would take as an affront.

Possibly by way of a joke Mr. Lawson closes his paper with this suggestion :—

Why should not the foreign loan system be taken into consideration at the Peace Conference in connection with the bloated armaments to which it so largely contributes? At least one half of the Great Powers of Europe would have smaller armaments to-day if they had not been able to borrow money to build them with. That being so, surely a short and simple means of checking their growth would be to make borrowed money contraband of war. The British representatives at the Conference might propose that when two Great Powers were at war, or preparing for war, no other Great Power should allow its subjects to lend money to either of them. How would that suit the Tsar and Mr. Stead? We fear neither of them would welcome it with their favourite invocation, "In God's name!"

"THE BLOATED ENGLANDER."

IT is Mr. Robert Wallace, M.P., who flings this gibe-name as a retort to the taunt of "Little Englander." He writes in the June *Contemporary* on "The Seamy Side of Imperialism," and selects for special castigation Mr. J. L. Walton's paper, in a previous number of the *Review*, on the side that is not seamy.

THE EMPIRE "A WHITE ELEPHANT."

Liberal Imperialism "a profound pride in the magnificent heritage of Empire!" Mr. Wallace has as much of regret as of pride when he recalls the dark "deeds that won the Empire," and the diversion into distant channels of wealth and energy sorely needed for elevation of the people at home. Mr. Wallace raises again the antithesis—which some of his party seem wishful to put in place of the old names, Conservative and Liberal—of Imperialist and Nationalist. He says, "It looks as if the Empire were going far to throttle the Kingdom:" as regards not only money, but enthusiasm and work as well. "In such circumstances I must be pardoned if I view the Empire with a modified admiration. I have little pride in owning a white elephant."

"A HUGE PROTECTIONIST INSTITUTE."

Mr. Wallace is sorely perturbed by the sugar policy of our new Indian Viceroy:—

In fact, with the exception of the Crown colonies and possessions, the Empire has now become a huge protectionist institute, maintained and defended by us at enormous expense and the sacrifice of the best interests of the great masses of our own people, for the purpose of destroying by teaching and example those doctrines of Free Trade which are, beyond dispute, the main factor in our great commercial prosperity.

A "LIBERAL" POLICY POUR RIRE.

Our "right of conquest" in the Soudan rouses a kindred protest; but Mr. Wallace surely means to turn the laugh against the Little Englander when he suggests this policy as a sequel to Omdurman:—

The natural course, from a Liberal point of view, would have been to leave the people whom they had emancipated to set up a free Government of their own, and pass a vote of thanks to us for our kind, if officious, interference in their affairs. But we claim to have conquered the oppressed as well as their oppressors in the same battle—or *battue*.

A SCHOOL OF DESPOTISM.

The moral reaction on ourselves is gravely denounced by Mr. Wallace:—

The members of the dominating classes whom we send out to the various conquered races that constitute it, to exercise despotisms in our name, who boast ourselves a nation of freemen and lovers of freedom, learn quickly and fully the despotic temper and the overbearing ways of the petty despot. To a man of democratic spirit there cannot be a more reactionary and intolerable "puppy" than the average Anglo-Indian, unless it be the average member of the permanent Civil Service. But if the weaker classes may be treated despotically abroad, why not the same classes in the same way at home?

The moral effect on "the silent sullen peoples" is also condemned: "You are not making a civilised man of the Hindoo—often a much cleverer man than yourself—nor will you do any better with the Egyptian, the Arab, or the Soudani. You are not making men of them. You are training them to be permanent babies in leading-strings."

IMPERIALISM IN INSULAR DISGUISE.

But the Insularity which opposes Imperialism has perhaps never more roundly expressed itself in modern times than in the sentence we italicise in the following passage:—

Why "little" England? Is greatness measured by bulk? Athens was greater than Australia because it was morally and intellectually greater. *There is more true greatness within two miles radius of the British Museum than in the whole of Asia;* and England, lifted up to the height of a universally diffused civilisation, higher than the world has yet seen, would be really greater than the present Empire of which she is the overburdened and not over-fortunate centre.

Even as we read this outburst, we can hardly fail to see in it what has turned John Bull into the supreme expansionist. The very intensity of Insular self-conceit, which finds more greatness in a dozen square miles of London than in all Asia, is precisely the quality which makes us cocksure Imperialists. So great an Atlas need not fear to shoulder the entire planet.

KINGDOM VERSUS EMPIRE.

Yet Mr. Wallace goes on to gibe at Mr. Walton's faith in our "race," its "genius" and its "destiny." He concludes:—

I think we have sacrificed enough for Empire, and that we must make a stand for the sake of the Kingdom. And there is the more need for this that the Liberal Imperialist, as we have been viewing him, is so strong in the Liberal party .... For in these days every triumph of expansionism is a rebuff to Democratic Liberalism. Expansionist Imperialism means more Despotism abroad and more Aristocratic recrudescence at home.

WANTED: A CHRISTIAN DAILY.

MR. J. MAITLAND STUART advances in the *Puritan* for June his "plea for a Christian daily newspaper." Such a paper, he argues, it would be worth while for Evangelical Christianity to run at a loss; but, he says, there is no need to run it at a loss. "A manifesto of Christ's Kingdom here upon earth upon a truly gigantic scale" ought to pay its way. He details some of its essentials: the paper should be well done: the best of the best. As to the staff:—

The editor-in-chief should meet, as nearly as could be found in the whole round of Christendom, the ideal of apostolical succession as a true prophet to his generation, consecrated to the service, laid hands upon in solemn recognition and, perhaps, ordination to office, as God's latest gift to His Church. Similarly the entire staff of such a daily as the Christianity of our country ought to possess must be, as far as possible, picked from the best known of the religious pens of the day; and in the present journalistic ranks are fine Christian men who would welcome emancipation from purely secular employment with its constant concession to a false standard, were there a living behind it.

Every article and item must be paid for. It must be printed on good paper and sold at a halfpenny. It should meet the demand for reliability and veracity. It should give politics a back seat. "Is there no room for a colourless daily?" It should represent Reformed, Evangelical, and Free Church principles, but will be open to Episcopalians. As to finance, this is his proposal:—

Let a directorate be formed of representative business men drawn from all the Federated Churches. Are there no Free Churchmen whose lives have been spent in the newspaper trade who may be now called upon to launch the project, even though it entail some personal sacrifice for Christ's sake? The Church, expecting every man to do his duty, should hand such men their commission at once. Let these capable and reliable men unite to tell us what initial comprehensive capital will be required; let the Christian public be therefore asked *by the Church* to decide on the *bonâ-fide* merits of the scheme as a monetary investment; and let a syndicate of multitudinous small shareholders, proud proprietors of their own morning paper, be formed on that basis. . . . The halfpenny Christian daily will pay in the lower as well as in the higher realm, and it will be strange if it do not score a decided financial hit.

STORIES FROM THE MAGAZINES.

THE anniversary of Waterloo is honoured in *Cornhill* by three writers. Rev. Canon Staveley is one of them, and retails several "military anecdotes." He recounts "one of the most extraordinary escapes from death" on the field of Waterloo. Lieutenant Stewart Moore received a ghastly wound :—

A Polish lancer drove his lance through one of his lungs. He must have been destitute of medical aid for hours, for when the surgeon came to examine his wound, it was dark, and a lantern had to be used for a proper inspection. The light was actually blown out by the air issuing from the wound. But he recovered and lived on to old age.

The Canon tells also of the wife of the Quartermaster, who had stood fire with her husband in South America, and been severely wounded. At Waterloo she lingered with the regiment after the firing commenced :—

However, the Adjutant told her that a battlefield was not the place for an officer's wife, and she reluctantly withdrew, but only to station herself in the belfry of the church of Waterloo, from which she had probably a finer and more extensive view of the battle than even Napoleon or Wellington.

ROMANCE OF A BATTLEFIELD FOUNDLING.

The Canon winds up his stories of Waterloo by a remarkable and interesting anecdote told him by the sister of a distinguished fellow of Trinity, noted as having been the first Roman Catholic to attain the honour of Fellowship :—

Years ago this lady paid a visit to the island of Mauritius. She was introduced to a lady of great beauty and commanding appearance, who ordered every one about, and whose features were unmistakably Spanish. Who was this lady? An infant picked up on the field of Waterloo from behind a waggon after the battle. Her parents were known to God alone. She was found by an ensign, Heiliger by name, perhaps an officer in the King's German Legion. He placed her under the care of a soldier's wife, paying for her support, and, as she grew up, seeing how beautiful and talented she promised to be, had her educated and finally married her, as Dick Swiveller did the Marchioness. He held in his latter days an appointment in the Mauritius, and here follows the extraordinary pendant to this romantic tale. The great granddaughter of the Waterloo "Waif and Stray" (they mature and marry very early in those tropical climes) was the wife of Baron de Lesseps, the originator of the Suez, and the unfortunate designer of the Panama, Canal. At the age of seventeen she fell in love with the Baron, then above seventy, and proposed to him, according to the custom of the Mauritius, by a floral offering. The old Baron was so amazed that he declared that she must intend the offering for his son, who was with him. "Non, monsieur, c'est à vous."

JOHN BROWN'S HINT TO THE SCOFFER.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in the May *Atlantic Monthly*, relates this incident of John Brown, the immortal Abolitionist :—

At one time, during the border war, he had taken several prisoners, and among them a certain judge. Brown was always a man of prayer. On this occasion, feeling quite uncertain as to whether he ought to spare the lives of the prisoners, he retired into a thicket near at hand, and besought the Lord long and fervently to inspire him with the right determination. The judge, overhearing this petition, was so much amused at it that, in spite of the gravity of his own situation, he laughed aloud. "Judge ——," cried John Brown, "if you mock at my prayers, I shall know what to do with you without asking the Almighty!"

MAN AND WOMAN AT THE POLLS.

Mrs. Howe recalls a speech at the Boston Radical Club, when the discussion drifted in the direction of Woman Suffrage :—

John Weiss delivered himself of the following sentence: "When man and woman shall meet at the polls, and he shall hold out his hand and say to her, Give me your quick intuition, and accept in return my ratiocination"— A ringing laugh here interrupted the speaker. It came from Kate Field.

HOW "THE BATTLE HYMN" WAS WRITTEN.

In the reminiscences which Mrs. Julia Ward Howe contributes to the May *Atlantic Monthly*, she recalls the times of the Civil War. As she and some friends came away from an interview with Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Freeman Clarke said of him, "We have seen it in his face– hopeless honesty, that is all." He spoke as if he felt that it was far from enough. Mrs. Howe goes on to tell how she came to write "The Battle Hymn of the Republic"- "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord." She was attending a review at some distance from Washington when a movement of the enemy led to its discontinuance. She and her friends drove back slowly along the road, filled with returning troops :—

To beguile the rather tedious drive, we sang, from time to time, snatches of army songs, concluding, I think, with

"John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the ground;
His soul is marching on."

The soldiers seemed to like this, and answered back, "Good for you!" Mr. Clarke said, "Mrs. Howe, why do you not write some good words for that stirring tune?" I replied that I had often wished to do this, but had not as yet found in my mind any leading toward it.

I went to bed that night as usual, and slept quite soundly, according to my wont. I awoke in the gray of the morning twilight; and as I lay waiting for the dawn, the long lines of the desired poem began to twine themselves in my mind. Having thought out all the stanzas, I said to myself, "I must get up and write these verses down, lest I fall asleep again and forget them." So, with a sudden effort, I sprang out of bed, and found in the dimness an old stump of a pen, which I remembered to have used the day before. I scrawled the verses almost without looking at the paper. I had learned to do this when, on previous occasions, attacks of versification had visited me in the night, and I feared to have recourse to a light, lest I should wake the baby, who slept near me. I was always obliged to decipher my scrawl before another night intervened, as it was legible only while the matter was fresh in my mind. At this time, having completed my writing, I returned to bed and fell asleep, with the reflection, "I like this better than most things that I have written."

A "battle-hymn" written in the dark by a tender mother fearful of waking her baby is a paradox thoroughly characteristic of America and of American wars.

What made Armour Obsolete.

"FIREARMS and Armour" is the theme of quite an upsetting paper by Mr. Julian Corbett in *Longman's*. The traditional idea that firearms occasioned the disuse of armour is shown to be unfounded. In fact "plate armour and gunpowder were introduced in the same century." He argues to prove :—

The real explanation, then, of the disappearance of armour is, firstly, that with the development of military science, light cavalry proved itself more serviceable than heavier cavalry, and secondly, that light cavalry in their origin were mounted musketeers, and were therefore unarmed. Except in their very early days musketeers, it must be remembered, never wore armour.

THE *Woman at Home* seems disposed to prefer sketches of groups of persons to the portraiture of one individual. The June number chats about prominent and "popular M.P.s," and again about the principal widowed Queens of to-day.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE June number is full of "combinations of capital," and suggests to what an extent that single word "Trust" has laid hold of the American consciousness. Dr. Shaw bears witness in his "progress" to the advance of prosperity, and goes on to discuss railroad amalgamation. He regards it as by no means impossible that all the railroad systems of the country will, in the not very distant future, be amalgamated into one great corporate whole. He does not anticipate any menace to the public welfare from this central harmonious control. Public ownership could then very easily be introduced, by an exchange of government bonds for railroad securities He thinks it will matter little whether the Government owns all railways directly or leaves them under a private monopoly subject to public regulation and taxation. Similarly he does not expect serious trouble from "Trusts." The great industries will settle down under strict public regulation. Labour on the one hand and the State by taxation will absorb everything except a reasonable profit on the capital employed.

£1,000,000 A YEAR PRIVATE INCOME.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie's retirement is the subject of much comment. He is said to be in receipt of five million dollars a year. Dr. Shaw remarks :—

There may be, here and there, a richer man than Mr. Carnegie. But it may be doubted whether there is any other man in the world who has accumulated 100,000,000 dols. and put it into a form at once so safe and convenient that the principal need give him no thought or concern, so that his time and energies may be devoted freely to the problem how best to expend in the service of his fellow-men an income of say 100,000 dols. a week.

Another millionaire, Mr. Tom L. Johnson of Ohio, has just retired. He has the distinction of being at one and the same time an enthusiast for the Single Tax, and the chief owner of the street-railroad monopoly in Detroit.

THE ALL-DEVOURING TRUST.

Mr. Byron W. Holt writes on "Trusts—the rush to industrial monopoly." He states that there are more than five hundred incorporated Trusts in the United States, capitalised at from six thousand to eight thousand million dollars. He gives a list of about one hundred and forty industrial Trusts with a capitalisation and bonded indebtedness of ten million dollars or more. He reports that the new industry of "Trust-promoting" engages hundreds, perhaps thousands of men. "A dozen men have during the last eight months made enough money to buy up all the claims in the Klondike." One man gathered in, as his net proceeds for organising, ten million dollars and possibly twice that amount. Five million dollars are mentioned as the reward for promoting each of the two great trusts. The writer predicts a bad time for the working men, when prosperity slackens and trusts will be compelled to close mills by wholesale to sustain prices. He sketches the Standard Oil Trust, the American Sugar Refining Company, the American Tin-plate Company, the International Paper Company and others. The Standard Oil is not only the original, but it is the largest and most successful trust yet formed. Its stock has a market value of 476,525,000 dols. It has lowered the price of oil, but not at the same rate at which the price was sinking before its formation. The public has not, we thus judge, reaped anything like the advantage of improved processes and economic organisation. The national sugar bill is estimated to be ten million dollars more than it would have been but for the Sugar Trust. Mr. Holt reports the permanency of Trusts ; they decompose but to recompose. In almost no instance have mills once united in management been separated again.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Charles Kindrick tells the story of the Mormons in Mexico. They came in 1889, poor people, but worked, prospered, transformed the land into a garden of plenty. There is a steady flow of settlers from Utah to the new Mexican home, where there is no restraint on the exercise of their religion. Leonora Beck Ellis writes on "The State as a farmer," and recounts the immense boon bestowed on the South by the Hatch Act, which made grants from the national Treasury to each State for the purposes of promoting agricultural research. The experiment stations are laboratories of scientific growth. Dr. Shaw remarks with satisfaction that the international relations of the United States are more free from friction than at any time in their whole history. There is nothing now, he thinks, in the Canadian questions to endanger peace.

THE AUSTRALASIAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE principal feature of the April number is an ingeniously illustrated paper on "the Arithmetic of Australian Progress." The populations of the several colonies are represented by figures of different size. The several areas are compared with the area of England and Wales in a way to make us feel very small. Similar devices of sheep, of ships, etc., of different sizes show the number or quantity of Australian wealth. A lady contributes a vivid account of a dust storm. She says :—

All doors and windows are securely fastened, lamps are lit, sometimes soon after breakfast, sometimes off and on all day, and the darkness that prevails outside is darker than the darkest night, as the blinding cloud of dust—yet scarcely a cloud, more like a continuous sheet of dust—rushes madly on, swaying and bending the trees and shrubs as it goes .... The tea had a scum of dust on the top, and round the edge a ring of mud stuck to the cup. The cook sent over one night to say he was very sorry there was no gravy, for as fast as he made it, it turned into mud .... A big mound, the shape of a bed, indicated where once stood the bed ... How things fared outside ... the next day told ... Over the surface numbers of little mounds told that underneath lay the carcases of sheep buried alive in these awful storms.

Federation is still the absorbing topic of Australian politics, although the Samoan difficulty awakens keen interest.

THE principal contents of the June *Windsor* are an appreciative sketch of the naval career of the Duke of York, which now is twenty-two years in length. Mr. J. F. Fraser's pictures of Life in a Lancashire mill ; Mr. George Cranley's paper on this year's Australian team ; and an illustrated interview by L. W. Lillingston with "A Knight of the Red Cross"—Sir John Furley. This hero tells many a tale of remarkable adventure, of which the oddest was his entry into Paris through the jealously guarded lines as a coachman in a diplomatist's carriage.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THERE is much variety and a wide range of interest in the June number. About one-third of the articles claim separate notice.

THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Mr. Richard Weightman, in his notes from Washington, says he does not think any President of the United States ever ruled in such an atmosphere of personal esteem and love as Mr. McKinley. "The humblest citizen speaks and feels concerning him with a sense of intimacy." Mr. McKinley's running mate will be Mr. Hobart. Mr. Bryan's mate will be Mr. O. P. H. Belmont, a New York millionaire, a supporter of the income-tax, not afraid of silver, possessed of youth, prestige, and lavish wealth :—

Bryan and Belmont will make a strong ticket, and, if defeated —as I think they will be—their downfall will be the result of novel and extraordinary conditions—Mr. McKinley's transcendent popularity, the country's general prosperity, and the passion of expansion and acquisition aroused under a Republican administration.

COMMONS *v.* CLERGY.

Rev. Llewellyn Davies objects to the evil import put into the term Erastianism. Erastus was opposed to Calvin's desire to make the Church supreme within the State in its jurisdiction over morals. Erastus held that "in a Christian land, under godly rulers, all jurisdiction was vested in the one supreme authority." Mr. Davies admits the anomalous position caused by the non-Christian composition of a part of our Parliament. Nevertheless :—

Taking the Parliament of to-day as a whole, Churchmen can hardly regard it as less reverent towards Christ, or a less desirable authority to be governed by, than Henry the Eighth or the Parliaments of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Strongly opposing the claim that Christ gave all authority over His Church to the bishops, Mr. Davies says :—

We are not to look back to a deceased Founder, but up to a living Lord, who is leading His Church and His world onwards. Ecclesiastical rule has been to so large an extent a failure because ecclesiastics have been tempted to regard themselves as ruling in the place of Christ.

Rev. Anthony C. Deane laments the falling-off in the quantity and quality of the clergy. From 1894 to 1898 the candidates for ordination sank each year in number, the first annual total being 1,428, the last 1,276 ; and the percentage of Oxford or Cambridge graduates fell from 62 to 57·9 per cent.

A MEM. FOR VEGETARIANS.

Mr. Ernest M. Bowden reports a chat with Raja Sivaprasad on Jainism. The Jains pay more regard to the feelings of the lower animals than any other sect in the world ; will not kill them or injure them, are careful to avoid destroying even insects, sometimes wearing a handkerchief over the mouth to prevent any living creature being breathed in. It may be argued that this tenderness will prove in the long run fatal to its possessors, handicapping them seriously in the struggle for life with less scrupulous rivals. As evidence to the contrary, Mr. Bowden points to the Jains :—

Notwithstanding the opposition, if not active persecutions, of bygone times, the one small sect which, more than any other in the world, has taught and practised the doctrine of "ahimsa," or "non-injury" to living creatures, stands to-day, after some four-and-twenty centuries, by far the most prosperous community in a population verging on three hundred millions.

THE EVILS OF SLATE CLUBS.

Mr. H. V. Toynbee gives a pleasant account of the present position of friendly societies. According to the latest returns, and apart from burial societies, there were in the United Kingdom twenty-four thousand registered societies and branches, having 4,203,000 members and £22,695,000 in funds. Among influences adverse to friendly societies Mr. Toynbee puts lax administration of the Poor Law, and "those sharing-out or slate clubs which form a part of the organisation of very many churches and chapels." These last have "no permanency" about them, but break up as members grow old. They have no reserve funds. And worst of all, they draw members away from the permanent societies. Mr. Toynbee suggests that their place might be taken by a court or lodge of some recognised Order.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mrs. Huxley, *àpropos* of the interest in Klondyke, gives a very vivid account of what she saw at the gold diggings at Bathurst, Australia, during the great gold rush in 1851. Dr. H. S. Gabbett comes to the defence of germs, which are not all microbes of disease and death, but for the most part indispensable to life and health. A soil sterilised to bacteria would be sterile in every other sense. To check the decay in our salmon fisheries, Dr. H. H. Almond advocates "the formation of all proprietors of salmon netting rights in each fishery board district into something like a joint-stock company, each owner of course holding shares in proportion to the value of his fishery." Mr. Sidney Lee bears witness, despite all change and mutilation of his plays, to the genuine appreciation of Shakespeare in France.

Blackwood.

THERE is much good reading in *Blackwood* for June. The article of chief moment is Mr. Frederick Greenwood's protest against "a Tyranny of Sentiment," which asks for separate treatment. There is a review of the Dreyfus case, with a striking antithesis in opening, between the solitary confinement of the prisoner in a remote islands and the enormous potency he has had on French and European life ; he has been "the Negative Ruler of France." A writer on Wei-hai-Wei and its value as a naval station pronounces the port as worse than useless unless a defensible harbour be constructed at a cost of between one and two millions sterling. He scouts the alternative of withdrawal as impossible. Mr. T. F. Dale in a paper on polo and politics deplores the chasm that yawns between the Englishman and the native in India. At Homes and Universities have failed to bridge the distance, but where statesmen and professors have not succeeded, the subaltern has hit the mark. "On the polo-field the native forgets to be stiff and the Englishman to be haughty." There is much Imperial shrewdness in the writer's question : "Do we not see here that the real solvent of race distinctions in India is to be found in sport, and that in giving our native fellow-subjects our love for our manly outdoor recreations, we insensibly draw closer to them and they to us ?" Polo being of eastern origin, is suited to climate and people as neither cricket nor football can be. There is an exciting narrative of his experiences as "a prisoner under Napoleon," written in the year 1822 by a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and now edited by Professor Dowden. It is a story of hair-breadth 'scapes and moving incident equal, as the editor suggests, to one of R. Louis Stevenson's romances.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

FOUR of the June articles call for separate notice—Mr. Nuttall's on the flavour of tobacco, A. W. Tourgée's on the twentieth century peacemakers, Dr. Fairbairn's on religion in India, and Mr. Robert Wallace's philippic against Imperialism.

CHRISTIAN CONTINUITY IN THE SOUDAN.

Mr. L. M. Butcher tells the story of Christianity in the Soudan. Missionaries from Egypt came about the end of the fourth century, and the entire land was soon won for the Christian faith. Moslems first invaded the Soudan in 640. Their wars on the Christian kingdom of Nubia extorted an annual tribute of three hundred and sixty slaves for the Kaliph, and so in 653 the Arab slave trade began. But the Nubian kingdom was powerful enough to defeat Moslem Egypt in 740 and win better terms for the Egyptian Christians, Frequent difficulties arose from the slave trade which followed the slave-tribute. About 1000 A.D. Khartoum, the capital of the southern Christian kingdom, was described by a Moslem envoy as a town full of magnificent buildings, spacious mansions, churches enriched with gold. The last Christian King of Nubia began to reign about the beginning of the fifteenth century. In 1501, a negro and Moslem dynasty established itself in the Soudan, and lasted till the beginning of the present century :—

Yet it must not be supposed that Christianity ever died entirely out of the Soudan. At the beginning of the seventeenth century there were still one hundred and fifty churches in the kingdom of Alouah, and they made a fruitless appeal to the King of Abyssinia to send them the priests whom they could not get from Egypt. In Nubia the number is not likely to have been less. In 1833 the Egyptian Patriarch succeeded in getting a bishop through to Khartoum and maintaining the succession there once more. The final blow has been given, we are told, by ourselves. Before Khartoum fell in 1886 the Bishop of Khartoum brought away his nuns in safety to Cairo. He told me that he had still seven churches in his diocese, now probably all destroyed.

But after Omdurman "the rights of the Christian inhabitants were as absolutely ignored as if they did not exist." The English conquerors announced that the law of the Koran was to be administered : "No word was said of the Bishop's Court, which even in the worst times of the Moslem tyranny was legally empowered to decide all matters of marriage and inheritance for the native Christians." Mr. Butcher concludes :—

Shall it be said that a Christian Church which has endured through centuries of Moslem persecution fell before the Christian English to whom they looked for deliverance?

OUR PAPER WEALTH.

Mr. A. J. Wilson raises a Cassandra voice on "The Art of Living on Capital." "What a tremendous fraud," he exclaims, "upon the human race, these national and public debts are!"—

Realised wealth—product of field and mine, of hand and machine—is dissipated, perhaps, and yet remains as "credit," potent to evolve yet more wealth, until there almost seems, at times and in places, to be nothing left on earth but stamped paper representing some form of mortgage on human labour. . . It is all paper—Government, municipality, railway, corporation, gas company, water company, industrial company, brewery, all borrow and borrow and pledge and pledge until it is verily becoming hard to find a business house which is not more or less in pawn; worse still, hard to find a nook where the major share of the products of man's industry is not at the mercy of many creditors. . . . Let but one great wing of our own credit fabric —and credit means debt always—go down, and the demand for a liquidation of obligations might become general.

HOME AND LOVE AS POOR LAW REMEDIES.

Virginia N. Crawford contributes a paper—"Within Workhouse Walls"—which may be commended to every poor law official and guardian. She pleads that as we have broken up the barrack-school for the children of the State, we should break up the barracks, now the only home of adult inmates. The present poor law, she holds, belongs to the brutal legislation of the past. The inmates are at the mercy of the officials, and while many of the female attendants show kindness, the writer has a very poor opinion of the male officials. The lot of the aged is cheerless, but the "able-bodied" are far worse off. She would welcome an old-age pension scheme if comprehensive : but if limited, it "simply will not touch the Poor Law problem at all." In any case, for those too infirm to live alone she would advocate "municipal old-age homes :" with well-kept gardens and trained nurses. Her aim would be to have no *permanent* people in the workhouse proper at all. Already the sick are in the infirmary, the children in the school or scattered home, the insane in the asylum ; why not take one step further and remove the aged and infirm to old-age houses and almshouses? Towards the close she says :—

Where guardians, as a body, are habitually lacking is in a genuine love for the poor. . . . It is the personal sense of love that men and women crave for. It is the chill officialism of the poor law that is its greatest curse. She thinks that if the poor law were purified of its worst features, there is no reason why the practical work of distributing old-age pensions should not be entrusted to the guardians.

THE SOCIOLOGICAL NOVEL.

A most fascinating paper on "The Social Novel in France" is supplied by Mary James Darmesteter. She recalls Comte's prophecy that the art of the future would produce as its triumph the sociological poem, and declares that his ideal novel exists, persists and flourishes. M. Anatole France's "Contemporary History" reflects present-day society as something "not only bad but ludicrous and ineffectual," but least attacks education. MM. Barrès and Estaunie in their novels inveigh against the school, and declare that a false system of education is at the base of all that is wrong in France. It is, they complain, artificial, cast-iron, centralised : without regard to the specialities of places or persons. M. Louis Bertrand takes up the Colonial question in his romance, the point of the story being : "In this French novel of a French colony, *there are hardly any Frenchmen!*"

Phil Robinson contributes a charming paper, "The Garden Revisited," which lends itself as little to purposes of extract as the fragrance of spring blossom.

Lady's Realm.

THE *Lady's Realm* for June is above the average. The sketches of the Queen of the Belgians and of the Lady Warwick Hostel deserve separate notice. The Hon. Mrs. Armytage writes on "The Mistresses of the Robes," formerly called "Mistresses of the Maids," and gives beautiful portraits of the ladies who have filled this office to the Queen. A writer on "Society in Berlin" reports that the Kaiser is much less exclusive in his choice of society than his subjects, being fond of associating with clever men and women of any walk in life. Money plays as great a *rôle* in Berlin as in London, but good birth as well as riches is required for entry into the best circles. But "each year fewer of the old noble families come to Berlin for the winter," being unable to compete with the luxurious lives led by the Court society.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE June number scarcely reaches the usual high-water mark of the *Fortnightly*. A separate notice is required for Dr. Gibbins' and Dr. Macnamara's criticism of our educational defects, primary and secondary, as also for "Uitlander's" ultimatum to Mr. Chamberlain, and the sketch of the Black Sea to Baltic waterway.

QUARTER OF A CENTURY'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

Mr. Joseph Acland contributes a very valuable review from the Liberal standpoint of the twenty-five years' financial policy which was inaugurated by the return to power of Lord Beaconsfield in 1874. The paper is packed full of most instructive statistics and comparisons, of which the concluding summary may be given :—

Reviewing the twenty-five years, it appears that, exclusive of the Post Office, the revenue has increased from £68,521,915 in 1874-5 to £105,747,353 in 1898-9, an increase of upwards of 54 per cent., as the price to be paid for a spirited foreign and expansionist policy. And when we ask who has chiefly contributed to this increase we find that while the contribution of Customs and Excise has fallen from 73·83 to 55·95 per cent. of the tax revenue, the contribution of income and property taxes has risen from 26·17 to 44·05 per cent. ; and while income tax was at the rate of 2d. in the £, it is now at 8d. When we inquire what steps have been taken by pruning and grafting to fertilise the revenue and develop new fruitage, we can only discover Mr. Gladstone's creation of the beer duty in place of the malt duty, and Sir William Harcourt's re-arrangement of the death duties ; the prolific fruitage of both changes having sustained the enormous burden of expenditure of recent years.

WANTED : A FREE HAND IN EGYPT.

Mr. J. Lowry Whittle, writing on "Egypt after Omdurman," recites the galling restrictions imposed upon us by the international statutes. He suggests that the Convention sketched by the late Lord Grey between the Khedive and the Queen of England should now be framed. It should be communicated to the Powers in a note stating what measures England intended to adopt for the relief of Egypt. Mr. Whittle would impose a limit of time for such convention, and "the date 1890 would readily occur to any student of Egyptian affairs." "It will take at least four generations to ascertain how far the improved system has taken root." Such a policy would have a magical effect in developing the resources of Egypt. The writer thus suggests the time for its adoption :—

After a few months the labours of Lord Kitchener in the organisation of his conquests will be sufficiently advanced to permit the lifting of the veil, and in September this vast Southern Empire will be restored to the world. Then, when under adequate restrictions, Europe is invited to benefit by our achievements, then will be the natural time for the orderly, prosperous, Europeanised government of the Nile, schooled in hardship and in thrift, with established credit and a secure southern frontier, to claim the restoration of financial freedom.

A PRIZE FOR THE TRAMWAY COMPANY PROMOTER.

Mr. Archibald Little contrasts the two cities, London and Pekin. Over against the absence of sanitation in the Chinese capital he sets the prevalence of fog and dirt in the British. He suggests that Pekin's chief defects might readily be removed :—

Our sanitary engineers, if given full play, are capable of devising a scheme that should meet all the conditions peculiar to the place, scarcity of funds being not one of the least. Taking advantage of its dry air and wealth of open spaces, desiccation on a large scale would probably be suggested, and were such a desecration of the sacred city permissible, tramways would remove the produce to the outskirts cheaply and effectively. *Apropos* of carriage transport, it is worthy of remark that no city in Asia offers a more promising field for the cheap and popular tram—horse or electric—than Pekin with its wide, straight avenues, busy population, and present absence of all easy means of locomotion.

Mr. Little strongly opposes any design of the Powers on the integrity of China.

THE QUESTION OF "FREE SHIPS, FREE GOODS."

Mr. J. G. Butcher, M.P., contributes a valuable discussion of the Declaration of Paris with its four articles :—

(1) Privateering is and remains abolished.

(2) The neutral flag covers the enemy's goods, except contraband of war.

(3) Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag.

(4) Blockades must be effective.

He finds that Articles 1, 3, and 4 are in favour of England. Article 2 may be regarded as doubtful. England not being able to withdraw from one without withdrawing from all, would consult her profit as well as her honour by maintaining her Declaration as a whole.

FRANCE SINCE 1814.

In the series of articles under the above title, Baron Pierre de Coubertin has now arrived at the famous year 1848, which he subheads "Four Months a Republic." He says :—

Authors of historical manuals, whose chief desire is to print dates and periods indelibly on the memory, inform us that the French Republic, founded in 1848, lasted four years, on the grounds that the Empire was not officially re-established till 1852. But these things are formulas ; the truth being that the Republic of 1848 lasted exactly four months, from February to June. It lived its life between the "days" of February and the "days" of June, that is to say, between the unlooked-for fall of the Monarchy and the fratricidal battle which gave the power to the party of reaction.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Andrew Lang criticises Mr. Frazer's theory of totemism as an effort to make magic the primary and religion the secondary factor in human speculation, and as involving a stupendous "social contract ;" and Mr. H. C. Shelley writes on the first Centenary of Thomas Hood, who was born May 23rd, 1799.

Cornhill.

THE chief feature in *Cornhill* for June is the triplet of papers on the battle of Waterloo, which claims notice elsewhere. Next may be ranked an able appreciation of Mrs. Oliphant, by Meredith Townsend. The deceased writer is described as "a Scotch lady of genius," who "could dream in such a way as to deepen or evoke faith in readers whom nothing else could move." She was "a very noble character, who to a certain extent missed her path in life, and sacrificed her obvious and most beneficial destiny to an exaggerated idea of duty to kinsfolk little worthy of such devotion." The writer would "place her exactly where she obviously placed herself—that is, next after George Eliot of the feminine writers of the second half of the century." "T. E. M." gives a series of interesting glimpses of the life of Japanese ladies. She remarks on the fact that as soon as the troops left for the seat of war in the Chinese campaign, "for the next eighteen months no Japanese lady crossed our thresholds, nor was to be seen at home or abroad." They re-appeared when the troops returned. "The chief duty of a Japanese woman all her life is obedience."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE May issue is one of the brightest and most alive of *Westminster* numbers. It is as much exercised as ever about the future of the Liberal Party.

"DELENDA SUNT LATIFUNDIA."

The first article takes as its heading Sir William Harcourt's charge against the Government of "financial poltroonery," heartily endorses and enforces the criticism, and then turns it against Sir William Harcourt during his term of office. He failed to carry out the Budget proposals of the Newcastle programme, and even now Liberal leaders shrink from pressing their advantage—"that financial reforms are the only Liberal reforms that the House of Lords cannot block"—and making the taxation of land values their battle-cry. The paper, which is written with much spirit, ends thus:—

It may be thought that, in returning again and yet again to this subject, we are too persistent. We hold, however, that, in voicing a demand for fundamental justice, one cannot be too importunate. "Delenda est Carthago," declared Cato in the days of ancient Rome, and he stuck to his text till Carthage was destroyed. "Delenda sunt latifundia" shall be our watchword till land monopoly is no more.

"Delenda sunt latifundia" is distinctly good.

NATIONALISM *v.* IMPERIALISM.

"Touchstone," in a dashing essay, raises the question, "Will the Liberals repent and be born again?" He insists that the party is weak because it has lost its faith. Unless it repent and return to its historic principles, he threatens the rise of a new party—a "Populist" party—composed of Radicals and Labour men, and headed by Mr. John Morley:—

If a reunion between Chamberlainites and Roseberyites should be effected, it could be only on the basis of the new Imperial-Liberalism, and would definitely mark the abandonment of "Populist" causes to the Radical and Labour men, who would be drawn together on the basis of the old Radical doctrines with new applications . . . If, as is most probable, Morley's "Life of Gladstone" is published about the time of the Government's resignation, the event would mark out the distinguished writer as the heir of Gladstone's political ideas, the executor of his policies as well as his biography, and, in conjunction with his new character of Liberal Puritan and Protestant, would place him by divine right at the head of the Radical Populists.

The principal point with the writer is put in an antithesis, which suggests a possible renaming of parties.:—"A converted Liberal Party will, above all, renounce a strumpet Imperialism, with all the bedizenments which prank her out, and return to Nationalism, its lawful love." It must renounce Imperial Baal and serve only the British democracy. That Liberal regeneration is expected by the writer to involve "a working alliance between Socialists and Liberals," is a straw which shows how the new wind is blowing.

"VOLUNTARY PENSIONS."

Mr. J. Tyrrell Baylee pleads the case of "Voluntary *versus* State Pensions." Dealing with England and Wales alone, he estimates—rather boldly—that of the 402,000 paupers over sixty-five years, only 25 per cent., or 100,500, are suitable for a free money grant. He presents two problems—to provide these 100,500 with a five-shillings-a-week pension at once: and "the ultimate provision of an annual insurance fund to attain the same end for the oncoming generations." He thus handles his figures:—

An immediate annuity of £13 can be purchased for 100,500 males of sixty-five years of age for £12,629,500. Further, granting that the practice of insuring against pauperism became general, the annual cost would gradually fall until the same annuity of £13 payable at sixty-five for the same number of men commencing to insure at thirty could be secured for £2,482,350.

The present membership of the Friendly Societies exceeds 5,000,000. . . . A general and vigorous effort by all the thrift associations at present at work would easily secure an aggregate of 10,000,000 subscribers to unite in joining in any plan that seemed sufficiently hopeful to secure their interest.

But £12,629,500 divided among 10,000,000 people would be but £1 5s. 4d. a year, or not quite 6d. a week each member, whilst £2,482,350 divided in the same way would equal but a little over 1½d. a week.

Can it be seriously claimed that such weekly sums are beyond the power of voluntary effort in this wealthy England of ours to provide?

"FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE SEXES."

A somewhat timorous plea for greater freedom in forming this relationship is put forward by Priscilla E. Moulder. But surely modern society is not quite so strict as she asserts:—

Surely it is possible that a woman can admire and respect a man without being under the necessity of falling in love with him, or at all desiring him as a future husband. A woman is required by modern society to give up the innocent pleasure of spending a profitable hour with an intelligent man's friend, because, forsooth, propriety is shocked at the bare idea of such a thing. She must never be seen to walk out with a man unless she is engaged to him; otherwise her name will be in everybody's mouth. It looks simply ridiculous on the face of it to suppose that a woman cannot be allowed to enjoy a friendship with a man unless a score of ill-natured tongues are set wagging by the act. But such is the fact.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Two sides of the Irish question are dealt with. M. Dalton asks "Is Home Rule dead?" and points out how much Ireland needs and wishes it. He welcomes the co-operation of landlord, of Presbyterian and of Episcopalian. In the "independent section," a "Well-wisher to Ireland" unearths a pronouncement of John Stuart Mill in 1868 against either the separation of Ireland or her inclusion in any form of federal union: and argues for the strict maintenance of legislative unity, side by side with the extension of municipal self-administration. Mr. Robert Ewen hails "better times beginning" for trade, and pleads for free trade in banking, a British National Bank to do Government business, and to supply a sufficiency of national £1 notes. "A Russian Journalist" objects to the investment of foreign capital in Russia, as an exploitation of the ill-paid Russian labourer, and demands—first, political freedom; second, free trade for Russia. The writer's general sapience may be gathered from a closing sentence addressed to the English capitalist investing in Russian securities: "You must become a Russian, or in the end lose your millions by some unexpected Ministerial circular or ukase of the Tsar." Has the writer heard of the lumber embargo law, passed by the free democracy of Ontario, which is said to confiscate at a stroke millions of American dollars invested in Canadian forests? "A Field Naturalist" takes strong exception to statements made by Darwin about the connection between flowers and cats. According to Darwin, the flowers were fertilised by the humble bees, the field mice fed on the combs and nests of the humble bees, and the cats fed on the mice. The writer argues that only the surface-building bees could be invaded by the field mouse, and questions whether they would permit any such intruder.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

QUITE a bulky volume greets us this month within the covers of the *National Review*. The increase in size is due to a special supplement by Sir Godfrey Lushington, in review of the conspiracy against Captain Dreyfus. The most sensational paper is "The Case for Dissolution" put by "Carltonensis," which with one or two other articles calls for separate notice.

FRENCH INVASION OF ENGLAND.

Mr. H. W. Wilson finds confirmation in the recent *Revue des Deux Mondes* article of the persistent hankering of the French mind after an invasion of our island. It is the "cheap war" their army staff so much desire. It is the hereditary craving to which both the First and Third Napoleon were forced to yield at least a semblance of respect. But, he argues, if even the great Napoleon shrank from the task, lesser men may quail.

> It hardly seems to have dawned upon the writer that even 170,000 men would find their work cut out to subjugate England. . . . We should have available in England at least 250 guns, 100,000 regulars, 80,000 militia, 180,000 volunteers, and these when heavy deductions had been made. . . .

The peril would be increased were Russia to join France. Continental strategists would think nothing of sacrificing 100,000 men on the experiment of a descent on our coasts. The writer's moral is to increase our naval ascendency, to make our army more mobile, and to substitute the watchful for the conciliatory spirit.

WHAT INDIA MAY BESTOW ON US.

Mr. Bernard Holland inquires after the secret of the amazing popularity of Omar Khayyam. He finds it in the decline in religious belief which makes the Anglo-Saxon race sympathise with the old Persian rebel against the Muhammedan puritanism of the East. His is a Siren song of the pleasures of sense to mariners weather-worn with the storms of doubt. Yet the writer cannot regard this as more than a passing mood :—

> Our race is too serious and sober, has been Christian for too many centuries, inherits too much that is good both from Catholic and Puritan sources, to do more than listen to the songs of the Sirens, half regretting that it cannot make surrender. What is to follow? Perhaps the most permanent result of our occupation of India will be, not the ever-precarious empire itself, but restoration under influences flowing from the East of the true and essential meaning of our own religion, so debased in the West by association with utilitarian ends, optimistic philosophy, and worldly prosperity. The translation in the nineteenth century of the Sacred Books of the East, when the gold in them is sifted from the dust, may prove to be even more important than the revival of Greek learning in the sixteenth.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. A. Maurice Low announces that "the United States is on the verge of the greatest financial crash it has known." This dismal prospect he derives from the frenzy of speculation which followed the wheat boom and the victorious war. He reports that the silver and the anti-silver wings of the Democratic party are not seemingly able to "flag together." Lord Monteagle raises an alarm against the railway monopoly in Ireland, which he anticipates from the Bills for the absorption of the Waterford and Limerick, and the Waterford and Central, by the Great Southern and Western. "Practically the whole railway system of the southern half of Ireland" would be in the hands of one company. He urges that these are much more than private Bills. Miss Catharine Dodd supplies a most interesting "Study in Twins," brought up by a skilled German Froebel-teacher.

Pall Mall Magazine.

THE *Pall Mall Magazine* for June is chiefly notable for a sketch by William Waldorf Astor of his great-grandfather, John Jacob Astor. This founder of the American dynasty was born a peasant's son in the village of Waldorf, near Heidelberg, in 1763. He left home when he was sixteen, spent four years in London, and thence removed to New York. He went into the fur trade, and by the end of the century "had a million dollars afloat." The writer prefaces the sketch with a frank recognition of the fact that the founders of the Republic believed wealth to have a bad influence on the people—"that it is democratic and virtuous to be poor, and aristocratic and un-American to be rich." Mrs. Belloc-Lowndes sketches a group of anti-Dreyfusards, and offers their character as a refutation of the common foreign opinion that anti-Dreyfusards are either knaves or fools. She says, "It was, to those who know France, as if Mr. John Morley, Mr. Kensit, Cardinal Vaughan, Mr. Balfour, "Nunquam," Mr. Hooley, Sir Walter Besant, Mr. G. R. Sims, the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Harry Marks, and Lord Cross, all took the same view of some public question and publicly expressed their agreement." Mr. Francis Crowther furnishes a sketch of Bridge Chauntries, prettily illustrated by Herbert Railton.

The Century.

"THE Tramp and the Railroad" is the subject of a paper by Josiah Flynt, which opens up a feature of tramp-life in America of which nothing is known on this side. Walking on the railway not being forbidden there as here, the tramps began in 1875 to jump on and off moving freight-trains, and in 1880 they were accepted as an unavoidable nuisance by the companies. "To-day it is the boast of the hoboes that they can travel in every State of the Union for a mill per mile, while in a number of States they pay nothing at all." Mr. Flynt recounts how one railroad manager is clearing his lines of the nuisance. A similar policy on all roads would greatly reduce the tramp trouble. Extracts are given from the diary of General Sherman recounting his visits to Franco-German battlefields. He commits himself in 1872 to this curious forecast : "I do think the Germans are better fitted for a republic than any other people of Europe, and if the royal families do not substantially conform to good sense and public interest, I shall look for a revolution there sooner than in France ; but now on the surface all is calm and peaceful." Gustav Kobbé recites the exploits of "heroes of peace" or "volunteer life-savers," including several intrepid women. Mrs. Van Rensselaer's study of Niagara is not hopelessly below its theme,—which is saying a great deal.

A CORDIAL appreciation of Mr. Alfred Austin is not so frequent as to be passed over when it occurs. Mr. Wm. Sharp distinguishes in this way the June number of *Good Words*.

AMONG the interesting features of *Harmsworth's* for May may be mentioned Mr. Alfred Arkas' humorous sketch of a twentieth century dinner, at which carefully prepared pills of concentrated food take the place of present fare. The whole commissariat problem is shown to be revolutionized. The birthplaces of famous people are portrayed in a sketch by Arthur Guerdeon. The plain clergyman's house in Bishop's Stortford where Mr. Cecil Rhodes was born catches the eye.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE May number marks the advent of the new editor, Mr. G. B. M. Harvey, in succession to Mr. D. A. Munro. Its contents are of unusual distinction. Among its writers are Lord Charles Beresford, Signor Marconi, and Ian Maclaren. More than half a dozen of its articles claim separate notice.

THE REGENERATION OF CUBA.

It is quite a sanguine paper which Major-General Leonard Wood, Governor of Santiago, writes on "Conditions and Needs in Cuba." He has found the Cubans not lazy, but willing and eager to work. All the larger towns have become self-supporting. The small amount of brigandage is surprising, in view of the late protracted disorders. The people have quickly returned to peaceful occupations. They are eager to learn, and appreciate the schools. The claim that they are not capable of governing themselves has not been established in the writer's experience. He has not had to remove a single official recommended by them :—

It is not intended in this description of affairs to claim that the Cubans are without faults, or without a great many faults; but it is a fact beyond dispute that they have come out of a chaotic condition, following a most disastrous war, have gone through what has practically been a famine, and have maintained throughout a decent respect for life and property, which would have been most creditable to any people under similar conditions. The difficulty ahead of them lies in their own temperament. They have to learn, in civil affairs, to act with deliberation, to control their emotions, and, while many think that they will be unable to do this, I am confident that they will succeed, knowing, as I do, how well they have conducted themselves during this most trying period of reconstruction.

He deprecates the appointment of Americans to office. He gives an excellent account of the new rural mounted police, which has been formed by careful selection from the Cuban army. He looks forward to speedy establishment of Cuban self-government.

CUTTING THE ISTHMIAN KNOT?

Mr. Reed, Speaker of the House of Representatives, goes over the question of the rival Isthmian canals. He shows that while Government is hesitating, private enterprise is ready to advance :—

The Panama people say they are at work now asking help from no one, employing 3,000 men and able to continue; whether they are or not will be determined, for we have taken steps to find out. The Grace syndicate, representing many large capitalists, declare that they will in October have the right to build the Nicaragua Canal, and by their counsel, Mr. McClure, who says he is duly authorised, declare they are ready without any government aid to build and complete the project, treating the Government just as it desires to be treated. If it should be found that two canals are ready to be built by private capital, or even one, the neutrality of one being guaranteed by the United States by the treaty of 1846, and both perhaps by the Clayton Bulwer Treaty, then we shall have to consider what we want further.

THE SPANIARDS ARAB NOT LATIN!

Senor Estevanez, formerly Minister of War of Spain, tells "What Spain can teach America"—chiefly negative lessons—not to do as Spain has done, but to grant commercial and religious liberty to the newly acquired islands. He extols the people of Mindanao, who for three hundred years have stood out for freedom for their Moslem faith against all the might of Spain. One remark would have delighted Lord Beaconsfield :—

The Spanish race which conquered the New World was not Latin, but Arab. Nothing could be more improper than to give the name of "Latin America" to the conquests of the Spanish adventurers and soldiers of the sixteenth century.

At the close of the long struggle between Moslem and Christian, "the blood of the Christians was as much Arabian as that of the Moors."

THE BRITISH QUEEN AND COURTS MARTIAL.

Sir F. H. Jeune, Judge Advocate-General of the British Army, writes on Courts Martial in England and America. His post was, it appears, first created to safeguard civil law against the military encroachments of absolutism. It is now his function to review the proceedings of every court martial and to advise the Crown whether the sentence be carried out. Perhaps the article will be most remembered for its closing reference to the action of the Queen :—

In any proceeding which for any reason is out of the common, it constitutes a valuable as well as an unique protection, that the experience of the Sovereign, which is in nothing more remarkable than in matters connected with the army, should be brought to bear upon any new departure, or any question of doubt; and I should suppose that any Judge Advocate-General must feel his own judgment strengthened, as well as his responsibility quickened, by the personal attention invariably bestowed by the Sovereign upon every important decision.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Rebecca H. Davis denounces as "the curse in education" the lack of individual training—the cultivation of human souls *en masse*—the idolatry of mere book-learning. She applauds the happy state of the Acadians in Louisiana, moral, law-abiding, industrious, merry, though few of them are able to read or write. Major-General Miles contributes a first paper on the War with Spain, which is principally a lament over the state of unreadiness in which the war found the army. After providing for Manila and for the minimum of coast defence, there was not enough ammunition left in the United States to last an army of 70,000 in one hour's serious battle.

Gentleman's.

THE *Gentleman's Magazine* for June gathers from the byways of biography material quite as interesting as much of the fiction which pervades more popular periodicals, and possessing besides the advantage of being a transcript of reality. Mr. H. B. Baker tells the story of the brother and sister de Guérin as a most pathetic "Idyll of Provence." Maurice died in 1839 and Eugénie in 1848, heartbroken both through Maurice's disappointment of literary fame. Not till 1855 were their works published: and then roused a veritable *furore*. The books sold by thousands: and hundreds of admirers journeyed to see the haunts of the loving pair. The narrative of Bo Jonsson, "a great Chancellor of Sweden" who died in 1386, is told by F. B. Harrison and is full of tragic romance. The Chancellor marries the girl whom his adopted son loves; and surprising the lovers together, he pursues the young man, just pledged by the girl never to raise sword against her husband, into the Church and hews him to pieces before the altar. A garnish of "seventeenth century scandal at Oxford" gives a relish to the thought how even Oxford may improve in a century or two. Mr. W. Burnet recounts his visit with a Government inspector to a French primary school in a suburb of Lille. Inspection in France it appears is no duly notified "annual parade"; "it may take place at any time and as often as the inspector may think fit, very much as the inspector of a tram starts up suddenly to examine the tickets."

THE FORUM.

THE May number of the *Forum* is strong in statistics and in topics of peculiarly American interest. Mr. Oscar Austin's paper on "The Colonies of the World" calls for separate notice, as well as Mr. Walker and Herr Berdrow's discussion of Trusts and Mr. Rose's "Aftermath of War."

"THE SUPREME COURT OF CHRISTENDOM."

The prominence which the Anglo-American fellowship is giving to arbitration at the Peace Conference invests with additional interest a paper by Mr. D. S. Jordan on "The Lessons of the Paris Arbitration." The writer re-states the sealing controversy, abandons as untenable the American plea that Behring Sea is a *mare clausum*, grants that compensation was due to owners of seized vessels, but insists that the protection and preservation of the fur seal, as a matter of importance to the civilised world, should be left to a jury of experts in natural history, and that the Paris tribunal should have established a precedent for an international game law. By deciding on insufficient or false evidence questions relating to the natural habits of the seal, the Paris Court made itself, in the judgment of the writer, simply ridiculous. Mr. Jordan holds that the failure of the Paris tribunal of 1893 turned the balance against the Treaty of Arbitration of 1896. This is his conclusion :—

If the principle of arbitration is to win the support of the two great Anglo-Saxon peoples, its operations in practice must be worthy of their respect. It must indeed establish the Supreme Court of Christendom. It must be composed of judges only, not of warring advocates ; and these judges must be great in the science of jurisprudence, as the generals they replace have been great in the art of war. They must never be deceived as to fact or law ; and their verdict must be the final word of an enlightened civilisation on the subject in question.

"ARRIVAL" OF AMERICAN ART.

"American Art Coming into its Own" is the title of a sanguine estimate by Gustav Kobbé. The national *renaissance* caused by the Spanish-American War has done something to rouse a pride in national art. But the writer proceeds, in words that involve singular reflections on the effective standard of American opinion :—

But a far greater factor in awakening popular interest in American art was the Thomas B. Clarke sale of American paintings last winter. Then was shown for the first time a collection of canvases—formed in the course of many years by a man of acknowledged taste in art, a real *connoisseur*—all by American artists, most of them painted in this country and typically American in subject. . . . When, on the morning following the third night of the Clarke sale, newspapers all over the country chronicled in large headlines the fact that George Inness's small canvas, "Gray Lowery Day," had brought 10,150 dols., the American public realised for the first time that America had produced a great artist. When the picture began to be discussed in the newspapers, it was learned that it had been originally bought for about 300 dols. The enormous profit netted by the collector naturally appealed to the American commercial sense. . . . Nothing better illustrates the far-reaching effect of the Clarke sale than the steps that are being taken by various art institutions to develop the representation of native art in their galleries. The Chicago Art Institute is preparing a special gallery for American paintings ; and the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York are discussing similar plans.

THE AMERICANS HALF IRISH.

The Irish leaven in American progress is the theme of an interesting and eloquent eulogy of his compatriots in the United States, by John J. O'Shea, of the *Catholic Standard and Times*. He traces the successive waves of Irish immigration, the place taken by Irishmen in American war and statesmanship, and suggests that "one-half—possibly more—of the people of this continent to-day have Irish blood in their veins." The influence of the Irish on the Catholic Church in the United States, with its ten million adherents, and its marvellous assimilating power over the heterogeneous mass of immigrants, is forcibly put. Hearing so much of the less agreeable aspects of Irish-Americanism, we are glad to be reminded of the other side. Mr. O'Shea says :—

The Irish are a prolific race ; and they are a moral race. To these cognate virtues they conjoin the fact of physical excellence. Anthropologists assign to them the highest plane in healthy manhood. The English race may, man for man, be the heavier ; but the Irish Celt is the more muscular and the better built. The women of the Irish race have no superiors in point of general comeliness, purity of life, and healthy femininity. To integrity of conduct they add a cheerful and sympathetic temperament which enables them to surmount all trials and to brighten the places wherein they find a home.

It is impossible to estimate the benefits which the coming of a people of such qualities as these conferred upon a decaying and moribund population such as existed in New England and many other regions at the period when the Irish immigration set in, like a physiological Gulf Stream, to arrest the downward tendency.

ON DRAMATIC CRITICISM.

Professor Brander Matthews contributes an admirable study entitled "A Critic of the Acted Drama : William Archer." He selects as the four qualities essential to the good critic : "insight and equipment, sympathy and disinterestedness." Supreme and alone as critics of the acted drama he places Aristotle and Lessing. He ranks Archer side by side with the French critics Sarcey and Lemaître, and attributes largely to his potent influence the uplifting of contemporary English dramatic literature. He finds an explanation of some of Archer's merits in the fact that he was a Scotchman, and therefore much more like the Yankees than the average Englishman.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The century which has passed since Malthus wrote leads Jacob Schoenhof to indulge in a centennial stocktaking on the population question. He traces "the sombre and forbidding character" of the theories of Malthus and Ricardo to the miserable economic conditions of their time, and shows how the facts do not now support their dismal forebodings. They ignored the vital element of freedom. Mr. H. G. Kittredge reviews "the textile industry since 1890." He finds the present value of American wool manufactures but a trifle more now than then, and the relative position of the United States to the cotton-spinning world to be about the same. Mr. F. H. Tabor magnifies "directed sport as a factor in education," and cites the English public schools as eminent example. Mr. Frank Moss, discussing the problem of police administration, declares that there are "hundreds of square miles in the State of New York in which there is practically no ordinary police protection,"—thanks to too much Home Rule in police matters.

Harper's for June has in it some solid fare alongside of many light dainties. Besides the astonishing record of Korean inventions and practical inferences from the loss of the *Mohegan*, which claim separate notice, Lieutenant Bertholf recounts his expedition in relief of ice-bound whalers in 1897, involving as it did a sled journey of one thousand six hundred miles ; and Dr. H. S. Williams contributes a review of the century's progress in preventive medicine.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

EXCELLENT as is M. Brunetière's famous review for May, from an English point of view it is perhaps open to the objection of being a little too Continental in its interests. We have noticed elsewhere the anonymous article in the first May number on Freemasonry in France.

AN UNPUBLISHED NAPOLEON DOCUMENT.

The Comte Remacle publishes in the first May number a new document bearing upon the Napoleon period. It is well known that the Bourbons in exile kept up a constant correspondence with France, and Louis XVIII. was informed daily by his correspondents of all that went on in Paris. The reports of this correspondence during the years 1802 and 1803 are preserved in the archives of the French Foreign Office and their authenticity is not doubted, but their authorship remains unknown, no doubt in order to avoid any ill consequences in the event of the correspondence being intercepted. It is from these documents that Comte Remacle gives some extremely interesting extracts, and he quotes the opinion of M. Thiers, who made an extensive use of them for his history of the Consulate, that they supply a remarkable testimony to the illusions and the passions of that absorbing period of French history.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Now that the *Times* publishes as a matter of course messages across the Channel headed "By wireless telegraph," it is no longer astonishing to find this new scientific marvel dealt with in a magazine article. M. Dastre is so competent an observer of all scientific matters, that his opinion is entitled to exceptional weight. In his short paper he describes the experiments by Signor Marconi with which the British public are well acquainted, as well as the official investigations undertaken by the French Government on board the despatch-boat *Ibis*. It is important to remember that not only has communication been established between one coast and another without any visible link in the shape of wire or cable, but it has also been established between a ship travelling on the sea and a land station. The possibilities of this invention in reducing the risk of shipwreck are obvious. M. Dastre at the same time frankly recognises the defects of the new system; in the first place there is no secrecy—that is to say, it is impossible at present to direct the message so that it will be caught by one particular receiver and not by any others which may be set up in the same neighbourhood. From the point of view of military and naval tacticians this is obviously a fatal defect, and until it can be surmounted we shall not see the system adopted by the fleets and armies of Europe. Moreover, the message can be not only stolen, but also disturbed by another and possibly hostile receiver. Another defect of the system is its sensitiveness to the electric disturbances of the atmosphere; this sensitiveness also characterises the existing telegraph system, but in a much less marked degree. On the whole, M. Dastre regards wireless telegraphy as not much more than a great hope.

EDUCATION IN HOLLAND.

M. de Coubertin contributes to the second May number an interesting paper on the educational system of the Dutch. He points out that public education in the modern world is based upon one of two formulas—that of constraint and that of liberty. They are both directed to the same end—the improvement of the race—but they proceed to it by different paths, the one by emancipating the energies of the individual, and the other by subordinating them. In France the question has not been solved finally one way or the other, just as Frenchmen in their political aspirations are fascinated by the ideal of liberty, while in their administrative system they show an instinctive tolerance for constraint. For many reasons Holland furnishes an interesting field for educational experiments—from its geographical contact with Germany, its historical contact with England, and its persistent and finally successful struggles for political freedom. The proverbial phlegm of the Dutch has given to their educational system a solidity and a characteristic common sense which other countries have lacked; thus the Dutch, while other countries are plunged in bitter controversy on the question of whether living or dead languages should be taught, calmly go on teaching both, side by side, with the most excellent results. There is no need to follow M. de Coubertin in his detailed examinations of the different educational establishments of Holland, but it is interesting to note that he puts first in importance the influence of the family, which continues throughout all the first period of the public education of the young Dutchman. The family is in Holland more vigorous than in France, and more united than in England, the authority of the father is stronger, and the ties of blood are more respected. In France family affection easily degenerates into indulgence, while in England the spirit of independence often brings about selfishness and egotism; these opposite dangers are avoided by the Dutch. It is too often forgotten that the Dutch have the advantage of a comparatively ancient language of their own, which is not as many people imagine a mere derivative of German. In this connection M. de Coubertin relates an amusing story. Prince Bismarck once said to a Dutch diplomatist, who had gained over him some slight diplomatic victory: "Your language is what we call a dialect." The Dutchman bowed respectfully, and answered: "A dialect certainly, but one which possessed a literature before yours had a grammar." Broadly speaking, the characteristics of Dutch education are, a considerable modicum of liberty allowed to the pupils, together with a strong sense of moral unity—the cement which holds together the whole edifice of the State.